MUTINY RECORDS.

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(from a Photograph).

MUTINY RECORDS

CORRESPONDENCE

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

Lahore:

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1911.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE present volume is one of a series of selections from the Punjab Government records which have been published by the Punjab Government. The volumes constituting the series are—

The Delhi Residency and Agency Records	... 1807-1857, Volume I.
The Ludhiana Agency Records,	1808-1815, Volume II.
The Political Diaries of the Resident at Lahore and his Assistants	... 1846-1849, Volumes III—VI.
The Mutiny Records—Correspondence and Reports	... 1857-1858, Volumes VII and VIII each in two Parts.

It had been intended to issue further volumes also, dealing with (*a*) the records of the Karnal, Ambala and Ludhiana Agencies (including the despatches of Sir D. Ochterlony, Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent to the Governor-General at Ludhiana, and the diaries of his Assistant, Captain G. Birch), 1816—1840; (*b*) the records of the North-West Frontier Agency, 1840—1845, and (*c*) those of the Lahore Residency, 1846—1849; but it has been found necessary on financial grounds to postpone the publication of these further papers.

The material for the volumes issued has been prepared and put through the Press by Mr. A. Raynor, late Registrar of the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

LAHORE:

December 1915.

PREFACE.

THE main object of this selection of papers is to bring together the official despatches relating to the Mutiny addressed by Sir John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to the Government of India during 1857 and 1858, and the opportunity has been taken to include the replies received from the Government of India and some other documents of interest.

Except in a few cases in which copies of missing documents were obtained from the Foreign Department of the Government of India, the papers have been printed from the original manuscripts exactly as they were written, and no alteration has been made in the orthography of the several writers. This accounts for the various spellings of the modern "Delhi" and "Meerut" and other names of places and persons. Sir John Lawrence invariably wrote "Delhy" and "Merutt," but spelt "Multan" as here shown, while others wrote "Mooltan." The marginal headings do not, of course, appear in the originals and have been added to facilitate reference.

Captain H. R. James officiated as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner until June 1857, when he was transferred to Pesháwar as Deputy Commissioner. He was succeeded by Mr. A. Brandreth, B. C. S., who acted until

October 1857, being relieved by Lieutenant E. H. Paske. Mr. R. Temple, B. C. S., the permanent incumbent of the appointment, relieved Lieutenant Paske in March 1858.

It may be noted that this volume, which has been divided into Parts I and II, as a single volume would have been too bulky, contains a selection from the *correspondence* relating to the Mutiny on record in the Punjab Secretariat. The *reports* submitted by Commissioners of Divisions and their District Officers after the Mutiny, from which the Punjab Mutiny Report was compiled, are also on record, and have been published, with a reprint of the Mutiny Report, in a separate volume.

The originals of the last telegraphic messages from Delhi (10 and 11 at page 17) have been placed in the Lahore Central Museum. Facsimiles (photogravure) of the messages on a reduced scale, executed by the Map Publication Office of the Survey of India, will be found in their appropriate places.

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MUTINY RECORDS.

CHAPTER I.

APRIL AND MAY 1857.

Incendiary fires in Ambála Cantonments—Outbreak of Mutiny at Meerut and Delhi—Pesháwar Council of War—Movable Column—Events at Ferozepore—Disarming of troops at Mián Mír and Pesháwar.

1. *From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 132, dated Lahore, 22nd April 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to forward for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner a letter in original, No. 121, dated the 20th instant, reporting on numerous fires which have occurred in the Amballah Cantonments. Report on fires in Ambála Cantonments.

2. I have called on the Commissioner to report more fully regarding the Police Station stated to have been burnt, and how the Police permitted it to be done.

3. I request the formal sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the 1,000 rupees reward offered for the discovery and conviction of the offenders. Reward proposed for discovery of incendiaries.

4. The Commissioner will be directed to do his utmost to aid the Military authorities in tracing out and discovering the perpetrators of these acts.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 1.

From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 121, dated Camp Umballa, 20th April 1857.

Fires in Ambála Cantonments.

As recent fires have occurred in the Umballa Cantonments, where detachments from various Native Infantry Regiments are assembled for instruction in musketry, and as these fires are connected by the Military authorities with the late exhibitions of bad feeling in the Native Army, I have the honor to furnish the following report for your information and orders.

Details of buildings burnt.

2. Ammunition for practice in the Musketry School was distributed to the detachment assembled here on Thursday, the 16th April, and on that evening at about 10 o'clock at night a fire broke out in a thatched building used as a Native Hospital in the Infantry Lines. It had lately been assigned to the men of the Depôt as shelter for some of them during the present inclement weather. This building was Government property and was entirely destroyed. Later in the night a second fire broke out in the European Infantry Lines, Barrack No. 9. In this building were stored some 442 casks of beer, valued at 60 rupees per cask. In a very short time the whole of this barrack was destroyed, and out of the stores about 100 casks were saved in a partially damaged condition. The loss to Government from the destruction of these two buildings and stores cannot be less than 40,000 rupees. The next night, the 17th April, no more public buildings were attacked, for guards and sentries had been posted to each barrack for their protection. But a bungalow not occupied, at the very extreme of the Infantry Lines, was fired and destroyed about 9 o'clock, and seven native houses, also assigned for the shelter of men belonging to the Rifle Depôt, were also burnt to the ground about 11 o'clock. An attempt was made to fire another bungalow in the Native Infantry Lines belonging to a Lieutenant Walker. But the fire was seen and extinguished before damage was done. In this case a small earthen pot filled with combustible material on fire was taken out of the thatch, and was seen and

handled by several officers and by the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Captain Howard. This attempt occurred about 9 o'clock.

Reward proclaimed for discovery of incendiaries.

3. A telegraphic message announcing these fires was sent to the Chief Commissioner, and sanction was solicited to offering a reward of 1,000 rupees for the discovery and conviction of the offenders, since little or no doubt could exist that these repeated fires, occurring on consecutive nights at various hours and in different parts of the station, were the work of incendiaries. The answer was received in the affirmative, and the reward was proclaimed before sunset in all the bazaars.

Deposition of Private Brunton, 9th Lancers.

4. That night no more fires occurred. A private soldier of the 9th Lancers, by name Brunton, made some statements to the Captain of his troop, Brevet-Colonel Yule, that he had come on a meeting of natives in the Soldiers' Garden at about 9 o'clock on Friday evening. He alleged that when they discovered him they treated him roughly, turned him out of the garden, and spat in his face. I believe there are reasons for doubting this man's story. But he has made a deposition to this effect before his own officers and before the Magistrate.

More fires.

5. On Sunday night, immediately after dark, a fire was announced in the Infantry Lines. A row of stables belonging to a house where three officers of the Rifle Depôt were residing was fired and destroyed. Again, a little after 11 o'clock, a Police chowkee on the Grand Trunk Road within cantonments, belonging to the Civil Department, was set on fire and completely destroyed; at 12 o'clock the house of a Subedar, 3rd Company, 5th Native Infantry, was also burnt down.

Precautions taken.

6. This information has been communicated to me by the Brigadier—Colonel Hallifax—and the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Captain Howard. Double sentries are posted on every public building, and picquets of Cavalry patrol the station in all parts and at all hours of the night. Every precaution is being taken to protect public property and to discover the perpetrators. There is a general belief in the bazaar and among all classes of natives that these fires are the acts of sepoys, and the reason alleged is a dislike to use the cartridges served out

to them. I will endeavour to ascertain full particulars and to keep you informed of all that goes on. Meanwhile, I request you will be so good as to obtain official sanction to the reward of 1,000 rupees offered on the condition above stated.

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2. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 173, dated 28th April 1857.*

Reward for discovery of incendiaries.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 132* of the 22nd instant, together with its enclosed original communication (which is herewith returned) from the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, relative to the numerous fires which have recently occurred in the Umballa Cantonments, and to convey the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to a reward of 1,000 rupees being proclaimed for the discovery and conviction of the incendiaries.

*1 (page 1).

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3. *From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 156, dated Lahore, 5th May 1857.*

Destruction of Police chauki.

WITH advertence to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 132,† dated the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to forward, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner, another communication‡ in original from the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, relative to the destruction by fire of the Police chowkee, which appears to be nothing more than a mere grass shed for two sowars.

†1 (page 1).

‡No. 143, dated 2nd instant, with enclosure.

2. The return of the original enclosures is solicited.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 3.

From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 143, dated Kussowlie, 2nd May 1857.

I HAVE the honor to annex copy of a letter No. 182, dated 30th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, explaining how the Police chowkee in cantonments was burnt.

2. My letter No. 121,* dated 20th April, was a hurried account, written just as received from the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, and the term Police chowkee was likely to mislead. It was only a *chuppur* or shed used as temporary shelter for two sowars.

*Enclosure (1) to 1 (page 2).

Measures for discovery of incendiaries.

3. Mr. Forsyth and the Cantonment Joint Magistrate are both on the alert, and I should think it was impossible, if these fires continue, that the perpetrators can remain undiscovered. My own impression, as derived from conversation with native residents of the bazaar, was that the incendiaries come from the two sepoy regiments stationed at Umballa. The regimental detachments, comprising only six men from a regiment in the Rifle Depôt, were isolated groups without any sympathy or bond of union with each other. They know little of each other, and under such circumstances would naturally exhibit distrust. I think if the incendiaries came from this heterogeneous body of men, there would not have been the same motive for keeping their secret among the others as there would be in a regiment.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 3.

From T. D. FORSYTH, Esquire, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Amballah, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, Camp Kalka,—No. 182, dated Amballah, 30th April 1857.

Destruction of Police shed.

THE shed which has been dignified with the title of Police chowkee, and which was burnt down on the night of the 20th April, was erected by me a short time ago, at a cost of Rs. 20, to afford shelter to the sowars who take the parole between this and Jugadree; only two sowars are stationed there, one of whom is always on the road, while the other is relieved from duty.

2. This station is situated at the back of the European Infantry Lines, on the Trunk Road, and within the boundary of Military Cantonments, but I received the permission of the Brigadier to locate my men there.

3. The circumstances attending the fire are these.

4. As the sowar whose duty it was to patrol between 8 and 9 P. M. on the night of the 20th was returning from the limit of his beat towards his station he perceived a fire in the direction of his hut, and immediately galloped to the spot, where he found his companion inside the shed fast asleep. He had scarcely awoke him, and begun to attempt to put out the fire and remove their little property, when a party of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers came down upon them and carried them off prisoners, under the supposition that they were the incendiaries. They were taken off to the main guard, and not released till the next morning, when the mistake of the Lancers was discovered.

5. I attach no blame to the sowar who was asleep, as he was off duty, and at that time the fires in cantonments had not broken out in that determined manner which has since led us to believe them to be the work of incendiaries.

Enquiry into cause of fires.

6. I do not like at present to go further into the cause of these fires as I am conducting a secret, and I must say very difficult and delicate, enquiry, which I trust will lead to very satisfactory results, and I have already addressed the Chief Commissioner directly and demi-officially. I can only at present state that the investigation is being conducted with all the energy and secrecy which I can bring to bear, and occupies my utmost attention.

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4. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 188, dated 11th May 1857.*

Return of papers.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 156* of the 5th instant regarding the destruction by fire of a grass shed erected by the Civil authorities in the Umballa Cantonment for the protection of two sowars, and to return the original papers which were enclosed.

*3 (page 4).

5. *From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 168, dated Lahore, 12th May 1857.*

Fires in Ambála Cantonments.

IN continuation of my letter No. 156,* dated the 5th instant, I have the honor to forward, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner, another communication† in original from the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, with enclosure, relative to the recent fires in the Umballa Cantonments.

*3 (page 4).

†No. 148, dated 7th instant.

2. In the absence of the Commissioner from Umballa, I have directed the Cantonment Joint Magistrate to communicate direct to me any new cases of arson.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 5.

From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 148, dated Kussowlie, 7th May 1857.

Narrative of fires in cantonments by Captain Howard, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Ambála.

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information copy of a letter No. 132, dated 4th May, from the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Umballa, giving a detailed narrative of all the fires that have occurred at Umballa from the commencement to the present time.

2. Captain Howard has drawn up this report at my suggestion, as I thought you would like to possess an authentic and precise account of the origin and continuance of these outrages.

Supposed cause of fires.

3. The list of the fires which accompanies the report will show that they have been directed chiefly against property either belonging to officers and men attached to the Depôt or assigned to them for shelter during the hot months. The Government also has been a considerable sufferer, and these two facts are sufficient to show that the Musketry Depôt for some reason is obnoxious to the incendiaries as well as the Government which authorised its establishment.

4. There is nothing in the Musketry Exercise which can possibly give offence, except the new cartridges, against which so much misunderstanding exists. It is probable that these

prejudices will subside as the minds of the sepoys become less excited and they perceive the groundlessness of their fears. At present the more rational among them are afraid of their fellow-soldiers and of the social penalties which the majority can always inflict.

5. Fires for the present have ceased, but I do not think that this is any indication that the uneasy feeling among the sepoys is on the wane. Probably the present moonlight nights are not favorable for such deeds.

6. Public buildings are all guarded and the sepoys have incessant work as sentries. Roll-calls are made at irregular hours of the night; still fires occurred up to a recent date almost every night. The explanation given of this is that guards are sent to different parts of the station and sepoys can absent themselves from them with impunity.

Measures for discovery of perpetrators.

7. The Deputy Commissioner is at work to discover the perpetrators. The Military authorities are doing their best, and there is the inducement of a high reward, and yet we have at present no success.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 5.

From Captain E. W. E. HOWARD, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Amballah, to G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States,—No. 132, dated Amballah, 4th May 1857.

Statement of fires in Ambâla Cantonments.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith a statement showing the fires, with dates on which such occurred, at the station of Amballah.

Details of fires.

2. It will be perceived that the first attempt at arson occurred with a view to burn the property and hut of Soobadar Harbuns Singh, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the Musketry Depôt lately formed at this station. This happened on the 26th of March last, and at that period just when reports amongst the native population of this station began to spread relative to the new cartridge introduced at the Musketry Depôt, the using of which, it was said, the sepoys con-

Details of fires in Ambála Cantonments.

sidered an innovation derogatory to their caste and religion. This Native Officer had previously come forward and publicly stated his willingness to fire with such cartridges, and saw no objection to them. I am induced particularly to remark on this as it will be seen that with this first fire was disclosed the "animus" existing against Government and the men comprising the Rifle Depôt, more particularly on those who did not object to cut or break the newly introduced cartridge. Although even then it was supposed this might be the act of an incendiary, still there was no proof whatever to say it was such. All remained quiet up to the eighteenth day, when a second small fire broke out in the same lines (this was on the 13th of April). It was followed by another fire on the 15th, *viz.*, an attempt on some out-houses in a compound in the 60th Native Infantry Lines (which lines adjoin those of the Musketry Depôt); this was attended on the 16th by two fires in one night, with great loss of Government property, estimated at about 30,000 rupees. There remained no doubt now but that such arson was committed at the hands of an incendiary, for it was utterly impossible and not to be conceived that the burning of two Government buildings such as the Hospital in the Musketry Depôt and No. 9 Barrack in the European Infantry Lines, at a considerable distance from each other, on the same night could have been caused by accident. This was followed up the following night by an empty bungalow in the 5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines being entirely consumed by fire, and an attempt to fire the stables of Lieutenant Walker, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 19th of April. It was strange that the stables of a house in the 60th Regiment Native Infantry Lines should have been set on fire and burnt—strange, because the house was then occupied by three officers,—Lieutenants Craigie, 36th Regiment, Ross, 9th Regiment, and Corfield, 3rd Regiment,—all attached to the Musketry Depôt. The same night a second fire burst out, and a Civil chowkee, in which were the Raja of Jheend's sowars, was consumed, and a third attempt was made on the hut of Sheo Narain Singh, Soobadar, 3rd Company, in the 5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines. On the 20th of April attempts were

Details of fires in Ambála Cantonments.

made on the houses of the Jemadar and Havildar, 5th Regiment, both these men being attached to the Depôt, and under the bed of the Jemadar powder and brimstone had been placed, showing that this had been done with a malicious view to injure the person as well as the property of the Jemadar. From this date I am inclined to be of opinion that the sepoys (whom I suspect without doubt) deemed it advisable that the conflagrations should not be confined any longer only to the houses and property of those attached to the Rifle Depôt. Consequently to lull suspicion they commenced firing not only the huts in their own lines, but also extended the arson to other parts of cantonments; for on the 21st of April several huts (which contained the property of men of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry who had proceeded on furlough leave) were fired in the 60th Native Infantry Lines. On the 22nd the sheep-house in the Mess compound, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, was ignited, as also Major Laughton, Engineer's stables, in the European Infantry Lines. Some suppose this latter fire to have been caused by accident, but from the report of the sentry on guard over the bungalow I am confidently of opinion that it was the act of an incendiary, for the sentry distinctly described the "dripping of fire," which leads me to believe that brimstone was employed, and that as it ignited (being placed slantingly on the roof) it naturally fell burning and thereby caused the "dripping of fire" so minutely and exactly described by the sentry. On the 23rd of April an attempt was made to fire a house in Her Majesty's 9th Lancers Lines, occupied by Captain Saunders, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the Musketry Depôt. The combustible here used was powder and brimstone, wrapped in "*fine*" *dhotee;* some burnt *cartridge paper* of a bluish grayish colour was also picked up: this also had been used. On the 25th of April the Band Master's house, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers (regimental property of that corps), was completely burnt down. On the following day it was reported that at about midday an attempt was made to fire another bungalow in Her Majesty's 9th Lancers Lines, the property of Lieutenant and Riding-Master Shaw, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers. Since then, with

the exception of an attempt to burn a house in the lines of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry on the night of the 1st of May, belonging to a sepoy named Bygenath, attached to the Musketry Depôt, all has remained quiet up to this date. **Fires in Ambála Cantonments.**

Cause of fires.

3. The emanating cause of the arson at this cantonment I conceive originated with regard to the newly introduced cartridges, to which the native sepoy shows his decided objection, it being obnoxious to him from a false idea (which now that it has entered the mind of the sepoy is difficult to eradicate) that the innovation of this cartridge is derogatory both to his caste and religion, and that such is actually the cause is apparent from the evident disaffection amongst the sepoys generally on this point throughout the whole Native Army, similar burnings and conflagrations having it appears occurred at Barrackpore, Oude, Meerut and Lahore, all owing to the supposed impure and tainted cartridge.

4. That this has led to the fires at this cantonment in my own private mind I am perfectly convinced, and were it the act of only one or two or even a few persons, the well-disposed sepoys would at once have come forward and forthwith informed; but that there is an organized leagued conspiracy existing I feel confident, and though all and every individual composing a regiment may not form part of the combination, still I am of opinion that such a league in each corps is known to exist, and such being upheld by the majority, or rather connived at, therefore it is that no single man dares to come forward and expose it. Proof (as matters at present stand) is wanting to convict any particular sepoy, but from the combustible materials which have been picked up and brought before me, these alone are sufficient presumptive and circumstantial evidence to prove that this arson is the act of sepoys and not, as some suppose, of ghurramees (thatchers). Was it one of the latter class, the reward offered of Rs. 1,000 would have been too tempting for one of these men (when he could have obtained such a prize) not to have informed ere this, even if the incendiary had been one of his own brethren. Moreover, the whole cantonment would have been fired, and the burning

Fires in Ambála Cantonments.

would not have been alone confined to the south half of the station; for in the Staff Artillery and Native Cavalry Lines, nor yet in the Sudder Bazaar, up to this date has a single fire taken place.

5. That it is argued—how can it be the sepoys when they have roll-calls, patrols, picquets, &c., and are not permitted to quit their *own* lines, and with all this fires nevertheless have occurred in *other* parts of the station?—is easily answered by other similar questions, namely,—how is it then that with all this precaution and preservatives, that fires have actually occurred in the sepoys' *own* regimental lines, for, similarly, as no person could leave his own lines, so in the same manner how could any outside person enter those lines, and yet fires have thus happened in those very guarded lines? And, again, are there not detached guards told off for duties out of the Sepoys' Lines, such as for the Brigade-Major, Pay Office, &c., &c., and could not an evil-disposed man quit such guard on any trifling excuse, and the whole cantonment be roused, some 10 or 20 minutes after, by the alarm of fire, naturally the incendiary taking good care to be far away when the flame first shot up?

Precautionary measures.

6. Every possible precaution that could be has been attended to by Brigadier R. D. Hallifax, Commanding the Station, with a view to put a stop to and check this arson. Both mounted and dismounted patrols and picquets have been established, and by his orders all fukeers, travellers, and idle persons not belonging to the station have been expelled; all leave sepoys and also all discharged sepoys passing through cantonments have been directed to quit and pass on through the station, without halting or resting in it; all sepoys whose regiments are located at this station, and who had taken their furlough leave, but had not proceeded to their homes, have been directed to be seized and made over to their Commanding Officers. This has all tended much to put a stop to the fires, and I sincerely trust now that arson is eventually checked at this station.

Endeavours to trace incendiaries.

7. I shall not fail in continuing to exert my utmost endeavours to trace out the incendiaries, and although at present

no further clue has been obtained than what I have mentioned, I hope time will discover the combination which in my opinion exists amongst the sepoys at this cantonment, and which has been led to by the reports that have reached them of the disaffection and discontent prevailing in the Native Army at large; through this the sepoy has been deluded and led astray. This, together with the formation of the Rifle Depôt in cantonments, has brought matters to the present pass, and the sepoy vainly imagines that by his present deeds he is showing to Government his firm resolve and determination not to have forced on him an injury by being made to use the new cartridge, and by doing which he considers his character, honor, credit, reputation and caste will and must be lessened and disparaged, as also his religion lost.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 5.

Statement of fires at Amballah.

Statement of fires in Ambála Cantonments.

1857.		
March ...	26th	Depôt Musketry (late 28th Regiment Native Infantry Lines)—Attempt to fire the house of Soobadar Hurbuns Singh, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, attached to Musketry Depôt.
April ...	13th	Depôt Musketry—Europeans' necessary *chuppur* burnt.
	15th	60th Regiment Native Infantry Lines—Riding-Master Boucher's out-houses set on fire.
	16th	Hospital (late 28th Regiment Native Infantry) in which the Europeans' Musketry Depôt were located, but empty when fired; also
	"	No. 9 European Infantry Barrack in which were 442 casks of beer for European soldiers.
	17th	50th Regiment Native Infantry Lines—Lieutenant Whiting's bungalow fired; attempt to fire Lieutenant Walker's stables, 60th Regiment Native Infantry.
	19th	60th Regiment Native Infantry Lines—House occupied by Lieutenant Craigie, 36th Regiment, Ross, 9th Regiment, Corfield, 3rd Regiment, Officers attached to the Musketry Depôt, stables burnt: fired also the house of Sheo Narain Singh, Soobadar, 3rd Company, 5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines, and a Civil Police chowkee on the Grand Trunk Road.

Statement of fires in Ambála Cantonments.

Statement of fires at Amballah—concluded.

1857.		
April ...	20th	Attempt to fire the houses of the Jemadar and Havildar, 5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines, both attached to Musketry Depôt.
	21st	Six or seven houses, 6th Company, 60th Regiment Native Infantry, fired, in which was the property of sepoys proceeded on furlough.
	22nd	5th Regiment Native Infantry Mess compound—Sheep-house set on fire; European Infantry Lines—Major Laughton's stables attempted to be fired.
	23rd	9th Lancers Lines—Attempt to fire Captain Saunders' house, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, attached to the Musketry Depôt.
	25th	9th Lancers Lines—Band Master's house, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, regimental property, burnt.
	26th	Attempt (during the day) to fire Lieutenant and Riding-Master Shaw's house, 9th Lancers Lines.
May ...	1st	Bygenath sepoy's hut (5th Regiment Native Infantry Lines) burnt.

AMBALLAH CANTONMENT JOINT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE :
The 4th May 1857.

E. W. E. HOWARD, CAPTAIN,
Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

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6. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. A., dated Rawulpindee, 16th May 1857.*

I AM directed to submit, for the information of Government, copies of letter No. 148* of the 7th instant, from the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, and its enclosure, relative to the recent fires in the Amballa Cantonments.

*Enclosure (1) to 5 (page 7).

Opinion of Sir John Lawrence as to cause of fires.

2. The Chief Commissioner is convinced that these combinations, arsons, and émeutes, are all caused by the disaffection which has arisen from the introduction of the new cartridge; and he is persuaded that nothing will put a stop to this state of affairs short of giving up the use of new cartridges of any kind.

3. The sepoys are ignorant men : they believe that it is contemplated to force upon them what is objectionable in their eyes ; and an opinion of this kind having got abroad, nothing short of abandoning the introduction of all new cartridges will prove effectual to remove it. **Remedial measures suggested by Sir John Lawrence.**

4. If this be not done and made generally known, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the mischief will spread. The disaffection now pervades the whole of the Native Regular Army, and will extend to the Irregulars. Even punishment will not prove effective ; for the sufferers will become objects of sympathy, and be looked upon as martyrs for their religion.

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7. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,

INDIA.

From—Umballa,	To—Rawulpindee,
From—Deputy Commissioner,	To—Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

[*Number of words 136. Service. Repeat.*]

THIS morning the 60th and 5th Regiments were in an excited state and under arms on their parade ground. Cavalry and Artillery ordered out, but no actual row. The guard over one treasury turned out under arms and were in an excited state. I ordered the Police Corps to be in readiness and in their own lines. I have consulted with the General, who has sent an officer of the 5th to the Treasury Guard to dismiss the men to their lines, if necessary. The General will not give any orders without your sanction. This step will not, I think, be necessary unless some further disturbance takes place. **Excitement at Ambála.**

N.B.—Send this by the speediest conveyance if the Chief Commissioner is not at Rawulpindee.

LAHORE :
The 10th May 1857.

[Despatched 4-45 P.M.]

8. BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegram dated 11th May 1857.

From—Rawulpindee, From—Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab,	To—Umballa, To—T. D. FORSYTH, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner.

State of affairs at Ambála. Orders of Chief Commissioner.

I HAVE received your message. If the General wishes that a detachment of the Police Battalion should take charge of the Treasury, I agree. You can arrange accordingly with the Commandant. But unless the Regular Guard is considered untrustworthy, I suggest that they be not relieved. To do so is to distrust them, and perhaps bring on a collision which might be avoided. If the Regulars be relieved, European officers should be present. It will be a delicate matter, and will demand much careful and prudent management.

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9. *From Major-General Sir H. BARNARD, Commanding the Sirhind Division, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—dated Umballa, 11th May 1857, 1 P. M.*

News of mutiny at Delhi.

THE enclosed telegraphic message has been sent in from the office here. Coming as it does from European agents attached to the Telegraph, I have deemed precaution necessary and therefore submit it to you. I have communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers in command at Jullunder and Phillour, placing them in communication with each other with a view to the safety of the magazine at that place (Phillour). It is possible there may be much exaggeration in this report, but coming from the authority it does and at the present crisis, it appears imperative not to let it pass unnoticed.

The officer in charge of the Telegraph having apparently quitted his post may account for no intelligence having been received from the officer in charge of the troops at that station.

Should any further information be received here it shall be communicated to you forthwith.

P. S.—I enclose a second message just received.

NOTE.—The second message was probably 11 on page 17.

Excd. No. MESSAGE TO BE SENT BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

WORDS CHARGED FOR Rs. Recd. for trans.—Date 11th May 1857

Time

From Umballa | To All Stations

From | To

WORDS

The following just recd from Delhi +
We must leave office all the Bungalows
are being burnt down by the Sepoys
of Meerut. They came in this morning
We are off dont call today. Mr C. Todd
is dead we think. He went out this morning
and has not returned yet. We heard
that nine Europeans were killed.
Good bye.

Comd. Find.

Time recd.,

Time sent,

Received by From Station

Repeated by To "

Sent on by To "

Rep. received by From "

Nawn Spindee L. V. Fraser

Inspector in Charge.

Photogravure. Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, October 1906.

MUTINY AT DELHI

Telegram of morning of 11th May 1857

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 9.

May 11th, 1857.

Copy of a telegraphic message received this afternoon at the Umballa Office from the office at Delhi.

'We must leave office. All the bungalows are burnt down by the sepoys from Meerut. They came in this morning. We are off: don't roll to-day. Mr. C. Todd is dead I think. He went out this morning and has not returned yet. We heard that nine Europeans were killed. Good-bye.'

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) H. W. BARNARD, MAJOR-GENERAL.

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10. MESSAGE TO BE SENT BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Received for transmission: date—11th May 1857.

From—Umballa, | To—All stations.

THE following just received from Delhi :—

We must leave office. All the bungalows are being burnt down by the sepoys from Meerut. They came in this morning. We are off: don't roll to-day. Mr. C. Todd is dead we think. He went out this morning and has not returned yet. We heard that nine Europeans were killed. Good-bye.

Mutiny at Delhi. — Telegram of morning of 11th May 1857.

Rawulpindee.

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11. HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Message from Delhi—11th May.

From—Brigadier GRAVES, Commanding at Delhi, | To—Umballa, To—Brigadier Commanding at Umballa.

[*Number of words 78. Service.*]

CANTONMENT in a state of siege. Mutineers from Meerut, 3rd Light Cavalry: number not known, said to be one hundred and fifty men: cut off communication with Meerut: taken possession of the bridge-of-boats. 54th Native Infantry sent

Mutiny at Delhi. — Telegram of afternoon of 11th May.

against them, but would not act. Several officers killed and wounded. City in a state of considerable excitement. Troops sent down, but nothing certain yet. Further information will be forwarded. Copy to be sent to Brigadier in Command.

RAWULPINDEE :
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
The 12th May 1857.

Despatch—7-20 A.M.

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12. From—Umballa—12th May, From—Brigadier-Major,	To—Jullunder, Lahore, Rawulpindee, Ferozepoor, Sealkote and Peshawur, To—Officers Commanding respectively.

[*Number of words 36. Service.*]

Mutiny at Meerut.

MEERUT 12 P.M., 11th May. Native Troops in open mutiny. Cantonments south of Mall burnt. Several European officers killed. European Troops under arms defending barracks. Electric telegraph wire cut.

(Sd.) J. WATERFIELD, MAJOR,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

RAWULPINDEE :
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
The 12th May 1857.

Despatched 8-15 A.M.

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13. HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

From—Umballa, From—Deputy Commissioner,	To—Rawulpindee, To—Sir JOHN LAWRENCE.

[*Number of words 86. Service.*]

State of affairs at Ambála.

NEWS from Delhi very bad; bloodshed: and cantonments in a state of siege. Here we expect disturbances. Native Troops not to be trusted. I have sent for Barnes to come

REGISTERED No. 6 341

HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

—:oOo:—

MESSAGES, (not exceeding 16 words,)	can be sent any distance not rxceeding		400 MILES, at a charge of			1 R.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	800	"	"	2 Rs.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1,200	"	"	3 "
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1,600	"	"	4 "

~~No charge made for delivery within half a mile of the office; a charge of 4 annas a mile for all distances beyond that.~~

Message from Delhi 11 May — *To* Umballa

From Brigadier Graves Comdg at Delhi — *To* Brigadier Comdg at Umballa

Number of Words 78. Service ~~*Despaid.*~~

Cantonment in a state of Seige. Mutineers from Meerut. 3rd Light Cavalry number not known said to be one hundred and fifty men cut off. Communication with Meerut taken possession of the Bridge of Boats. 54th N.I. sent against them but would not act. Several Officers killed and wounded. City in a state of considerable excitement. Troops sent down but nothing certain yet. Further information will be forwarded. Copy to be sent to Brigadier in Command

Rawulpindee

Electric Telegraph Office,
The 12th *of* May 1857.

L. W. Fraser.
Inspector in charge.

No nquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this Paper.

Despatch 7.20 P.M.

N. B.—Please enter Time of delivery.

Photogravure. — Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, October 1906.

MUTINY AT DELHI

Telegram of afternoon of 11th May 1857.

down. The guard over the Treasury will not be relieved by the Seikhs till an outbreak occurs. We require Infantry, and, if requisite, I have told the General that the Putteala Raja can assist, but I await your orders before communicating with the Raja. When the news from Delhi is generally known we may expect disturbance here.

State of affairs at Ambála.

RAWULPINDEE:
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
The 12th May 1857.

Despatched 6-10 A.M.

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14. Telegram dated 12th May 1857.

From—Rawulpindee, From—Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab,	To—Umballa, To—Deputy Commissioner.

YOUR message received. You were right to send for Barnes. If the General wishes to know my opinion, tell him I think that he should ask the Commander-in-Chief to send a European Regiment of Infantry to Umballa at once. The men might double up with the Lancers during the day and sleep in their tents at night. Their coming now might prevent a collision.

Suggestions of Sir John Lawrence.

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15. MESSAGE BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

From—Umballa, From—Deputy Commissioner,	To—Rawulpindee, To—Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

[*Words 140. Service.*]

NEWS just come to me from Meerut that Native Regiments have all mutinied. Several lives lost. European Troops defending barracks. Cantonments south of barracks burnt. Telegraph cut. All communication with Delhi stopped. General Barnard has sent for European Troops from Kussowlie. I have called on Putteala Raja to supply carriage according to Brigadier's request. I have also asked the Raja to come near to Umballa that Barnes may consult with him. No collision here yet, but people in the city and cantonments very excited.

News of Meerut Mutiny. Measures taken at Ambála.

European Troops will not be down before Thursday. What do you think of the Putteala Raja sending a force to protect Loodiana or Thanesur in case of an outbreak there? Some measures are necessary, for this rising is liable to become general in these parts and the European Troops will be required for Umballa.

RAWULPINDEE:
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
The 12th May 1857.

16. MESSAGE BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

From—Umballa,	To—Lahore,
From—Deputy Commissioner,	To—Colonel MACPHERSON, Military Secretary.

[*Words 114. S. R.*]

News of Delhi massacre.

A GENERAL massacre of all Christian population has taken place at Delhi. All communication cut off between this and Delhi. Telegraph cut. The magazine taken possession of by the mutineers. Names—Simon Fraser, Douglas, Beresford, Colonel Ripley, Nixon, Davis, Reveley, together with many others murdered. It is absolutely necessary that we have immediate aid here, having all Native Troops on the eve of outbreak here. I have called the Putteala Raja to his frontiers, and he will be close to Umballa to-morrow morning with I hope one thousand men. We shall require his men to protect Thanesur at once. Troops are coming down from Kussowlie. The Commissioner has not come yet. What orders?

Arrangements at Ambála.

RAWULPINDEE:
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
The 12th May 1857—11 P.M.

17. *Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, Peshawur, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Rawulpindee,—dated 12th May 1857.*

Moveable Column proposed.

WE have got the news of the Meerut Mutiny. Colonel Nicholson and I recommend a Moveable Column in the Punj-

ab at once of troops that can be relied on. What think you of the following:—To form Moveable Column—Her Majesty's 27th Foot, Her Majesty's 24th Foot, Kumaoon Battalion, Guide Corps, Irregular Regiment from Kohat, Younghusband's Police Corps or Coke's Regiment, also a thousand Mooltanee horsemen. To effect this send the 55th Native Infantry to Murdan, 58th Native Infantry to Kohat or Bunnoo. The Moveable Column should go to Lahore and be ordered to put down mutiny with force and not negotiation. Put more Europeans into Govindghur.

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18. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F.* EDMONSTONE, *Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 13th May 1857.*

WITH reference to the state of affairs at Merutt, Delhy and Ambalah, we shall probably have to disarm the greater portion of the Regular Native Army. I propose that Captains of Police and Officers Commanding Punjab Corps of Infantry, Guides, &c., be at once ordered to raise three companies. For eighteen regiments which compose the force, this will give 54 companies of 80 men each, which with Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will give about 5,000 men. The extra companies can hereafter form the nucleus of new regiments, and the promotion this will give will be very popular with the Irregulars. I ask for leave, *if necessary*, to raise as far as 1,000 Multani horse.

Proposals of Sir John Lawrence for raising new troops.

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19. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Deputy Commissioner, Ambalah,—dated Rawulpindee, 13th May 1857.*

I THINK that all the European Regiments in the hills and the Ghorka Regiment at Jutog should at once be brought down to Ambalah and arrangements be made for securing that cantonment.

Views of Sir John Lawrence as to the action to be taken at Ambála and elsewhere.

In the meantime if the Merutt Force has not disarmed or destroyed the mutineers at that place, peremptory orders

from Commander-in-Chief should go down to do so. A large portion of the European Force from Merutt, with such Native Troops as can be trusted, should then march on Delhy, and a picked brigade from Ambalah also go down by forced marches *viá* Kurnaul to Delhy, so that our troops can operate simultaneously from both sides of the Jumna. The city of Delhy and magazine should be recovered at once.

Get the Putialah Raja to send one regiment to Thanessur and another to Lodhianah.

Send a copy of this message to the Military Secretary to the Governor-General by post—by express—and telegraph also if possible for two days successively.

Send a copy to the Commander-in-Chief from Telegraph Office.

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20. *Telegram from General* REED *to Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Rawulpindee, Commander-in-Chief, Simla, and to the Officers Commanding all Stations respectively in the Punjab, to be forwarded by the Assistants in charge of Telegraph Offices to the nearest and next station by telegraph or post as the case may need,—dated Peshawur, 13th May 1857.*

Council of war, Peshâwar.

THE senior Military Officer in the Punjab, Major-General Reed, having this morning received news of the disarming of troops at Meean Meer, a Council of war was held consisting of General Reed, Brigadier Cotton, Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, Colonel Edwardes and Colonel Nicholson, and the following measures were resolved on. Subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief General Reed assumes the Chief Military Command in the Punjab, and his head-quarters will be with the head-quarters of the Punjab Civil Government. A Moveable Column will be formed at Jhelum at once consisting of Her Majesty's 27th Foot from Nowshera, Her

Majesty's 24th Foot from Rawulpindee, one European Troop of Horse Artillery from Peshawur, one Light Field Battery from Jhelum, Guide Corps from Murdan, 16th Irregular Cavalry from Rawulpindee, 1st Punjab Infantry from Bunnoo, Kumaoon Battalion from Rawulpindee, a wing of 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Kohat, half a company of Sappers from Attock. The necessary orders for this column have been issued. The column will move on any point in the Punjab where open mutiny requires to be put down by force, and Officers Commanding at all stations in the Punjab will co-operate with this column.

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21. *From Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. B, dated Peshawur, 13th May 1857.*

Measures taken at Peshâwar on the receipt of the news of the mutinies at Delhi and Meerut.

Yesterday telegraphic news reached this cantonment from Major Waterfield, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Meerut Division, that the troops at Meerut were on the 10th instant in open mutiny and the European Troops on the defensive.

2. The night before we had received telegraphic news from Delhi of the bungalows having been burnt and several Europeans killed by mutinous sepoys from Meerut.

3. These news seemed to indicate so serious a state of affairs south of the Sutlej that Colonel Nicholson and myself visited Brigadier Sydney Cotton, Commanding the Peshawur Brigade, and advocated the formation of a Moveable Column of picked troops to put down mutiny in the Punjab.

4. There was one regiment of Native Infantry in the Peshawur Garrison (64th Native Infantry) whose present feeling was generally rumoured to be disloyal and whose past history was notoriously mutinous. It was desirable therefore to move it away from the other Native Troops, especially as its lines were nearest to the guns. This morning the 64th Native Infantry was accordingly marched out to be divided among

the three frontier posts of Michnee, Shubkudur and Aboozaie.

Formation of a Movable Column.

5. In the afternoon of yesterday I had the honor to telegraph to the Chief Commissioner our proposal for a Moveable Column of which the Queen's 27th and 24th Foot, the Guide Corps and some other irregular troops should form part.

6. Later in the day Brigadier Cotton and Major-General Reed, Commanding the Division, decided on organising the Moveable Column; and orders were issued by them and myself for the Guides to make over the Fort of Murdan to the 55th Native Infantry from Nowshera and join Her Majesty's 27th at the latter station.

7. Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, who commands the Punjab Irregular Force, and happened fortunately to be at Kohat, was invited over to Peshawur for consultation as to further measures, and rode in this morning at an early hour.

8. At 10½ A.M. to-day I had the honor of receiving your telegraphic reply to my message of yesterday, in which you announced that the Native Infantry were disarmed this morning at Meean Meer and the Cavalry of their sabres.

Council of war, Peshâwar.

9. At 11 A. M., by the invitation of General Reed, a Council of war was assembled at his quarters, consisting of the General himself, Brigadier Cotton, Brigadier Chamberlain, Colonel Nicholson and myself; and I have the honor now to forward, for the Chief Commissioner's information, a copy of the resolutions which were unanimously taken.

Departure of General Reed for Râwalpindi;

10. General Reed will leave Peshawur to-morrow for Rawulpindee and unite his own head-quarters with those of the Chief Commissioner, which will facilitate prompt action at this crisis.

also of Brigadier Chamberlain.

11. Brigadier Chamberlain will also proceed to Pindee to consult with the Chief Commissioner.

12. Major-General Reed has asked me to place the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson at his disposal as Civil and Political Officer with the Moveable Column; and, as that officer—from his great local knowledge of the country between Lahore and the Indus, in which he served with such distinction during the war of 1848-49, his combined experience of the Regular and Irregular Armies, his rare talent for acquiring information in the field, and the general force and ability of his character—was undoubtedly the fittest officer that I knew of for that duty, I have at once acceded to the General's request, considering that at such a time as this our Civil Administration is dependent on the peace of the Punjab.

Proposed employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson to command Movable Column.

13. Among other measures now to be adopted, I beg to suggest to the Chief Commissioner the advisability of authorising some of the best of the Commanding Officers of the Punjab Irregular Force to enlist men of the Punjab and British Frontier. It will add immediately to our strength; it will absorb the best of the floating candidates for Military service; and it will ultimately supply the gaps made in our Native Army by the present mutiny.

Raising of new corps suggested.

14. I would also strongly recommend that each of the Ressaldars of Mooltanee Horse in the Derajat be authorised to double the number of his men from the same race of Mooltanee Puthans, than whom experience has shewn we have none so thoroughly reliable in the Punjab.

Proposed increase of Multani Horse.

15. Trusting that those measures which have been taken here to-day will strengthen the Chief Commissioner's hands.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 21.

Memorandum of arrangements decided on at a Council of war, 13th May 1857.

FIRSTLY, General Reed as senior officer in the Punjab assumes chief Military command, subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief, and it is hereby resolved—

Resolutions of the Council of war, Pesháwar.

> To organize a Moveable Column instantly, of thoroughly reliable troops, to take the field, and get between the stations that *have* mutinied and those that *have not*, and move on any point in the Punjab where mutiny has to be put down by force of arms.

Resolutions of the Council of war, Peshá-war.

2. This Moveable Column will be constituted as follows :—

(1) Her Majesty's 27th from Noushera.*

(2) The Guides from Murdan.

(3) A troop of Horse Artillery from Peshawur.

(4) Her Majesty's 24th from Pindee.†

(5) The Kumaoon Battalion from Pindee.

(6) 1st Punjab Rifles from Bunnoo.

(7) A wing of 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Kohat.

(8) The Native Field Battery of Artillery from Jhelum.

(9) The 16th Irregular Cavalry from Pindee.

(10) Half company of Sappers from Attock.

3. The 24th Queens to be ordered to move at once on Jhelum from Pindee.

4. The Guides were ordered yesterday to move into Noushera on being relieved by 55th Native Infantry. The Guides will now be ordered to move on from Noushera to join Her Majesty's 24th, merely holding Attock till relieved by Major Vaughan, as provided in paragraph 13.

5. Her Majesty's 27th to be ordered to move on Pindee and join Her Majesty's 24th at Jhelum.

6. A troop of European Horse Artillery to be ordered to move this evening from Peshawur towards Noushera and proceed with Her Majesty's 27th to form part of the Moveable Column.

7. The 55th Native Infantry from Noushera have been ordered (yesterday) to relieve the Guides in charge of Murdan. They will now be reinforced with a squadron of 10th Irregular Cavalry from Noushera.

8. The Kumaoon Battalion has three companies at Murree and the head-quarters at Pindee. The three companies will now be ordered to rejoin their head-quarters at Pindee on being re-

*Any sick men to be taken on to Pindee and there placed with those of Her Majesty's 24th.

† *N.B.*—Leaving 2 companies of weakly men.

lieved by three companies of Punjab Irregular Infantry from Abbottabad. And the Kumaoon Battalion will be ordered, as soon as concentrated, to join the rest of the Moveable Column.

Resolutions of the Council of war, Peshá-war.

9. Brigadier Chamberlain undertakes to relieve the three companies of Kumaoon Battalion with three companies from Abbottabad.

10. Also to contribute the 1st Punjab Rifles from Bunnoo, and to order them to move on Jhelum or wherever else the Moveable Column may be.

11. Also to give a squadron of 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Kohat, to be ordered to move on Rawulpindee.

12. Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes will authorise Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, to enlist an equivalent number of local horsemen.

13. The 58th Native Infantry have three companies in Attock and head-quarters at Pindee. The Guides from Noushera will as soon as possible relieve the three companies of 58th Native Infantry in Attock, and enable them to rejoin head-quarters at Pindee. The 58th Native Infantry thus completed will march to Bunnoo *viá* Mukhud and Esau Kheyl, taking only their ammunition in pouch.

14. Brigadier Chamberlain will order Major Vaughan to take two complete companies of his own regiment from Kohat and, moving by such route as he thinks best, take charge of Attock and allow the Guides to proceed to the Moveable Column.

15. Half the company of Native Artillery and half the company of Sappers and Miners now in Attock will remain there and be under Major Vaughan's command, the other half company of Artillery coming in to Peshawur and half company of Sappers joining Moveable Column.

16. Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes will place the Attock Ferry under the charge of Fatteh Khan, Khuttuck, with a body of his own levies, to be under Major Vaughan's orders.

17. The Native Field Battery of Artillery at Jhelum will be ordered to hold itself in readiness to join Moveable Column.

Resolutions of the Council of war, Peshá-war.

18. The 16th Irregular Cavalry at Pindee will receive similar orders.

19. Half the company of Sappers in Attock to be ordered to join Her Majesty's 27th on their march.

20. These arrangements to be telegraphed for the information of the Officer Commanding at Lahore, with a request that he will communicate them to the stations beyond.

21. Also to be telegraphed to Sir John Lawrence.

22. Brigadier Chamberlain to be requested on the part of General Reed, Brigadier Cotton, Colonels Edwardes and Nicholson to repair to Pindee and advise further with Sir John Lawrence on the measures necessary for the safety of the Punjab.

23. The 39th Native Infantry will proceed at once to Dehra Ishmael Khan.

Signatures of the members of the Council of war—

(Sd.) THOMAS REED, MAJOR-GENERAL.
" SYDNEY COTTON, BRIGADIER.
" NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.
" HERBERT B. EDWARDES.
" J. NICHOLSON.

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22. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division,—No. 463 A., dated Rawulpindee, 14th May 1857.*

Orders on the proposals of the Council of war, Peshá-war.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. B* of the 13th instant, and its annexure, reporting the measures which had been taken by a Council of war, assembled at Peshawur, under the authority of Major-General Reed, upon receipt of the news from Delhi and Meerut of the mutinous conduct of the Native Troops at those stations.

*21 (page 23).

2. You will have known by the Chief Commissioner's demi-official letter to Brigadier Cotton of yesterday's date, and its enclosures, the proposals made by him to that officer and the

Commander-in-Chief. Sir John Lawrence highly approves of the formation of a Moveable Column, of the transfer of the 64th Native Infantry to the outposts, and of the 55th Native Infantry to Hoti Murdan, as also of the Guides, 1st Punjab Infantry, and other Irregulars to join the Column.

Orders on the proposals of the Council of war, Peshâwar.

3. But he would prefer that Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson should remain at Peshawur (at any rate for the present), where his services will, he considers, prove more useful than elsewhere. A better officer could not be selected for such a duty as that proposed, but it does not appear to the Chief Commissioner necessary or expedient that a Civil and Political officer should join the Moveable Column, and thereby supersede the functions of the local Civil officers. The force is not about to move into foreign territory; and there is no information within our own districts which the Civil officers cannot procure, whilst in cantonments we must look mainly to the Military authorities for information.

4. The Chief Commissioner has proposed to the Government to increase the Irregular Infantry, and has also applied for authority to raise some Police Horse, if necessary; but he does not consider that the emergency is of such a nature as to require immediate measures being adopted.

5. The Chief Commissioner is averse to the movement of the 58th and 39th Native Infantry to the Derajat. The former regiment, being divided between Attock and Rawulpindee, could do no harm; but the chief objection is their employment trans Indus on high rates of pay with the Punjab Irregular Force. Such a measure is calculated to shake the fidelity of the latter: called on to cross the Indus, to act against the Regular Army, they will see regiments of that army taking their duty and receiving extra batta. When the emergency is over, they will return to their former posts and relieve men who have been drawing nearly 50 per cent. more pay while they were doing nothing and were actually under a cloud.

6. Again, the Officers Commanding the 39th and 58th Regiments will, in virtue of their seniority, supersede both Brigadier Chamberlain and the officers now commanding at Dera Ismael Khan and Bunnoo. For these reasons the Chief

Orders on the proposals of the Council of war, Peshâwar.

Commissioner will request General Reed to suspend this portion of his arrangements until he arrives at this place and can personally discuss the matter.

7. The Chief Commissioner does not see the necessity for enlisting local horsemen at Kohat; and I am to request that for the present this may not be done. Indeed, a question of this kind might have been referred in the first instance, particularly as a reply could have been received by telegraph in a couple of hours.

8. Sir John Lawrence would have preferred not to employ Futteh Khan, Khuttuk, in the way proposed; but, as it has been done, he will not interfere further than to request that the number of levies which he has been ordered to enlist may be reported.

9. We have at the present moment in the Punjab, that is between the Jumna and Soliman Range, nearly 40,000 men, exclusive of the Native Regular Army, *viz.*—

European Troops	12,000
18 Regiments of Punjab, Sikh and Police Infantry	16,000
12 Regiments of Irregular and P. Cavalry	6,000
Police Horse	3,000
2 Regiments of Goorkhas	1,500
Total ...	38,500

It appears to the Chief Commissioner that the troops are sufficient, and that prompt action alone is wanted to crush mutiny and rebellion wherever it may arise.

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23. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 1, dated Rawulpindee, 15th May 1857.*

Report of occurrences connected with the mutinies at Delhi and Meerut.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the following report of occurrences connected with the mutinies at Delhi and Meerut, as far as these have been made known to the Chief Commissioner.

2. The first intelligence was received at Lahore on Sunday, the 10th instant, of great excitement at Umballa and transmitted at once to this place. On Monday, the 11th, it was reported by telegraph that Delhi had been attacked by mutineers from Meerut, and on the following morning—12th—intelligence was received from Umballa that the Native Regiments at Delhi had refused to act against the mutineers and that many officers had been murdered. First intelligence.

3. This was followed by the intelligence of a general massacre of all the Christian population at Delhi, and that the magazine was in the hands of the mutineers; also that the Native Troops at Meerut were in open mutiny at midnight of the 11th, part of the cantonments having been burnt and several European officers killed, the European Troops acting on the defensive, and the telegraph wire cut. All remained quiet at Umballa, from which place we learnt that the King of Delhi had joined the mutineers, that the place was sacked, and that the insurgents had left, but it was not known where they had proceeded to. Later intelligence of massacre at Delhi and mutiny at Meerut.

4. Owing to an interruption in the telegraph line between Rawulpindee and Lahore, no further intelligence was received till this morning. We now learn from Lahore that the Native Infantry at Ferozepoor have mutinied, the Church and 16 bungalows had been burnt, but the intrenchments and magazine were safe. Many of the 57th Native Infantry were coming in and giving up their arms, but the 45th Native Infantry were being fired upon wherever found. One officer, Major Redmond, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, only had been wounded: the 10th Cavalry remained staunch. Events at Ferozepore.

5. A message was despatched from Meerut at 2 P. M. of the 12th, intimating that the mutineers had been joined by the King at Delhi and intended to make a combined attack on Meerut the next day: reinforcements were requested. Her Majesty's 75th was expected to arrive at Umballa last night, and the other two regiments were on the road. Meerut threatened on 12th May 1857.

Disarming at Mián Mír.

6. On Tuesday, the 12th, the officers marginally noted assembled at Anarkullee for deliberation, and recommended Brigadier Corbett, Commanding at Meean Meer, to deprive the sepoys of their ammunition and to intercept their letters. The Brigadier decided upon disarming them, and on the morning of the 13th this was done, in a quiet and orderly manner. It had been ascertained from undoubted sources that the sepoys were not well-affected : the Infantry piled their arms and the Cavalry dropped their sabres without any hesitation. They were informed by the Brigadier that evil-disposed persons were trying to excite them to mutiny, but that it was the desire of Government to spare them and to continue them in a service they had hitherto performed so well, and that this could best be attained by removing from them the power of doing mischief. The men retain their colours and perform the usual duties with side-arms when on duty. The Native Infantry were withdrawn from the citadel and three companies of European Infantry and one of Artillery placed there, with a party of the organized Police Battalion, formerly a Sikh Regiment. All was quiet in the city and country. The Civil Treasury had been removed into the Fort. A company of Europeans and two guns were sent from Jullundur to the Arsenal at Phillour on the 12th, and the natives will be withdrawn from Govindghur and their place taken by Europeans.

Mr. Montgomery.
Mr. McLeod.
Colonel Macpherson.
Major Ommanney.
Captain Lawrence.
Captain Hutchinson.

Action taken by Sir John Lawrence on receipt of the intelligence from Delhi and Meerut.

7. Upon receipt of the intelligence from Delhi and Meerut the Chief Commissioner addressed the Commander-in-Chief suggesting that the three European Regiments in the hills should be moved at once to Umballa, and, having disarmed the Native Troops there, that a column should be detached to Delhi to recover the city and magazine, the European Troops at Meerut, who cannot number less than 1,800 men, co-operating with them if possible. Authority was likewise solicited for forming a column at Jhelum, to be composed partly of Europeans and partly of Irregulars, ready to move on any point where mutiny or rebellion should appear. The Chief Commissioner further requested the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council

to authorize his adding three companies of 80 men each to every regiment of Punjab and Sikh Infantry and Punjab Irregular Cavalry, with permission to raise 1,000 horse if necessary.

Council of war, Peshāwar.

8. On the 13th a Council of war was held at Peshawur, composed of Major-General Reed, Brigadier S. Cotton, Brigadier N. Chamberlain, Colonel Edwardes and Colonel Nicholson, who decided upon adopting the following measures :—General Reed assumed the chief Military command in the Punjab, fixing his head-quarters with those of the Civil Government. A Moveable Column to be formed at Jhelum at once, consisting of Her Majesty's 27th Foot from Naoshera, Her Majesty's 24th Foot from Rawulpindee, 1 European Troop of Horse Artillery from Peshawur, 1 Light Field Battery from Jhelum, the Guide Corps from Murdan, 16th Irregular Cavalry from Rawulpindee, 1st Punjab Infantry from Bunnoo, Kumaon Battalion from Rawulpindee, a wing of 2nd Punjab Cavalry from Kohat, 2½ companies of Sappers from Attock.

Movable Column.

Movements of troops at Peshāwar and elsewhere.

9. It was also decided to move from Peshawur the 64th Native Infantry, whose present feeling was generally rumoured to be disloyal and whose past history was notoriously mutinous, to the frontier posts of Michnee, Shubkuddur and Aboozai; the 55th Regiment Native Infantry from Naoshera to take the place of the Guides at Murdan with a squadron of the 10th Irregular Cavalry. The 58th Native Infantry has three companies at Attock, and its head-quarters at Rawulpindee; the former are to be relieved by two companies of Punjab Infantry from Kohat, and the whole regiment will then march to Bunnoo.

10. The 39th Native Infantry from Jhelum will proceed to Dera Ismail Khan, and thus two regiments of Native Infantry will be removed to the frontier, where they will probably hesitate to commit themselves. Measures have been taken for securing the ferry at Attock by placing it in charge of Futteh Khan, Khuttuk, and 100 men of his tribe.

11. The above movements are all in progress. Her Majesty's 24th marched from Rawulpindee this morning, and General Reed and Brigadier Chamberlain are both expected here to-morrow.

Expediency of raising more Irregular Troops.

12. It has been intimated from Lahore that all communication below Umballa, whether by telegraph or post, has been cut off, and the Chief Commissioner may therefore find himself obliged to act on his own responsibility at this critical juncture. He hopes to confer to-morrow with General Reed and Brigadier Chamberlain, when he will consider the expediency of raising more Irregular Troops without delay. He believes that this branch is at present loyal, but, independent of other considerations, he thinks that emergent necessity alone will justify the entertainment of Native Troops of any kind until the strength of our European Force is increased.

13. There is already a fine force of European and Irregular Troops in the Punjab, and so long as the latter remain loyal, our position is quite secure; our communications also with Scinde and Bombay are likely to remain uninterrupted.

14. A copy of this letter will be sent to the Government of Bombay for their information and for transmission to Calcutta, in the event of the original despatch not reaching you, and the same course will be followed in future.

NOTE.—For reply see 51 (page 68).

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24. *Telegram from the Governor-General, Calcutta, to the Lieutenant-Governor, Agra,—dated 16th May 1857.*

Orders of Governor-General for movements of troops.

SEND word as quickly as possible to Sir John Lawrence that he is to send down such of the Punjab Regiments and European Regiments as he can safely spare.

Orders will meet them on the march.

I have written to this effect, but probably the dâk is interrupted.

If the telegraph is in order beyond Delhi, you will of course use it for this purpose.

Every exertion must be made to regain Delhi. Every hour is of importance. General Hewitt has been ordered to press this upon the Commander-in-Chief.

Application to Chiefs of Patiála and Jhínd authorized.

If you find it necessary, you may apply, in the Governor-General's name, to the Raja of Puttiala or to the Raja of Jheend for troops. I am glad you accepted Scindia's.

I have sent for a European Regiment from Madras and from Pegu, but they cannot be here for a fortnight, and until then I cannot spare a single European from here.

Arrangements made by Governor-General for providing European troops.

Peace is ratified, but the troops from Persia cannot be here for weeks.

I will send you a proclamation to-morrow morning by telegraph.

I thank you sincerely for all you have so admirably done, and for your stout heart.

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25. *Telegram from the Governor-General, Calcutta, to Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee,—dated 17th May 1857 (received 24th May 1857).*

YOU may take the fifty-four companies from the eighteen Infantry Regiments, as you propose, and raise as far as one thousand horse, if necessary.

Raising of Irregular Troops in the Punjab authorized.

If you are in want of officers, take any that are in Civil employ and fit for the work.

You will be supported in every measure that you think necessary for safety.

Keep the Government informed.

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26. *From Captain H. R.* JAMES, *Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 2, dated Rawulpindee, 17th May 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 1* of the 15th instant, I am directed to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble

Narrative of events in the Punjab.

*23 (page 30).

the Governor-General in Council, the occurrences which have subsequently become known to the Chief Commissioner in connexion with the revolt in the Native Army.

Meerut intelligence meagre.

2. Our intelligence from Meerut is very meagre. On the 15th it was rumoured that the mutineers had beenrepu lsed, and a message was received from Umballa last night reporting that they had gone to Delhi, where they had mounted guns.

News from Delhi.

3. From Delhi nothing has been received, but the magazine is believed to have been blown up, and a private letter from Lahore intimates that Captain DeTeissier's Troop of Native Artillery stood firm, and were destroyed to a man, with their Captain and his Subaltern. From the same source the lamentable intelligence was received that the ladies and children had been murdered. Some of the officers from Delhi have reached Kurnaul.

Movements of Commander-in-Chief.

4. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is at Umballa and contemplates either joining the Meerut Force and advancing on Delhi or concentrating his European Troops on Umballa. The Chief Commissioner has counselled the former course if practicable.

Reports from Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, at Karnál.

5. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, is at Kurnaul with 200 men of the Raja of Puttiala. He reports that the road is open to within 20 miles of Delhi and the country quiet. Bands of plunderers, not the mutineers, infest the vicinity of Delhi.

Opening of communications.

6. The telegraph has been established at Kurnaul, and the dâk is open to Saharunpoor, Mozuffurnugur and Bijnour. Endeavours are being made to open a communication with Agra *viâ* Moradabad; also direct from Lahore, and from Mooltan *viâ* Bahawulpoor.

Movements of Raja of Patiála.

7. The Raja of Puttiala with 1,000 men is at Thaneysur at our request.

Mutiny of Gurkhas at Jutogh.

8. This morning intelligence has been received that the Goorkha Regiment at Jutog has mutinied and refused to give up charge of the treasury at Kussowlie; but they have offered no violence.

9. It is not clearly known what is the state of Ferozepoor. The regiments mutinied there, but it is gathered that the 57th Native Infantry did not join in the outbreak. The 45th attempted to seize the fort, but were repulsed. The 2 Churches and 16 bungalows were destroyed by fire. State of affairs at Ferozepore;

10. At Lahore all is yet safe. Some of the fugitives have been taken at Kussoor. at Lahore;

11. At Jullundur there has been no outbreak, but a few fires have occurred in the cantonments, and the 61st Native Infantry is supposed to be very disaffected. General Reed, who is now at Rawulpindee, has sent orders to disarm them if they are suspected by the Brigadier. at Jullundur;

12. From all other stations in the Punjab the news is satisfactory. and in the rest of the Punjab.

13. The Chief Commissioner has been urged to raise bodies of the old Khalsa soldiers, but he has not authorized this, believing that the measure would be a dangerous one, in the Cis-Sutlej States especially, where they formed the most turbulent portion of the Sikh Army and were never well disposed towards us. Enrolment of bodies of old Khalsa soldiers considered unsafe.

14. But the Chief Commissioner will, with the concurrence of General Reed, push on the Guides (who expect to arrive here to-morrow) and the 4th Sikh Infantry from Huzara to Lahore for the purpose of joining the Commander-in-Chief under orders which His Excellency has been requested to send them. Acceleration of movements of Guides.

15. The Chief Commissioner has authorized the enlistment by Colonels Edwardes and Nicholson of 1,000 Mooltanee Horse in the Derajat, men whose loyalty and faithfulness has been proved. He has also ordered the raising of four companies of 80 men each, to be added to every one of the 18 regiments of Punjab and Sikh Infantry and Military Police. This will cause promotion in those corps, and will tend to ensure their fidelity, and form the nucleus of new regiments to supply the place of those which have revolted. Raising of Irregular Corps.

16. The 1st Punjab Cavalry and 4th Punjab Infantry have been ordered from the Dera Ghazee Khan District to Movements of troops.

Mooltan, their place being taken by levies to be raised by the Deputy Commissioner.

17. The corps from Huzara will be replaced by levies raised by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Becher.

Postponement of concentration of troops in the Punjab.

18. The Chief Commissioner is disposed to believe that the country is still quiet. So long as this is the case, the danger is not so imminent, and on this account he has recommended that the concentration be deferred as long as possible; for by concentrating our troops we leave the country in the hands of the mutineers, and then the people may be induced to rise.

Securing of treasure.

19. Everywhere arrangements have been made for securing the treasure and relieving the Native Infantry guards by local levies.

Importance of striking a severe blow.

20. The Chief Commissioner believes that a severe blow will still check the revolt, and, by the blessing of God, dispel the cloud which is hanging over us.

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27. *From Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,—No. 2 A., dated 17th May 1857.*

Placing of steamers on the Indus.

In forwarding, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council and transmission to Calcutta, the accompanying despatch No. 2* of this date to the Secretary to Government of India, I am directed to suggest the expediency of causing as many steamers as may be available to be placed on the Indus.

*26 (page 35).

Supply of intelligence to General Outram.

2. The Chief Commissioner likewise considers that intelligence of these events should be furnished to General Outram, who might possibly be able to place some of his European Force at the disposal of the Government of Bombay; for from the present aspect of affairs the insurrection may extend to the people of the country, and in that case it would become expedient to recall the Persian expedition, to meet the more pressing requirements of the Indian Empire.

28. *Telegram from Sir* John Lawrence, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. C.* Barnes, *Esquire, Commissioner, Umballa,—dated Rawulpindee, 17th May 1857.*

If the Meerut Force is safe, I would advise the Commander-in-Chief to join it with a portion of the Umballa Force and advance on Delhi. You could arrange with the Raja of Puttiala to hold the Umballa Cantonments with the help of the troops remaining; but before moving I would disarm the Hindostani Regiments at Umballa. If the advance to Delhi is considered impracticable in a military point of view, I suggest that intelligence be sought from below, and that the Meerut Force, reinforced from Umballa, move to the aid of Agra if necessary.

Movements suggested by Sir John Lawrence.

Leave us to hold all on this side of the Sutlej. We are pushing on two trusty Native Regiments to Lahore, to join the Commander-in-Chief,—the Guides and 4th Sikh Infantry; the former will be here to-morrow morning. Let orders from General Anson await them at Lahore regarding the route from thence. If not wanted at Umballa, it would save some days if they went by Ferozepoor to Kurnaul.

Let us know who have fallen at Delhi and Meerut; many are anxious. Were Captain and Mrs. DeTeissier killed?

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29. *Telegram from Sir* John Lawrence, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F.* Edmonstone, *Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 18th May 1857.*

All is safe as yet in the Punjab, but the aspect of affairs most threatening. The whole Native Regular Army are ready to break out, and unless a blow be soon struck the Irregulars as a body will follow their example. Send for our troops from Persia. Intercept the force now on its way to China and bring it to Calcutta. Every European soldier will be required to save the country if the whole of the Native Troops turn against us. This is the opinion of all the leading minds here.

Aspect of affairs in the Punjab. Suggestion of Sir John Lawrence to recall troops from Persia, &c.

Every precaution which foresight can dictate is being taken to hold our own independent of the natives.

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30. *Telegram from the Governor-General to Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee and Lahore,—dated Calcutta, 18th May 1857.*

Transfer of a European Regiment from Karáchi to Multán.

A EUROPEAN Regiment now at Kurrachee has been ordered to proceed up the Indus by steam to Mooltan.

Direct the Commissioner to make such arrangements as may be necessary to meet the regiment with boats, and to transport it to Ferozepore, or wherever you may most need it.

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31. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to* G. C. BARNES, *Esquire, Commissioner, Umballa,—dated Rawulpindee, 18th May 1857, 4* P.M.

Suggested move of ladies from Simla to Ambála.

Inactivity of Meerut troops.

Necessity for disarming troops at Ambála.

IT seems to me that all the ladies at Simlah should come down to Ambalah if the Ghorka Corps is still disobedient. We cannot in safety go forward until this be done. I gather from your accounts that the European Force at Merutt have not attacked the Native Troops, though the latter have killed our officers and Europeans. If this be the case, surely the Brigadier ought to be ordered to act. If unequal to the task, why not send a picked force from Ambalah to reinforce him, and enable him to do the needful? So long as the Merutt Force lie behind entrenchments, how can they procure carriage? Could not the European Cavalry and Horse Artillery scour the country? Who are the Merutt Troops defending themselves against? If the Commander-in-Chief is pledged not to disarm the Native Regiments at Ambalah, he should assuredly do so the moment they commit an overt act. By lying by, we play the enemy's game, our troops lose courage, and the mutineers are elevated. If a regiment fires a shot it should be put to the sword. This delay is terrible. What is to become of the North-West? All here look to the Commander-in-Chief to strike a blow.

32. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Commissioner, Ambalah,—dated Rawulpindee, 19th May 1857, 9 A.M.*

YOUR message received. The Chief might divide the Native Troops at Ambalah, taking one regiment with him and leaving the other. Dividing them will weaken and cow them. The Europeans who remain at Ambalah should have orders to fall on the Native Troops if necessary. By taking a portion of the natives with the European Force moving, we shall get some work out of them, and can guard against them. Every effort should be made to get a portion of our troops in motion and to stir up the Merutt Force. Affairs as regards your side are either at a deadlock or apparently getting worse. We are all right. The Guides leave this to-morrow for Lahore and Kurnaul. Our Moveable Column concentrating on Jhelum and will move forward on Wuzeerabad. Prestige attends vigorous action.

Disposal of Native Troops at Ambála.

Necessity for action.

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33. *From G. F.* EDMONSTONE, *Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 2285, dated Fort William, 19th May 1857 (received 12th June 1857).*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward to you the accompanying three printed copies of a Proclamation disavowing all intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the caste or religion of its native subjects, and to request that you will have the same translated into the vernacular of the Province and disseminated as widely and quickly as possible through every district, pergunnah and talooka in the Province.

Proclamation disavowing intention of interfering with castes or religions.

ENCLOSURE TO 33.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th May 1857.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Governor-General of India in Council has warned the Army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their Re-

Proclamation disavowing intention of interfering with castes or religions.

ligion or injury to their Caste is meditated by the Government of India are malicious falsehoods.

The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion continues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men not only in the Army, but amongst other classes of the people.

He knows that endeavours are made to persuade Hindoos and Mussulmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly as well as openly by the acts of the Government, and that the Government is seeking in various ways to entrap them into a loss of Caste for purposes of its own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more then the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their Religion or Caste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of Religion or Caste by every class of the people.

The Government of India has never deceived its subjects. Therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct have shown their attachment to the Government and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false Guides and Traitors who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

(Sd.) C. BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

34. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 3, dated Rawulpindee, 19th May 1857.*

Tranquillity of Punjab.

IN continuation of my former letter (No. 2* of 17th instant), I am directed to report that everything in the Punjab continues quiet, and an improvement is reported to have taken place in the feelings of the Native Army at Jullundur and Ferozepore.

*26 (page 35).

State of affairs at Lahore;

2. At Lahore there has been no change; and Mr. Montgomery has reported that all the Sirdars have offered their services to Government.

at Ferozepore;

3. At Ferozepore the sepoys have expressed a desire to serve, and it is not proposed to act against them. General Cortlandt is there, and at Brigadier Innes' request is raising 1,000 of the men who served under him during the Sikh War. The Chief Commissioner, however, gathers that the 45th Native Infantry left Ferozepore and proceeded towards Loodianah. The sepoys above alluded to, as desirous of serving, must therefore be the 57th Native Infantry and 10th Light Cavalry.

at Jullundur;

4. At Jullundur both Native Regiments are said to be obedient, and Brigadier Johnstone has placed the treasure under their charge, "to restore confidence." The Chief Commissioner considers that this was not a wise measure, and has pointed this out to the Commander-in-Chief, but fears it cannot now be remedied.

at Amritsar;

5. At Umritsur the 59th Native Infantry have held a meeting, and declare that there is no objection to the cartridges. In the Fort of Govindghur are one company of Her Majesty's 81st, a reserved company of Artillery, and a company of Native Infantry. Some of the Police Horse and Foot are outside.

at Siálkot.

6. At Sealkote all remains quiet, but there appears to be some uneasiness felt at that place.

State of affairs at Multán ;

7. At Mooltan also there has been no disturbance or excitement.

at small out-stations.

8. The small out-stations are reported tranquil ; from Goojerat and Goojranwalla the guards of Native Infantry have been sent in to their head-quarters, and at Gogeira the company of Native Infantry was disarmed by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Elphinstone, supported by his Police, without any demur.

Reluctance of Commander-in-Chief to disarm troops at Ambála.

9. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has not decided upon his line of operations, and experiences some difficulty in disarming the regiments there, owing to some pledges he has made with the nature of which the Chief Commissioner is not acquainted.

State of affairs at Meerut.

10. Meerut is said to be an "entrenched camp," and the troops unable to move for want of carriage. This intelligence is perhaps the most unsatisfactory which has been reported. Indeed it seems unaccountable that such a force should not long before this have crushed rebellion in its vicinity. The consequence of their inaction is, that the district is disorganized and the city has been plundered. Sirdhana has met the same fate. Several fugitives from Delhi have escaped to Meerut and Umballa.

Plunder at Delhi.

11. Terrible plunder is being enacted about Delhi, but the Native Infantry Regiments are said to be occupying their lines, and no mutinous corps have yet joined the rebels.

Disloyalty of 7th and 10th Irregular Cavalry.

12. Colonel Nicholson from Peshawur reports that the 10th Irregular Cavalry at Naoshera and the 7th Irregular Cavalry at Peshawur are not to be relied on. This circumstance indicates that even that branch of the service may not long continue faithful, and it behoved us to arrange accordingly.

Consequent precautions.

13. Major-General Reed, who is now with the Chief Commissioner, has therefore ordered a wing of Her Majesty's 27th Regiment proceeding to this place to return to Attock ; the occupation of that fortress by European Troops being considered of vital importance. The 4th Punjab Infantry under

Major Vaughan will also remain at Attock, where orders have been issued to lay in large stores of grain. By occupying Attock, and securing control over the boats (the bridge gave way three days ago) we effectually hold in check the Hindostani Troops trans Indus, and encourage the well-disposed, or facilitate the retirement of our Europeans from Peshawur, should such an event be found necessary hereafter.

14. The Moveable Column is in progress of formation. It will proceed to Wuzeerabad, and there be joined by Her Majesty's 52nd, a troop of European Horse Artillery, a Light Field Battery (also Europeans), the 46th Native Infantry and a squadron of the 9th Light Cavalry from Sealkote. The 35th Native Infantry and the rest of the 9th Cavalry will remain at Sealkote under Brigadier Brind, and the Deputy Commissioner is raising levies to protect the buildings, &c. Formation of Movable Column.

15. The Chief Commissioner has issued orders for securing all the boats and ferries in the Punjab, and no Hindostanies, fakeers, or vagrants, will be permitted to cross the rivers without a pass. Control of ferries.

16. He has likewise directed lithographed circulars to be issued from Umballa, calling on the chowdhrees of the North-West to provide carriage, promising enhanced rates of hire; also circulars to quiet the public mind, pointing out the peaceful state of the Punjab and the advance of the Moveable Column. Measures for provision of carriage.

17. The Guides will reach Lahore in six days, and will proceed direct to Kurnaul: the men are in the highest spirits. A squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry arrived here this morning under Lieutenant Nicholson, and will proceed to join the column. Movements of Guides.

18. The Chief Commissioner has authorized Colonel Nicholson to raise 1,400 Mooltanee Horse, of whom 400 will proceed to Peshawur, 500 to Lahore, and 500 will remain at Mooltan. Colonel Nicholson will also raise 600 horse from amongst the frontier tribes of Peshawur. Raising of Multani Horse.

Command of Movable Column.

19. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has appointed Brigadier Chamberlain to the command of the Moveable Column, at the suggestion of General Reed.

Advance from Ambála suggested.

20. The Chief Commissioner does not cease to urge a move from Umballa, upon which he feels assured the peace and present safety of the country depends. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's demi-official communication to the Commander-in-Chief of this date is enclosed.

NOTE.—For reply see 79 (page 120).

ENCLOSURE TO 34.

Demi-official letter from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to General the Hon'ble* GEORGE ANSON, *&c., &c., &c.,—dated Rawulpindee, 19th May 1857.*

Movements of troops.

THE Guides go from this to-morrow and expect to be at Lahore on the 25th and will march thence *viá* Ferozepoor to Kurnaul. The Moveable Column will be at Wuzeerabad on the 25th and be there joined by Her Majesty's 52nd, the Artillery and one Native Infantry, all from Sealkote.

Suggestions of Sir John Lawrence to the Commander-in-Chief.

I do sincerely hope that you will be able to disengage the Meerut Force by an early date, so as to enable it to act. Entrenched at Meerut, it may be safe for a time, but can do no good, and the people of the country will become demoralized and eventually food will fail. Free the Meerut Force, which has allowed itself to be paralyzed, scour the country, disarm the Native Troops who have mutinied or are known to be faithless, and then act according to circumstances. If Agra and the North-West are in danger, I would say move down from place to place, uniting with the European Troops and destroying the enemy. We shall be all safe this side of the Sutlej and be able to help you with Native Troops like the Guides and others.

If you leave one Native Regular Corps at Umballa with a proper proportion of Europeans, and all your ladies, European women and treasure collected together, and take on the other Native Corps, all will go well. What we should avoid is isolation, and the Commanders of Stations each looking

Suggestions of Sir John Lawrence to the Commander-in-Chief.

to his own charge and not to the general weal. Many will, I fear, counsel delay and caution, but such a policy must prove ruinous. In marching the Europeans I would take as many elephants and other animals as possible to carry the weary and footsore. Between Meerut and Calcutta we have but five regiments of Europeans scattered over the country at wide intervals. What is to become of them and all our countrymen, if we only hold our own at points where we are strong?

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35. *Telegram from Captain* JAMES, *Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. C.* BARNES, *Esquire, Commissioner, Umballa,—dated Rawulpindee, 19th May 1857, 1½ P.M.*

CAPTAIN ELLIOT is to return to Goojerat.

Have you arranged for carriage and the Commander-in-Chief for a move? Puttiala Raja would give elephants for the Europeans.

What news of the ladies at Simla? Write to Mrs. Daly there, and tell her to write to her husband, Commanding Guides, at Lahore.

Any news from Agra? Make an effort to open communication with it.

Pray act. ~~Don't revoke.~~*

Necessity for action.

Remember the adage—When in doubt, play a trump. India will be saved by following this golden maxim.

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36. *Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Chief Commissioner, Rawulpindee,—No. 95, dated Ambala, 19th May 1857.*

Movements of the Commander-in-Chief.

YOUR letter of 16th received. I have adopted your advice and issued general orders which will be sent by Adjutant-General. I hope to move on 22nd. No time shall be lost. There was no carriage or ammunition, either small or artillery; obliged to get it from Phillour. Sent four companies of European Lancers and guns of Horse Artillery to Kurnal on the 17th. The 2nd Europeans arrived this morning only.

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*Exact copy of original draft.

I shall take one Native Regiment with me and leave the other here. I hope they may be trusted. They say they will do anything they are ordered, but this must be doubtful. Simla in the hands of the Goorkhas, but no violence; but assistance *not* required by Lord William Hay. Have given directions to Captain Atkinson to do what is necessary and to fortify Kussowlie, where part of our ladies are gone.

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37. *Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commander-in-Chief, Umballa,—dated Rawulpindee, 20th May 1857.*

Suggestions of Sir John Lawrence to the Commander-in-Chief.

YOUR message received at 10 A.M. of the 20th. I think the Sappers and Goorkhas have mutinied, seeing that the Europeans are not moving; and Your Excellency may depend upon it that the longer we delay the more will the troops mutiny.

Why not send up the families of officers and men to Kussowlee, with the whole of the sick and weakly men; they will be all safe if Captain Atkinson throws up a few breastworks. Then leaving one Native Regiment at Umballa, march the rest of the force to Meerut, and put life and energy into that Division. All will then go smooth. The country is evidently with us; it is only the Native Regular Troops we have to deal with. Your presence at Meerut will make all the difference.

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38. *Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commander-in-Chief, Umballa,—dated Rawulpindee, 20th May 1857, 8 A.M.*

Movements of the Commander-in-Chief.

I AM delighted to hear of the forward move. It is very right to take one of the Native Corps with you. They are not to be trusted, but will be very useful as guards, &c., and, with proper precautions, can do no harm. The Civil officers who escaped from Delhy should go with the force, if it move on that place, to issue proclamations, assure the well-disposed,

and intimidate the enemy. I feel persuaded that Delhy will not hold out, but of course it is well to have a siege train following.

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39. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commander-in-Chief, Umballa, and* G. C. BARNES, *Esquire, Commissioner, Umballa,—dated Rawulpindee, 20th May 1857, 5* P.M.

Suggestions of Sir John Lawrence to the Commander-in-Chief.

I HAVE just received yours of the 17th.* Don't go to Delhy, but move on Merutt. A move in advance will produce great results. Free the Merutt Force and afterwards decide on ulterior movements. An abundant harvest has just been gathered. Ample supplies on the road, but, to guard against accidents, take five days' supplies. The country is not against us, but everybody will turn if we delay. Surely Native Troops, who will only move in the fashion they like, have broken their engagements and freed you from yours? Pray disarm them and turn them adrift. They are not to be trusted on our side, and as open enemies they will prove contemptible. The country people will then plunder them. By all means let Saleh Mohamed raise a hundred horse. More by post.

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40. *Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, Umballa, to the Chief Commissioner, Rawulpindee,—No. 112, dated 21st May 1857.*

Plans of the Commander-in-Chief.

YOUR message of 20th received. My plan is to move down the direct road from Kurnal to Dehlee and the Meerut Force to join at Bhagput to meet the Umballa Force. This would necessitate crossing the Jumna twice and add four marches. One advantage would be in the certainty of having the Meerut Force. There is no enemy that I am aware of there. But I shall hear from the Meerut Division before leaving Kurnal and be guided accordingly. I have sent the Jheend people to clear the road and detachments of Native Infantry into the Saharunpore District. I hope to push on some more troops to-morrow, but we have no doolies for sick and bearers. They

*Not traceable in the Punjab records.

cannot be got. The actual sick will go to Kussowlee, but we must expect more and many on the march in this season. The mutiny of Sappers and the non-arrival of Sirmoor Battalion must be attributed to the old cartridge question. The example of the Jutog Battalion explains. I have added to the Government order that balled ammunition should in future be made by regiments for their own use. If this is the grievance, it ought to satisfy the objectors. I fear the heat and nothing else.

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41. *Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee,—No. 119, dated 21st May 1857.*

Plans of the Commander-in-Chief.

HEAR different accounts from Delhie; some state the mutineers to be without any organization, others the contrary. The 9th Regiment from Allygurh reported to have joined them. Nothing known of the Sirmoor Battalion. One company of the Sappers and Miners, which left Roorkee after the 1st detachment, learning of the mutiny, returned. The company left at Roorkee mutinied and lots of them left. Nothing further from Meerut, but expected, having sent an officer over to bring back a full report. Company of 1st Europeans and one squadron of 9th Lancers move on to-night towards Kurnal. Strong protestations by the Medical and Commissariat against moving any troops, as they are not prepared. Cholera bad here in the 9th Lancers. Shall move all as soon as possible. 47 men of the 45th Regiment taken to-day by the Puttiala Raja. Saw him on the 19th. Have confidence in his assistance. He will help in taking care of Umballa Cantonments, but we must keep four companies of Europeans and 3 guns. The sick, women and children to Kussowlee. Very necessary that Umballa and this road to the Punjab be well secured. Cannot have Irregular Cavalry yet. The Hansi country is disturbed. Anxious to hear if the general order prohibiting cartridges has done good. You say in message of yesterday, don't go to Delhie. When I know the exact state of Meerut, I will let you know what appears to me best. I shall probably

move the troops from Kurnal across to Meerut. Report just arrived from Delhie: heavy guns on the walls; regiments in the city; small arms magazine escaped explosion; arms distributed.

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42. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 4, dated Rawulpindee, 21st May 1857.*

FEW events of importance have transpired since my last, but the general tenor of the reports which have reached the Chief Commissioner is satisfactory.

2. Intelligence has been received from Meerut that all was safe at Moradabad, Allygurh and Agra on the 16th, and that Gwalior and Bhurtpore were co-operating well, and had sent contingents. The fort at Agra was held by Europeans. News from the North-Western Provinces.

3. The Commander-in-Chief has intimated that the eight companies of Sappers and Miners from Roorkee had mutinied, and the Sirmoor Battalion, which ought to have reached Meerut on the previous day, had not been heard of. **Mutiny of eight companies of the Sappers and Miners.**

4. Simla is said to be "in possession of" the Goorkha Regiment; but all was quiet there, and Lord William Hay did not require any assistance. Many ladies and families have proceeded from Umballa to Kussowlie, where Captain Atkinson has been instructed to throw up some breastworks. **Safety of Simla.**

5. The families of officers and men at Sealkote will proceed at once to Lahore. Arrangements have been made for their carriage. **Transfer of families from Siálkot to Lahore.**

6. The formation of the Moveable Column is proceeding with vigor; and the Punjab Irregulars are being pushed on rapidly to Lahore, mounted on camels. The European Troops of the column will now unite at Wuzeerabad and proceed to Lahore, where they will be joined by the Irregulars. **Progress of the Movable Column.**

Brigadier Chamberlain has been appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Brigadier-General during the pleasure of Government.

Disposition of forces.

7. We shall thus hold strong positions at Peshawur and Lahore, and our remaining European Troops will be concentrated at other points if found necessary. The out-stations will remain in charge of the Civil officers and levies raised by them; and the work of administration will not be suspended anywhere.

Fugitives from 45th Native Infantry.

8. Fugitives from the 45th Native Infantry have passed through the Loodiana District; some of them are now 20 miles from Umballa, and it is hoped they will be destroyed.

Movements of the Commander-in-Chief.

9. The Commander-in-Chief proposes to march by the direct road to Kurnal, the Meerut Force joining him at that place and proceeding with him to Delhi.

Co-operation of the Raja of Jhínd and the Maharaja of Patiála.

10. The Raja of Jheend and the Maharaja of Puttiala continue to render active assistance; and a large convoy of grain and carriage has been brought up by the former. On all sides the country is reported quiet and the people loyal. Every effort is being made to collect carriage and provisions, where these may be required; and to keep sure control over the ferries, both to secure the freedom of our own communications and to cut off that of the rebellious and disaffected.

Arrangements for funds.

11. The Chief Commissioner has suggested to the Bombay Government the expediency of transmitting treasure to Kurrachee, to be retained there for the present, and of placing as many steamers as are available upon the Indus.

Proposal to keep the Native Army in arrears of pay.

12. I am now directed to recommend that the regiments which have been disarmed receive no pay till further orders, and that the whole of the Native Regular Army be kept somewhat in arrears. This measure will enable us to husband our resources, and the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to authorize it, pending the sanction of Government.

13. Copy of a telegraphic message of this date from the Commissioner of Umballa is annexed, giving the names of those who escaped from the massacre at Delhi; and we have since heard that Sir T. Metcalfe has also escaped to Hansi. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's demi-official communication of this date to the Commander-in-Chief is also enclosed, and Sir John Lawrence does not cease to urge a forward movement.

List of those who escaped from massacre at Delhi.

14. In conclusion, I am to express the deep sense entertained by the Chief Commissioner of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Montgomery, who, neglecting no precaution, admits of no alarm, and inspires all with confidence and zeal. He is ably supported by Messrs. McLeod and Roberts, Colonel Macpherson and Captain R. Lawrence. Major-General Reed is with the Chief Commissioner actively directing the military operations. Indeed all officers, Civil and Military, are displaying that calmness and energy which, under such circumstances, might be expected from English gentlemen, and which is a sufficient guarantee that all that is practicable will be effected by them.

Services of officers, Civil and Military.

NOTE.—For reply see 88 (page 147).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 42.

Telegram from G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner, Umballa, to all stations,—No. 111, dated 20th May 1857.

LIST of officers who escaped massacre at Delhi and are now alive at Meerut, Umballa and Kurnaul, 20th May 1857:—

List of those who escaped from Delhi.

Brigadier Graves; Captain Nicoll; Brigade-Major Harrison; Assistant Surgeon Stuart; Captain DeTeissier, Artillery; Lieutenant Aislabie, ditto; Captain Tytler, 38th; Gardener, ditto; Lieutenant Glubh, ditto; Drummond, Major Abbott, 74th N. I.; Captain Wallace, ditto; Captain Hawkey, ditto; Lieutenant Grant, ditto; Lieutenant Taylor, Lieutenant Ewen, Ensign New, ditto; 4th N. I. (*sic*). Send a copy to Chief.

N.B.—Every officer of the 54th Native Infantry is believed to have perished.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 42.

Demi-official letter from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to General the Hon'ble GEORGE ANSON, &c., &c., &c.,—dated Rawulpindee, 21st May 1857.

Suggestions by Sir John Lawrence to the Commander-in-Chief.

I TELEGRAPHED last night my reply to yours of the 17th. I do not myself think that the country anywhere is against us,—certainly not from here to within a few miles of Dehlee. I served for nearly 13 years in Dehlee, and know the people well. My belief is that with good management on the part of the Civil officers it would open its gates on the approach of our troops. It seems incredible to conceive that the mutineers can hold and defend it. Still I admit that on military principles, in the present state of affairs, it may not be expedient to advance on Dehlee,—certainly not until the Meerut Force is prepared to act, which it can only be when set free. Once relieve Meerut, and give confidence to the country, no difficulty regarding carriage can occur. By good arrangements the owners will come forward, but in any case it can be collected.

2. From Meerut you will be able to form a sound judgment on the course to be followed. If the country lower down be disturbed and the sepoys have mutinied, I conceive that it would be a paramount duty to march that way, relieve each place, and disarm or destroy the mutineers. If, on the other hand, all were safe, it would be a question whether you should consolidate your resources there or march on Dehlee.

3. I think it must be allowed that our European Troops are not placed at this or that station simply to hold it, but to be ready to move wherever they may be required. Salubrious and centrical points for their location were selected, but so long as we maintain our prestige and keep the country quiet it cannot signify how many cantonments we abandon. But this we cannot do if we allow two or three Native Corps to checkmate large bodies of Europeans. It will then be a mere question of time; by slow degrees, but of a certainty, the Native Troops *must* destroy us.

Suggestions of Sir John Lawrence to the Commander-in-Chief.

4. We are doing all we can to strengthen ourselves and to reinforce you, either by direct or indirect means. But can Your Excellency suppose for one moment that the Irregular Troops will remain staunch if they see our European soldiers cooped up in their cantonments, tamely awaiting the progress of events?

5. Your Excellency remarks that we must carefully collect our resources. But what are these resources but our European soldiers, our guns and our material; these are all ready at hand, and only require to be handled wisely and vigorously to produce great results. We have money also, and the control of the country. But if disaffection spread, insurrection will follow, and we shall then neither be able to collect the revenue or procure supplies.

Necessity for vigorous action.

6. Pray only reflect on the whole history of India. Where have we failed when we acted vigorously? Where have we succeeded when guided by timid counsels? Clive with 1,200 fought at Plassey in opposition to the advice of his leading officers, beat 40,000 men, and conquered Bengal. Monson retreated from the Chumbul, and before he gained Agra his army was disorganized and partly annihilated. Look at the Cabul catastrophe. It might have been averted by resolute and bold action. The Irregulars of the army, the Kuzzulbashes—in short our friends, of whom we had many—only left us, when they found we were not true to ourselves. How can it be supposed that strangers and mercenaries will sacrifice everything for us? There is a point up to which they will stand by us, for they know that we have always been eventually successful and that we are good masters; but go beyond this point, and every man will look to his immediate benefit, his present safety.

7. The Punjab Irregulars are marching down in the highest spirits, proud to be trusted, and eager to show their superiority over the Regular Troops, ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Europeans. But if on their arrival they find the Europeans behind breastworks, they will begin to think that the game is up. Recollect that all this time, while

we are pausing, the emissaries of the mutineers are writing to and visiting every cantonment.

Regret of Sir John Lawrence that mutineers have escaped punishment.

8. It seems to me lamentable to think that in no one case have the mutineers yet suffered. Brigadier Corbett has indeed managed admirably. With six weak companies and his Artillery he disarmed three regiments and thus rendered them harmless. Brigadier Innes seems to me to have missed an excellent opportunity of teaching the sepoys a lesson which would have cowed them for hundreds of miles round. Her Majesty's 61st Regiment repulsed without any effort the attacks of the 45th, but the sepoys got off with little loss, and even then had not the heart to keep together, but seem to have thrown away their arms and dispersed. At Dehlee the sepoys have murdered their officers and taken their guns; but even there they did not stand. No number of them can face a moderate body of Europeans, fairly handled. Of late years, even when fighting under our own banners in a good cause, with European officers at their head and English comrades at their side, they have seldom done anything. As mutineers they cannot fight. They will burn, destroy and massacre, but not fight.

Suggested disarming of troops at Ambála.

9. I should suppose that any pledges which were given to the Umballa sepoys were forfeited when they refused to obey orders, to march by wings, and in this view of the matter I would disband them after taking away their arms. The horses of the Cavalry would enable our Europeans to move forward without distress. But if you still consider that faith must be kept with men who have kept and will keep no faith with us, then by all means take one regiment with you, making such arrangements as will prevent their suddenly turning round and dealing a deadly blow against our Europeans.

Delay of the Commissariat Department.

10. I cannot comprehend what the Commissariat can mean by requiring from 16 to 20 days to procure provisions. I am persuaded that all you can require to take with you must be procurable in two or three. We have had an extraordinary good harvest, and supplies must be abundant between Umballa and Meerut. The greater portion of the country is well culti-

vated. We are sending our troops in every direction without difficulty, through tracts which are comparatively desert.

Policy suggested by Sir John Lawrence.

11. Our true policy is to trust the Maharaja of Puttiala and Raja of Jheend, and the country generally, for they have shown evidence of being on our side, but utterly to distrust the Regular sepoys. I would spare no expense to carry every European soldier, at any rate to carry every other one. By alternately marching and riding, their strength and spirits will be maintained. We are pushing on the Guides, the 4th Sikhs, the 1st and 4th Punjab Regiments of Infantry, from distant parts of the Punjab in this way.

Offer of services of Captain Norman to the Commander-in-Chief.

12. If there is any officer in the Punjab whom Your Excellency would wish to have at your side, pray don't hesitate to apply for him. There is a young officer now at head-quarters who, though young in years, has seen much service and proved himself an excellent soldier. I allude to Captain Norman of the Adjutant-General's Office. Sir Colin Campbell had the highest opinion of his judgment, and when he left Peshawur it was considered a public loss.

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43. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commander-in-Chief, Umballa,—dated Rawulpindee, 22nd May 1857, 10 A.M.*

Movements of the Commander-in-Chief.

YOUR message* of the 21st received. Glad to hear you are moving. I would not regard the protest of the Commissariat and Medical officers. The men will be better out than in. Recollect we have only one month before the rains, when we can do little. I utterly discredit any organization at Delhi, but act according to circumstances.

*41 (page 50).

Loyalty of Native officers and men of 10th and 3rd Light Cavalry.

I suggest that you issue a letter in the vernacular signed by yourself to the Native officers and men of the 10th Light Cavalry and those of the 3rd who have remained staunch, praising their conduct, and assuring them of a reward worthy of a great Government. It should be read before them and other troops.

Disturbance at Nowshera. Disarming of troops at Peshâwar.

Just received news of a disturbance at Naoshera: the sepoys there have plundered the magazine. Brigadier Cotton has this morning disarmed three regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry at Peshawur, and moves against the mutineers at Naoshera with a European Force this evening. This is the way to crush mutiny. We are co-operating on this side, and all is well. If you disarm any troops anywhere, don't keep them in cantonments; turn them out, and tell the Commissioner to get the people to *plunder* them.

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44. *Telegram from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,—dated 22nd May 1857.*

Orders of Governor-General for movements of troops.

COPY of a message from the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra to the Major-General Commanding Meerut Division, dated 17th May:—"Orders from the Governor-General: Pray send word on as quickly as possible to Sir John Lawrence to send down at once such of the Punjab and European Regiments as he can possibly. Orders will meet them on the march. His Lordship adds that every exertion must be made to regain Delhie, but the advance on the mutineers is to be made only with a strong force.

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45. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 5, dated 23rd May 1857.*

Narrative of occurrences in the Punjab.

I AM directed to continue the narrative of occurrences in the Punjab subsequent to the date of my last despatch.

Behaviour of sepoys.

2. There seems to be a very general impression that the behaviour of the sepoys is improving; but the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think that this arises from the depression caused by failure, and that it would be unwise to repose any confidence in men who have so deeply committed themselves, or to forego those severe punitive measures which are so imperatively called for. Still he believes the crisis to have passed, and that every day will weaken the combination, especially

when the force with the Commander-in-Chief shall have advanced to Meerut.

3. A portion of the troops have already marched from Umballa, and the remainder will shortly follow. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that they proceed to Meerut, unite with the force there, and act as circumstances may require.

Forward move from Ambála.

4. Seharanpoor is said to be threatened, and Mr. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, has been sent with some Cavalry to the assistance of the Magistrate, Mr. Spankie, who remained there alone.

Saháranpur threatened.

5. The Raja of Puttiala continues to perform good service and has apprehended 60 more fugitives from the 45th Regiment Native Infantry. He yesterday gave to the Commissioner a letter which he had received from the King of Delhi inciting him to rise, written, however, in a very depressed tone. Mr. Barnes reports that all continues quiet in the Cis-Sutlej States, and that the people are only anxious for our troops to advance.

Good services of the Raja of Patiála.

6. The Commander-in-Chief has at the Chief Commissioner's suggestion ordered the men of the 45th and 57th Regiments at Ferozepore to be discharged without pay; their presence is simply an incumbrance and a constant source of danger.

Discharge of Native Troops at Ferozepore.

7. Some apprehension was entertained as to the manner in which the intelligence from Delhi and Meerut would be received at Peshawur, where the populace is notoriously bigoted and fanatical, and where treasonable correspondence was known to be carried on in some of the Native Regiments. Arrangements indeed had been made for bringing up Mooltanee Horse and raising local levies, but these could not be expected, in sufficient numbers, to be serviceable for some time.

Mutiny of the detachment of the 55th Native Infantry at Nowshera.

8. But the matter was not long left doubtful. A message was received yesterday morning from Colonel Edwardes, announcing that there had been a disturbance at Naoshera. The 55th Native Infantry had proceeded to Murdan to replace the Guide Corps, leaving a detachment in their own lines.

The latter mutinied on the evening of the 21st and plundered the magazine. Lieutenant Taylor, Executive Engineer, broke the bridge, and the sepoys were said to be reconstructing it, to enable their comrades to join them from Murdan. Anxiety was felt on account of the families of Her Majesty's 27th who were left at Naoshera on the withdrawal of the regiment to Attock and Rawulpindee, and for whose removal arrangements were in progress, but had not been completed.

Disarming of troops at Pesháwar.

9. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence Brigadier Cotton determined to disarm the regiments at Peshawur believed to be disaffected and to proceed in the evening with a European Force to Naoshera. Accordingly at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the 24th, 27th and 51st Native Infantry with the 5th Light Cavalry were deprived of their arms, without any offer of resistance. The move to Naoshera was, however, rendered unnecessary by the departure of the mutineers, probably to the head-quarters of their regiment.

Attitude of Chiefs and people of Pesháwar.

10. Colonel Edwardes called on the influential Chiefs for assistance, but they boldly expressed their inability to afford it. Headmen of villages, however, brought in parties of men at this invitation and satisfactorily proved that the body of the people had no sympathy with the sepoys.

Mutiny of 55th Native Infantry at Mardán.

11. On the night of the 21st the 55th Regiment at Murdan also mutinied, and seized the magazine, placing a guard over Lieutenant Horne, the Assistant Commissioner, who effected his escape, and was loyally received by the people of Eusufzie, who assembled to protect him. To-day intelligence has been received that the decisive measures adopted have been attended with the best results, and that levies are flocking in.

Measures for protection of Nowshera.

12. Upon hearing of the above occurrences orders were sent from this by express to Major Vaughan, Commanding 5th Punjab Infantry, to proceed with his regiment at once from Attock to Naoshera, to arrange for the removal of the women and children, to send all the boats down to Attock, and to re-occupy the place, attacking the mutineers if still there. At the same time the boats on the Indus were also ordered to

be sent to Attock, and the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara was instructed to place 100 horse to watch the ferries and banks of that river, and prevent the sepoys from crossing over into Chuch. It may therefore be expected that this regiment at least will suffer the punishment their crimes have merited.

13. The wing of Her Majesty's 27th, which had arrived at Rawulpindee, has been sent back to rejoin its head-quarters at Attock. They marched last night, being conveyed partly on elephants and partly in the Artillery waggons, and will reach their destination to-night.

Desire of Nasiri Battalion at Jutogh to return to duty.

14. The Government will probably have been made acquainted with the apparent desire of the Nusseree Battalion to return to their duty, the giving up of the men who had stolen some of the treasure under their charge, and the recovery of a portion of the money. The ladies at Simla are reported to have arrived in safety at Kussowlee.

Progress of Movable Column.

15. The troops to form the Moveable Column are rapidly proceeding towards Wuzeerabad and Lahore; the 4th Sikh Infantry under Captain Rothney arrived here this morning from Huzara, and continues its march to-night.

NOTE.—For reply see 88 (page 147).

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46. *Telegram from the Governor-General to the Lieutenant-Governor, Agra,—dated Calcutta, 23rd May 1857.*

I WISH you to communicate as follows to Sir John Lawrence as quickly as possible:—

Raising of troops authorised by the Governor-General.

I have received your letters* of the thirteenth.

You may go beyond one thousand horse if you desire it. An increase of Irregulars will not cause embarrassment hereafter.

Do not trust to the Mahomedans being more faithful than the Hindoos. There is evidence to the contrary here as well as at Meerut. I write about this.

*These were probably demi-official. They are not traceable in the Punjab records.

If your measures are hampered by references to the Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief, act for yourself. You will be supported.

NOTE.—This message was received by Sir J. Lawrence on the 1st June 1857,—*vide* page 91.

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47. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 24th May 1857, midday.*

Retention of a European Regiment at Multán. Safety of Punjab.

Aid promised the North-Western Provinces.

Punishment of Native Regiments which commit themselves.

I HAVE received your messages. I will keep the European Regiment for the present at Multan. It is an important post. We are all right throughout the Punjab. Country in our favour, except at Peshawur. There the chief danger to be anticipated. We will do well, and help the North-West. It is faithful Native Troops which at present are wanted, and this defect we are endeavouring to provide for. If Delhy be recovered all will go well. Pray don't forgive the Native Regiments who commit themselves; we shall never have such an opportunity again of getting rid of them. But those who remain faithful should be well treated. News shall go daily also by Bombay.

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48. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 25th May 1857.*

Abandonment of intention to attack the 55th Native Infantry at Mardán.

Concentration of Punjab Regiments towards Lahore.

New regiments proposed.

ALL is well with us. The intention to attack the 55th Native Infantry at Murdan has been given up at the request of the officers, who still confide in their men. This confidence I believe to be a perfect delusion; still, the longer we can maintain peace, the better. In the meantime our Punjab Regiments are concentrating towards Lahore. These troops do not sympathise with the mutineers. I am afraid that the Irregular Cavalry do so to a certain extent. A blow, however, well dealt would do good. I suggest that the four companies now raising for each of the 10 regiments of Punjabees be formed into separate regiments under carefully selected officers. They will prove more useful in this way eventually. The Guides

with the increase will only make one regiment of eight companies, and may have their increase; also the Police Regiments for the present.

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49. *Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Chief Commissioner, Rawulpindee,—No. 163, dated Kurnaul, 25th May 1857.*

CAME to Kurnaul this morning. All the troops, except 2nd Europeans and troops of Horse Artillery waiting for the 9-pounders, have left Umballa. Great difficulty in getting what was absolutely necessary to enable the troops to march. The detachment that was at Kurnaul went towards Paneeput last night, but the tents were not come up. They follow today. All the force will not get away from Kurnaul before the 31st. There will not be any heavy guns there. Much of the delay is owing to the banghys in the Commissariat system, the want of Government camels and very few elephants. No bearers to be had for the sick. The Meerut Force has been useless in that division; the Civil authorities apparently the same. I have sent one hundred and fifty of the 4th Irregulars, which arrived here yesterday; part of them to move to Mozuffurghur (*sic*) and part to Meerut. Puttiala Troops are not so many as supposed; Jheend about 600.

Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief at Karnál.

Advance of force impeded by Commissariat arrangements.

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50. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 6, dated Rawulpindee, 25th May 1857.*

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the annexed copy of a letter No. C., dated 22nd and 23rd instant, from Commissioner of Peshawur, reporting the measures taken for disarming certain regiments at that place in consequence of the mutiny of the 55th Native Infantry at Noushera and Murdan. The Chief Commissioner's reply approving those measures is also forwarded.

Disarming of troops at Peshávar.

NOTE.—For reply see 179 (Part II, page 22).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 50.

From Lieut.-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. C., dated Peshawur, 22nd May 1857.

Disarming of Native Regiments at Pesháwar.

ON my return to Peshawur yesterday from conferring with the Chief Commissioner at Pindee, I found affairs in a very discouraging state indeed. Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson with his usual energy had left nothing untried to raise levies of horse and foot to overawe the disaffected Hindoostanee Troops, but the time when this could have been done with effect had passed, and not a single Chief responded, as he ought to have done, to the call of Government.

2. Some inferior Mullicks had been next resorted to with a prospect of success on a small scale.

3. Reports were rife in the city that the Native Troops were going to rise to-day, and that two or three days later they would be joined on the festival of the "Eed" by friends in the district. An emissary was seized in cantonments with a letter to some such parties at the outposts inviting them to come in on that festival and bring "heads" along with them.

4. Colonel Nicholson had during the 20th May transferred the whole of the treasure (about 24 lakhs) from the Civil Treasury in the centre of cantonments to the Fort, which is outside, thus not only securing the treasure itself, but removing a very great temptation to mutiny.

5. Colonel Nicholson had also induced Brigadier Cotton, Commanding the Station, to remove with his family from his usual residence at an exposed end of cantonments to the old Residency, a defensible building and conveniently situated for consultation with either the Civil or Military Staff.

6. The Brigadier farther had taken the precaution of dividing the cantonment into two wings under the Commanding Officers of the two European Corps, each of whom had 6 guns placed at his disposal, ready for immediate action.

Disarming of Native Regiments at Peshâwar.

7. These measures had not been without their effect, and as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief might soon be expected to move from Amballa against the mutineers at Delhi and Meerut, and better news might consequently be looked for every day from the North-Western Provinces, it was thought possible that the crisis might pass over without any open rupture at Peshawur.

8. But shortly after midnight of 21st May an express reached us with intelligence that some companies of 55th Native Infantry, stationed at Noushera, joined by some 30 men of the 58th Native Infantry from Attock, had broken out into mutiny; that Lieutenant Taylor of the Engineers had probably cut loose the bridge-of-boats and thus destroyed the communication of the mutineers with the head-quarters of 55th Native Infantry at Murdan; and that the 10th Irregular Cavalry, though they had not joined the mutineers, had not acted against them.

9. In a short but anxious consultation on this intelligence Colonel Nicholson and myself decided on advising the disarming of the suspected Native Regiments at Peshawur before the outbreak at Noushera could become a signal for more widespread mutiny, and we at once visited Brigadier Cotton and communicated that opinion.

10. The Brigadier, though lamenting the necessity, fully concurred, and summoned all Commanding Officers to his quarters. Day broke before the officers were collected; and after meeting, the strongest opposition to the measure was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington, Commanding 5th Light Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonels Plumbe and Cooper and Captain Shakespear, Commanding 27th, 51st and 24th Native Infantry Regiments, all of whose corps it was proposed to disarm, but who expressed the most implicit confidence in the loyalty of their men; while Lieutenant-Colonel Mulcaster, Commanding 7th Irregular Cavalry, Major Ryves, Commanding 18th Irregular Cavalry, and Major Milne, Commanding 21st Native Infantry, whose regiments were exempted from the measure, admitted its necessity and propriety. Brigadier Cotton therefore finally decided on carrying it out.

Disarming of Native Regiments at Peshâwar.

11. At 7 A.M., the hour fixed, the Native Regiments were paraded and called on to lay down their arms, and the 5th Light Cavalry, the 24th, 27th and 51st Regiments Native Infantry obeyed without, as far as I could perceive, any hesitation. The European Regiments and Artillery were under arms, within sight of the parades, ready to enforce obedience. The Brigadier thanked the Native Regiments for their good conduct in this instance, and dismissed them to their lines, where they are carrying on the duties as usual. The Infantry were not deprived of their bayonets, and the detachments at the outpost forts were allowed to retain all their arms.

12. On our going out to the performance of this painful duty a very few Mullicks and Chiefs of the country attended us. On our return they were as thick as flies, and levies began to pour in from that moment.

13. I trust that these proceedings will meet with the approval of the Chief Commissioner and the Supreme Government. Both Colonel Nicholson and myself entirely sympathise with the feelings of the English officers on the occasion, and would have been thankful to be able to offer more palatable advice; but we believe that this morning's measures have, under Providence, alone secured the safety of this important position.

Mutiny of 55th Native Infantry at Mardán.

Lieutenant Horne takes refuge in Yusafzai.

Blind confidence of Colonel Spottiswoode in his men.

P. S., 23rd May.—The 55th Native Infantry in Murdan is reported by the Commanding Officer at Noushera to be in a state of mutiny, and the Assistant Commissioner, Lieutenant Horne, reports that he has been obliged to leave the Fort and take refuge with the Chiefs of Eusufzye, as the sepoys were no longer under control and threatened to murder their officers as soon as any force moves against them from Peshawur. Yet Colonel Spottiswoode still reports to Brigadier Cotton that he has implicit confidence in his men, whom he considers to be acting under a panic! He begs that no force may be moved against them. Nothing in this mutiny of the Regular Native Army seems to me more remarkable than the refusal of the English officers to either foresee or believe it till a volley is fired into them by their men.

2. The safety of Noushera having been provided for by the movement of a detachment from Attock, Brigadier Cotton defers dealing with Murdan till we can see how the 64th Native Infantry and Khelat-i-Ghilzye Regiments are behaving at the Mohmund frontier posts.

Action against Mardán Troops deferred.

3. A good many sepoys of the 51st Native Infantry deserted last night, and several have been brought in by the Police. They also say they fled because afraid that their lives were to be taken.

Desertions from 51st Native Infantry.

4. Captain Henderson, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, has responded with a promptness, which I cannot too highly praise, to my call for levies. They are coming in rapidly from all parts of his district; and soon it will be necessary to stop them.

Levies from Koháṭ District.

5. All is now going on well.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 50.

From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Lieut.-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., Commissioner, Peshawur Division,—dated Rawulpindee, 25th May 1857.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. C* of 22nd instant, reporting the measures which had been taken at Peshawur for the purpose of overawing the Native Troops, and to convey the Chief Commissioner's entire approval of all that has been done, and which he has no doubt will equally meet with the approbation of the Supreme Government.

*Enclosure (1) to 50 (page 64).

Approval of measures taken to overawe troops at Peshávar.

2. The confidence which officers still place in the fidelity of their men seems very surprising. The Chief Commissioner learnt yesterday from Lieutenant Black, Staff Officer to the Punjab Force, that as he passed through Naoshera on the day of the émeute by the detachment of the 55th Native Infantry, he heard that a Soobadar of that regiment caused his men to load in presence of Lieutenant Lind of the 5th

Punjab Infantry, and threatened to fire on that officer if he did not retire. Such are the men in whom Colonel Spottiswoode reposes trust.

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51. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 2364, dated Fort William, 26th May 1857 (received 15th June 1857).*

Reply from Government to despatch No. 1, dated 15th May 1857.

YOUR Officiating Secretary's letter No. 1,* dated the 15th instant, reporting occurrences connected with the mutinies at Delhi and Meerut, was received yesterday and immediately laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for his consideration.

*23 (page 30).

Summary of the orders issued by Government.

2. On the 17th May, in reply to your telegraphic message from Rawulpindee, you were authorized† by the same channel to form three additional companies for each of the 18 regiments of local Infantry, and to raise as many as 1,000 horse, if necessary.

†25 (page 35).

3. On the 18th instant a telegram‡ was despatched informing you that an European Regiment had been ordered to proceed up the Indus to Mooltan by steam, and requiring that the Commissioner at that place should make the necessary arrangements to meet the regiment with boats and to transport it to Ferozepore or elsewhere, as might be thought most expedient.

‡30 (page 40).

4. And on the 23rd May current the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra was requested by telegraph§ to apprise you of the permission of the Governor-General in Council to raise horse in excess of 1,000 if you should so desire, to warn you against trusting to the fidelity of the Mahomedans, and to assure you of full support, should the difficulties of communicating with the Government of India or the Commander-in-Chief compel you to act for yourself and upon your own judgment.

§46 (page 61).

5. It is hoped that these several communications may have reached you. Copies of them are, however, enclosed in the usual official course, and will satisfy you that any acts which you may have done in anticipation of sanction will be fully ratified.

6. With reference to the letter under acknowledgment, I am desired to state that the Governor-General in Council, while he regards with deep sorrow the defection of the 45th and 57th Regiments Native Infantry at Ferozepore, and the destruction of the Church and other buildings at that station, commends the prompt measures by which the safety of the intrenchments and the magazine was secured. **Approval of measures taken at Ferozepore;**

7. The Governor-General in Council, although he cannot but lament that it should have been thought necessary to disarm the Native Regiments, both Cavalry and Infantry, at Meean Meer, will not, nevertheless, withhold his approbation of that measure. The steps taken for the safety of the Lahore Citadel and of the Civil Treasury, as well as for the security of the Arsenal at Phillour, were well timed, as the intention of withdrawing the Native Troops from Govindgurh was judicious. **and the disarming at Mián Mír.**

8. The addition of three companies to each regiment of Punjab and Sikh Infantry has been already sanctioned, and permission to raise 1,000 or more horse has been accorded as intimated to you in a preceding part of this despatch. **Raising of new troops authorised.**

9. The Governor-General in Council desires me to express his entire approval of the determination to form a Moveable Column of trustworthy troops, prepared to suppress mutiny or rebellion, wherever it may arise, and he has no doubt that the operations of this force will be attended with success and with the greatest benefit to the public service. **Movable Column approved;**

10. Lastly, the distribution of the 64th Native Infantry between the frontier posts of Michnee, Shubkudur and Aboozye, no less than the removal of the 55th Native Infantry from Noushera to Murdan in Eusufzye, of the 58th Native Infantry from Attock and Rawulpindee to Bunnoo, and of the **also disposition of troops.**

39th Native Infantry from Jhelum to Derah Ishmael Khan, commands the unqualified assent and cordial approbation of the Governor-General in Council. These measures are eminently judicious and politic at the present time, and will, in all probability, be attended with the very best results.

Confidence of Governor-General in Sir John Lawrence.

11. The Governor-General in Council desires me to convey to you the assurance of his entire confidence in your vigor, ability and judgment, and of his full support in the measures which you may see fit to adopt for the public safety, and for the maintenance of tranquillity in the Punjab.

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52. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 7, dated Rawulpindee, 26th May 1857.*

Tranquillity in the Punjab.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 5* of the 23rd instant, I am directed to report that tranquillity continues throughout the Punjab, the public excitement is less, and the spirit of the Native soldiery apparently improved. The sepoys are generally reported to be in a state of alarm where violence has been perpetrated or the measure of disarming been enforced; and in other places their behaviour is said to be satisfactory.

*45 (page 58).

Attitude of sepoys.

2. Attempts at desertion have not been uncommon, but many of the fugitives are brought back by the Police and country people.

Action taken against mutineers at Mardán.

3. My letter of yesterday and its accompaniments will have informed you of the circumstances connected with the disarming of a portion of the Native Troops at Peshawur, and it was supposed that the confidence placed in his men by Colonel Spottiswoode had caused the authorities to abandon their intention of at once moving against the 55th Native Infantry at Naoshera.

4. This was not the case; a detachment was marched to Murdan, accompanied by Horse Artillery and Cavalry. A collision took place yesterday morning, but the result is still anxiously looked for.

5. It is known, however, that 100 men came out of the fort with their officers who are all safe, except Colonel Spottiswoode, who has committed suicide. The rest of the corps marched away with the colors, and Colonel Nicholson has gone in pursuit with the Horse Artillery and Cavalry. Lieutenant Law of the 10th Irregulars was severely wounded in the neck.

Suicide of Colonel Spottiswoode, 55th Native Infantry.

Pursuit of mutineers.

6. The arrangements for preventing the escape of the mutineers to this side of the Indus were reported in my last letter; and we may hourly expect to hear of Colonel Nicholson's treatment of the mutineers.

7. The 51st Native Infantry at Peshawur, who had been disarmed, deserted in large gangs, but were all brought back by the Police and the zemindars of the country. The latter behaved admirably, and even refrained from plundering the fugitives, although they had much money about them. One Soobadar alone was in possession of 900 rupees and a gold necklace. The Chief Commissioner considers that the disarming of the troops at Peshawur and the expected punishment of the 55th Native Infantry will tend to secure the peace of the country and crush rebellion more effectually than any other measures which could have been adopted.

Desertion of gangs of disarmed 51st Native Infantry at Peshâwar and their capture.

8. The reports which have been received of the state of the Goorkha Regiment at Simla are very unsatisfactory. The corps is evidently in a highly mutinous state, but, owing to Lord William Hay's good management and some remnant of military feeling, it has not proceeded to any acts of violence.

Mutinous state of Gurkhas at Simla.

9. A message has been received from the Commander-in-Chief stating that His Excellency arrived at Kurnaul yesterday, but, owing to faulty Commissariat arrangements, the troops would not proceed further before the 31st instant, and

Movements of the Commander-in-Chief.

even then the heavy guns would not be with them. The Meerut Force remains stationary, and indeed their inactivity and the entire failure of the Commissariat Department is unaccountable.

Despatch of 200 Europeans from Sind to Multán.

10. A communication has just been received from the Commissioner in Scinde announcing the speedy despatch of 200 Europeans by steamer to Mooltan. The troops at the latter place continue quiet, and the Chief Commissioner has directed the 1st Punjab Cavalry on its arrival there to proceed at once to Ferozepore, with the view of joining the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency appears to have enough European Infantry, but to be in great want of trustworthy Native Cavalry.

Proposed recall of furlough men of Irregular Cavalry.

11. The Chief Commissioner has also suggested to His Excellency the advisability of summoning all furlough men of the Irregular Cavalry to Meerut, to be there placed under the orders of well-selected officers.

Disturbance in Nálágarh.

12. There have been some symptoms of disturbance in the small State of Nalaghur, but it is hoped that the Superintendent of Hill States will be able to prevent the spread of disaffection. The Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, has been requested to co-operate by raising some Rajpoot footmen in the Mundee State for service in Nalaghur. Any general disaffection in our rear would prove most untoward.

Raising of a loan from Native Chiefs and others.

13. The Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, has reported a great want of funds, and he has been authorized to borrow money from the Rajas of Pattiala and Nabha, and from the shahookars of the Division, giving them bills on Calcutta and other places, or notes bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Arrival of the Guides at Lahore.

14. The Chief Commissioner is glad to report the arrival at Lahore this morning of the Guide Corps, who have marched from Murdan, a distance of 260 miles, in 11 days notwithstanding the great heat, the thermometer ranging from 110° to 115° in tents.

15. Intelligence has just been received from Peshawur by telegraph that the detachment with Colonel Nicholson have killed 100 of the mutineers and taken 100 prisoners. The remainder have fled into the hills towards Swat, and will be followed by the 5th Punjab Infantry and mountain guns. The main body of the 55th had left the fort of Murdan before the arrival of the detachment, and therefore got a start, which prevented the Artillery coming up with them. Punishment of Pesháwar mutineers by Colonel Nicholson.

NOTE.—For reply see 88 (page 147).

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53. *Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 27th May 1857, 8¼ A.M.*

GENERAL ANSON being dead, I suggest that Sir Patrick Grant come round from Madras and act as Commander-in-Chief. We require an officer who understands the seepoys. Death of General Anson, Commander-in-Chief.

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54. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 8, dated 27th May 1857.*

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the annexed copy of the following documents :—

1st—Translation of a letter without date from the King of Dehlie to the Raja of Puttiala, who delivered the original to the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States. Letter from the King of Delhi to the Raja of Patiála.

2nd—Translation of a report, written to the Raja of Kupoorthulla by his news-writer at Dehlie, of the state of affairs in that city. This document has been furnished by the Raja to the Deputy Commissioner of Jalundher. The date on which it was written would seem to be the 13th of May. News-letter from Delhi.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 54.

Translation of a letter from the King of Dehlie to the Raja of Puttiala.

Letter from the King of Delhi to the Raja of Patiála.

YOU have heard by rumour and through native newspapers of the disorganization of authority and the existence of alarming disorder. Therefore on account of your proved attachment to my family, you are directed as quickly as possible to repair here in person with all your army and resources. Delay not because there is neither a road for escape nor for opposition on my part. You are entreated to come down in this direction as soon as possible (no date).

Postscript.—My last breath is on my lips. Come quickly and I live. If I die, of what use will your coming be?

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 54.

Translation of a report to the Raja of Kupoorthulla from his news-writer at Dehlie.

Report to the Raja of Kapurthala by his news-writer at Delhi.

ON the 16th Ramzan, on Sunday, 85 sowars of the Cavalry were sentenced to imprisonment at Meerut. The regiments proceeded to the jail and released the prisoners and took them away, slaying the European sentries. They then set fire to the houses in the lines and slew old and young. Some 300 Europeans and Natives were killed in the conflict. Some Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry have arrived at Dehlie. Mr. Fraser and some other gentlemen went with some sowars to quell the disturbance. The Cavalry attacked and killed all the Europeans and then went down to cantonments and burnt the Artillery and Infantry Lines, and the blackguards of the city looted the shops. In the afternoon the sowars offered their services to the King and said they would place him on the throne, and that he should take the opportunity and give up to them his guns and magazine. What they required he did. He promised and gave up his son to them. They attacked the

Report to the Raja of Kapurthala by his news-writer at Delhi.

Government magazine, where they knocked down the wall of the magazine, which caused much injury to the people. There were many Europeans killed. In short, only those of the English that concealed themselves escaped, but none others. The King has appointed one Meer Nawab as Kotwal. The whole place is in disturbance. The King has sent his son to inspire confidence, but the ill-disposed are plundering everywhere. The King has encamped outside the city with six regiments. He is old. The officials are those of a worn-out government. The jageerdars in deference to the English have not girded their loins. There is no arrangement for any provision, much less for anything else. The sepoys are ready to give their lives and to take the lives of others. To-day (Wednesday) some 50 odd Europeans who had secreted themselves were killed. They are hunting for more, and if any be found they will be killed. If they have escaped, so much the better; it is like the atrocities of Nadir Shah. On Tuesday the King rode through the city and encouraged the people and threw open their shops, but the people would not be comforted. Many shops have been deserted. The civilization of 53 years has been destroyed in three hours. Good men have been plundered; scoundrels enriched. A regiment has come from Allygurh; they have not spared their officers. Three regiments and one battery of Artillery of Dehlie, 2 regiments and 500 troopers from Meerut and a regiment from Allygurh are now in Dehlie. All the magazine has been placed in the Fort. The King has summoned different principal men of Dehlie to make arrangements; they have pleaded sickness and incompetency; and sowars have been despatched to Ulwur and Jeypoor. It remains to be seen what will come of it. The Dehlie people have fallen into difficulties. God's will be done. This has been composed with care and in a spirit of loyalty. The state of the people is not to be described. They are alive, but they despair of their lives. There is no cure for such a curse. The sepoys are without a leader.

Note by Deputy Commissioner, Jalundher.—The preceding is a rough translation of a letter sent to me by the Raja,

received by him from his news-writer at Dehlie by a *kosid*, who appears to have left that place last Wednesday week.

23rd May 1857.

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55. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 28th May 1857, 8-20 P.M.*

Proposed appointment of Brigadier Cotton to succeed General Reed in supersession of Brigadier Johnstone.

GENERAL REED is going to Kurnal, and assumes command of the Army. Brigadier Johnstone from Jullundur is to come here in room of General Reed. I strongly recommend that Brigadier Cotton be appointed a Brigadier-General to command this Division. The times require that seniority should not be strictly attended to: and no man in India is so fit to command on this frontier as Brigadier Cotton. An order sent by telegraph would be in time to prevent Brigadier Johnstone leaving Jullundur.

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56. *From Captain H. R.* JAMES, *Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 9, dated Rawulpindee, 28th May 1857.*

Aspect of affairs on the Peshâwar Frontier.

IN continuation of my letter No. 7* of the 26th instant, I am directed to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that the aspect of affairs on the Peshawur Frontier is somewhat threatening.

*52 (page 70).

Escape of some mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry.

2. The pursuit of the 55th Native Infantry by a party under Colonel Nicholson was mentioned in my last despatch: 100 men were killed, 150 taken prisoners, and 109 remained true to their officers. The men, though in flight, fought desperately; and some 500 men must have escaped with their arms.

Disloyalty of 10th and 18th Irregular Cavalry.

3. Colonel Nicholson reports that the men of the 10th Irregular Cavalry behaved ill, and those of the 18th Irregular Cavalry nearly as bad, which shews that the sympathies of that branch are with the sepoys.

4. The fugitives fled through the Loondkhor Valley to Swat. The people of the country who might have destroyed them, by offering no opposition, have indicated that they are at all events not prepared to co-operate. Indeed this fact, coupled with the course taken by the sepoys in their flight, proves that their plans were preconcerted, and that they were aware of an asylum being open to them. Several emissaries (chiefly Moolahs) are said to have passed lately between the 55th and the countries beyond the border.

Flight of mutineers of 55th Native Infantry to Swát: attitude of people of that valley.

5. At this critical period, Ajoon Khan (formerly our subject, but for several years a marauder on the frontier) has appeared at Pranghur, a strong village in the low hills near Aboozai, which was destroyed by Sir Colin Campbell's Force in 1852; and it is believed that this movement has been made at the instigation of our sepoys in the Fort of Aboozai, men of the 64th Native Infantry and Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiments.

Appearance of Ajun Khan at Pranghar and probability of mutineers joining him.

6. He will doubtless be joined by the 500 fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry, many of the neighbouring tribes, and probably by the 64th and Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiments.

7. Colonels Edwardes and Nicholson are fully alive to the importance of the crisis, and in communication with the Brigadier have concerted measures for driving back this insurrection from the border and preventing its approach to Peshawur.

Measures adopted by Colonels Edwardes and Nicholson.

8. A force of 600 Europeans, of 350 men of Major Vaughan's and Captain Henderson's regiments of Punjab Infantry, and 200 Mooltanee Horse, with a troop of Horse Artillery, assembled at Nisuttha this morning, to move up to Tungu for the purpose of driving back the insurgents and acting as circumstances may require.

9. This is all that could be done, but it cannot be concealed that, with our Irregular Cavalry doubtful, and the people of the country excited, our position at Peshawur is calculated to cause anxiety. Colonel Nicholson mentions the signi-

Position at Peshâwar causing anxiety.

ficant fact that even the camp-followers of the European regimental bazars talk of a religious war.

Reinforcements for the troops proceeding against Delhi.

10. Every man that could be spared has been sent down to Lahore, with a view of strengthening the force proceeding against Delhi, which appears to be still stationary at Kurnaul.

Measures for relieving Peshávar.

To Kurnaul—
- Guide Corps and 150 Mounted Police.
- 1st Punjab Cavalry.
- Squadron of 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
- 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

To Lahore—
- Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment.
- 1 Troop Horse Artillery (European).
- 1 Light Field Battery (Native).
- 35th Regiment Native Infantry.
- 1st Punjab Infantry.

11. The Chief Commissioner in communication with General Reed has recalled Her Majesty's 24th Regiment and the Kumaon Battalion from Wuzeerabad. He has also directed Captain Wilde of the 4th Punjab Infantry, who marched from Bunnoo *en route* to Lahore on the 25th instant, to proceed forthwith to Attock; the rest of the troops proceeding to the eastward will continue their march to Lahore and Kurnaul, as per margin.

12. Three hundred men of the 2nd Sikh Infantry have been ordered to march from Abbottabad to Peshawur, Major Becher having reported most favourably of the loyalty of the people in Huzara, and his readiness to dispense with the Sikh detachment if necessary.

13. Captain Miller has been directed to proceed from this place with as many men of his Police Battalion as he can collect: they will probably amount to 200 Infantry and 40 sowars. A wing of the Punjab Cavalry Regiment at Kohat will move in to Peshawur, Captain Henderson being authorized to raise levies in their room.

14. This is the utmost that can be done to relieve Peshawur, and will provide for 500 Infantry and 250 Cavalry being brought into the valley in the course of a few days; while Her Majesty's 24th, the Kumaon Battalion, and 4th Punjab Infantry are being hastened up.

15. Yesterday morning the sad intelligence was received of the death from cholera, on the previous night, of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Kurnaul. General Reed, as next senior officer, assumes command of the Army, and leaves this afternoon by dâk for Kurnaul. He has issued orders for the advance of the troops under General Barnard as quickly as practicable.

Death of General Anson, Commander-in-Chief, and succession of General Reed.

16. From all other quarters the intelligence is satisfactory. The Goorkhas appear to have returned to their allegiance, and are proceeding to Saharunpoor and Mozuffurnugur, and the threatened disturbance at Nalaghur is at an end.

Return of Gurkhas to their allegiance.

17. At Saharunpoor fears were entertained of extensive pillage by the Goojurs, but they have been attacked and dispersed by the Magistrate.

Dispersion of Sahâranpur Gujars.

18. Rohtuk has been plundered by the mutineers from Delhi, and it is believed that they will proceed to Hissar. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, who had advanced to Paneeput with the Jheend Troops, has gone with a party of them and some Europeans to endeavour to intercept their return to Delhi.

Plundering of Rohtak by mutineers.

Measures for protection of Hissar.

19. It was proposed from Army Head-Quarters that the Guides should march from Lahore *viâ* Hansi and Hissar to reassure those districts. But the country is desert and water scarce: even fresh troops would suffer from such a journey at this season, much more the Guides, after their long and fatiguing march from Murdan.

Route of Guides.

20. The Chief Commissioner has, however, called on the Nawab of Bahawulpoor to send 500 horsemen to assist in preserving the peace of those districts, though he does not anticipate much effectual aid from them. The State is loyal, but very much disturbed at present, owing to the insane acts of the Nawab when under the influence of liquor.

Nawab of Baháwalpur summoned to assist in preserving the peace of Hánsi and Hissar.

21. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner desires me to report that throughout the Punjab the people continue quiet and to evince undoubted loyalty. Peshawur is his sole cause of anxiety, and he cannot fail to perceive that affairs in that quarter are critical.

Tranquillity of the Punjab, except Pesháwar.

NOTE.—For reply see 88 (page 147).

57. *Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 29th May 1857, noon.*

Proposal of Sir John Lawrence to discharge men of the Regular Native Infantry who wish to leave.

ALL well in the Punjab, but the state of Peshawur rather critical, consequent on the Irregular Cavalry not being staunch at heart. I suggest that such men of the Regular Native Infantry who desire it may be paid up and discharged. We shall get rid of the bad, and the good will remain. At present the former are a source of danger. We are crippled in order to guard against them. Should they break out the Irregular Hindostanee Cavalry won't act against them. When disbanded, they can do no harm. And we can hold the country securely without them, certainly more securely without than with them. This proposal not to include mutineers. Punjabee Troops behaving famously.

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58. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 10, dated Rawulpindee, 30th May 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 9* of 28th instant, I am directed to report as follows for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

*56 (page 76).

Checking of the progress of the insurrection at Pesháwar.

2. The prompt and decisive measures taken at Peshawur have, up to the present time, checked the progress of the insurrection there. The captured fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry were tried at Murdan by a Drumhead Court Martial, and 6 of the ringleaders were shot, together with a Duffadar of the 10th Irregular Cavalry.

Punishment of deserters of the 51st Native Infantry.

3. The deserters of the 51st Native Infantry are also being brought to trial; and the Subadar-Major of that regiment was hanged yesterday morning in presence of the whole garrison, the troops behaving well on the occasion.

Return of Ajun Khan to Swát.

4. Ajoon Khan is said to have been recalled to Swat from Pranghar, probably in connexion with the arrival of the 55th Sepoys in that country, and to organize further measures.

Colonel Nicholson has moved towards Aboozai as reported in my last, and will watch events.

Retention of Sikh Infantry in Hazára.

5. The Sikh Infantry from Abbottabad has not proceeded to Peshawur, as was proposed; Major Becher having, on further consideration, deemed it unwise entirely to denude Huzara of troops.

Necessity for striking a blow in the direction of Delhi.

6. Attention is fixed on our operations against Delhi, and it is mainly to a blow struck in that quarter that we must trust for a beneficial change on the frontier. The troops are now advancing, and it is hoped that the place will soon be in our hands.

Proposed discharge of men of the Regular Native Infantry who desire to leave.

7. The Chief Commissioner in his telegraphic message* of the 29th instant, copy of which is annexed, suggested to His Lordship that such men of the Regular Native Infantry as may desire it should be paid up and discharged. He considers that the evil disposed would avail themselves of this permission, and that the good men would remain.

*57 (page 80).

Reasons for the proposal and its advantages.

8. He would urge the general adoption of this course on several grounds. We should thus get rid of many men who, at present, are a constant source of danger. Precaution being taken to deprive them of their private weapons, as well as of the Government arms, they would be innocuous as a body; and if watched in the districts through which they passed, they would not have it in their power to rob and commit acts of violence.

9. The measure also commends itself on economical grounds. Levies are being raised to supply the place of the disaffected, to a greater extent perhaps than will be absolutely required; but in the present state of uncertainty as to the extent to which the insurrection may spread, they cannot safely be limited. It is essential that we husband our resources accordingly; and this may well be done by allowing those men to take their discharge whom we cannot trust, and to watch whom we are compelled to maintain strong levies.

10. Another advantage contemplated is the opportunity which will be afforded to regiments, thus relieved of their worst characters, to continue loyal, and gradually to recover their lost tone. Some discrimination between the good and the bad seems imperatively called for, and I am directed to annex, for the information of Government, copy of my letter of the 27th instant to the Commissioner of Peshawur, communicating the Chief Commissioner's views on this subject.

Distribution of copies of Sir Henry Lawrence's address to the Army at Lucknow.

11. Sir Henry Lawrence's address to the Army at Lucknow seemed so well calculated to recall the wavering to their allegiance that the Chief Commissioner has caused it to be lithographed at Peshawur and Lahore for general distribution, and has requested Colonel Edwardes to select some men from those who have remained faithful, and to reward them in the same marked and public manner as was adopted in the Durbar at Lucknow.

12. A letter has been intercepted at Lahore from a sepoy of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry at Ahmednuggur to one of the 49th Bengal Native Infantry at Lahore, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from the latter and stating that the cartridges had not yet been sent to Ahmednuggur. From this it may be apprehended that in the other Presidencies there may be some expectation on the part of the Poorbiahs that the objectionable cartridges will be issued to them.

Disarming of the 5th Native Infantry at Ambála.

13. The Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, has reported several times that the 5th Native Infantry at Umballa was again becoming insubordinate, and that two companies of that corps, which had been sent to Roopur, were inciting the citizens to sedition. The Chief Commissioner suggested their being disarmed, and this was carried out yesterday evening. Mr. Barnes had also recalled the detachment at Roopur, but their conduct on the occasion is not yet known.

Discharge of men of the 45th and 57th Native Infantry at Ferozepore.

14. At Ferozepore about 1,000 men of the 45th and 57th Regiments Native Infantry have been discharged under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The men of those corps who had deserted, and were apprehended, will, it is hoped, be

tried by Court Martial, and severe examples be made of the ringleaders.

15. In all other parts of the Province tranquillity prevails. The Punjab Troops continue to manifest a loyal spirit and to entertain no sympathy for the sepoys. Some of Major Vaughan's men formed part of the firing party who shot the mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry sentenced to death. The conduct of that regiment (the 5th Punjab Infantry) has been excellent throughout. **Loyalty of the Punjab Troops.**

P. S., 3½ *P. M.*—A telegraphic message just received from Peshawur reports all well.

NOTE.—For reply see 97 (page 164).

ENCLOSURE TO 58.

From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Lieut.-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division,—dated Rawulpindee, 27th May 1857.

WITH reference to your letter No. C* of 22nd instant and telegraphic messages reporting the disarming of certain regiments at Peshawur, and the result of the attack on the 55th Native Infantry near Hoti Murdan, I am directed to make the following remarks.

*Enclosure (1) to 50 (page 64).

2. The Chief Commissioner suggests that the 100 sepoys of the 55th Native Infantry who stood by their officers, and separated from the rest of the regiment, be treated with much consideration; that they be allowed to retain their arms, and be informed that by their conduct in this instance they have recovered the confidence of Government. It seems of great importance to endeavour to separate the good men from the bad in different regiments, and this opportunity may enable us to make a beginning. An attempt might also be made through some of the officers in whom the men have most confidence, to obtain a clue to the circumstances which led to the mutiny

Treatment of the loyal sepoys of the 55th Native Infantry at Pesháwar.

Separation of the good sepoys from the bad.

Enquiry into the causes of the mutiny of the 55th Native Infantry suggested.

of this regiment. Some of the prisoners also who were captured in the pursuit of the 25th might with advantage be offered a free pardon, provided they made full disclosures of everything connected with the mutiny.

Necessity for the removal of misapprehensions regarding cartridges.

3. The Chief Commissioner further directs me to observe that at present there appears to be quite a monomania regarding the mode in which cartridges are made up, and that while this lasts it seems difficult to convince the regular seepoys that Government have not a sinister design against their religion. Still, it is our duty to endeavour to do all in our power to remove their misapprehensions. But it might be pointed out that it is impossible we can effect this if the Native officers and men obstinately resist all arguments, and, while denying that they have any grievance, band together against Government. The result of such implacability can only end in their own ruin and in the severance of those bonds which have united the seepoys with the British Government for the last hundred years. If an impression was once made in the case of a single regiment, we might hope gradually to discover the bad men in other regiments. The pointing out and surrender of such men might be the test, before which the arms of a corps could hereafter be restored by Government.

CHAPTER II.

JUNE 1857.

Operations against mutineers of 55th Native Infantry at Mardán—Suicide of Colonel Spottiswoode—Defeat of mutineers at the Hindun—Advance of forces towards Delhi—Address by Sir J. Lawrence to Native soldiers—Restoration of arms to men of Sikh, Punjabi Muhammadan and hill races in disarmed regiments—Anárkali Volunteers—Orders for punishment of mutineers at Ferozepore—Execution of men of 51st Native Infantry at Pesháwar—Outrages in Hánsi and Hissar—Formation of Sikhs and other loyal races of disarmed regiments into a separate battalion—Mutiny at Jullundur—Good services of Raja of Jhínd and his troops—Necessity for reinforcements from England—Victory over mutineers at Delhi—Disarming of Native Troops at Multán—Alarm at Simla—Operations of Mr. G. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiána, against Jullundur mutineers—Gallant conduct of Guides at Delhi—Reinforcements for Delhi—Formation of new regiments in the Punjab—Escape of Jullundur mutineers to Delhi—Defeat by Major Marsden of insurgents under Ram Das, Fakir—Acknowledgment by Governor-General of services of Sir J. Lawrence and his officers—News-letters from Delhi—Defeat of rebels in Sirsa District by General Van Cortlandt—Fighting at Delhi—Loss of Bhagpat Bridge—Possibility of retirement from Pesháwar.

59. *From Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 11, dated Rawulpindee, 1st June 1857.*

Operations at Mardán against mutineers of 55th Native Infantry.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, copy of letter No. 565 of 29th ultimo from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, and its enclosure from Colonel Chute, reporting operations at Murdan against the mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry on 25th idem.

Commendation of Brigadier S. Cotton and Lieut.-Cols. Edwardes and Nicholson.

2. The Chief Commissioner feels assured that with three such officers at Peshawur as Brigadier S. Cotton, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, everything that is possible will be done to maintain order and security.

3. I am to add that the Trooper of the 10th Imperial Corps is understood to have been killed by some of the detachment of the 5th Punjab Infantry, on whom he had deliberately fired.

NOTE.—For reply see 142 (page 298).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 59.

From Lieut.-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 565, dated Peshawur, 29th May 1857.

Operations against mutinous 55th Native Infantry.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copy of a letter from Colonel Chute, Commanding a small Field Force sent against the mutinous 55th Native Infantry, to the address of Brigadier Sydney Cotton, reporting the operations at Murdan on 25th instant.

2. I regret that I have no official report from the Deputy Commissioner, but the Chief Commissioner is well aware that on these occasions Colonel Nicholson is wont to write little while doing much.

Services of Colonel Nicholson.

3. In the present affair all accounts agree that Colonel Nicholson led the field, and was the sustaining spirit of the pursuit. The mutinous sepoys fought desperately whenever brought to bay; and as no Artillery could be got up, the 120 bodies of the mutineers represent so many hand-to-hand encounters. Many fell, I am told, under Colonel Nicholson's own sword. He was 20 hours in the saddle, and his horse, a noble creature, carried him over 70 miles during that time.

4. The Police horsemen of the district behaved exceedingly well.

5. It is said that the 400 mutineers of 55th Native Infantry who escaped have received a cordial welcome in Swat.

Strengthening of Colonel Chute's Force and its operations.

6. Colonel Chute's Force has since been strengthened, and consists now of about 600 European Infantry, 350 Native Irregular Infantry, and 300 horse. Acting as a moveable column it is watching the northern frontier of the valley and may perhaps be advantageously kept in the field till the minds of the Mahomedan races are quieted again by the recovery of Delhi, and, it is to be hoped, the prompt punishment of the King.

7. The murder of 50 poor English women and children in cold blood, within the walls of the Palace where they had taken refuge, will not be thought a bad deed by the Mahomedans of any part of India (whatever they may say) till it brings the last and least of the "Great Moghuls" like a common murderer to the gallows, and closes the gorgeous dynasty of Baber, Ukber, and Aurungzeyb, in vulgar gloom, before a small crowd, at the gate of a jail.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 59.

From Colonel J. CHUTE, Commanding Field Force, to Brigadier S. Cotton, Commanding Peshawur Brigade,—dated Fort Hotee Murdan, 26th May 1857.

Report by Colonel J. Chute of operations against the mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry.

AGREEABLY to your instructions, the force under my command marched from Peshawur at 11½ P.M. on the night of the 23rd instant, and arrived at this place shortly after sunrise yesterday. On approaching the fort we perceived an armed party forming up outside, as if preparing to attack us. I at once had the force under my command formed into position, and when deploying the Adjutant of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry rode up and informed me that the party we had seen were the loyal portion of the regiment, accompanied by their officers. I directed him to form this party (consisting of about 120) in rear of our line. He also informed me that about an hour previously the remainder of the corps had broken and fled in a tumultuous manner towards Loond Khor. At Colonel Nicholson's suggestion, I immediately directed the half troop of Horse Artillery, troop of 18th Irregular Cavalry and 100 of the 5th Punjab Infantry in pursuit of the fugitives. Colonel Nicholson accompanied this party with about 40 of his

Report of operations against the mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry.

escort. I occupied the fort with the remainder of the troops about 6 A.M.

The pursuing party succeeded in killing about 120 of the mutineers and capturing about 150 with the colors of the regiment and 200 stand of arms or probably more.

I regret to state that this was not accomplished without some loss on our side, *viz.*—

One Gunner, Horse Artillery, severely wounded.
Two Gunners, Horse Artillery, contused.
Two horses, Horse Artillery, died from over-exertion and excessive heat.

10th Irregular Cavalry.

Captain Law shot through the neck (not mortally).
One Trooper killed and one slightly wounded.
One horse killed and three wounded.

18th Irregular Cavalry.

One Trooper wounded severely.
Two horses killed, two slightly wounded, one missing and three died from fatigue.

Of Colonel Nicholson's escort

Two men were killed, three wounded and two horses killed.

Major Vaughan with about 150 of his men, two Mountain Train Howitzers, are still in pursuit of the mutineers, who have taken refuge in the Loond Khor Valley.

The force has suffered most severely from excessive heat and the length of the marches. My best thanks are due to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men for their exertions in co-operating with me on this occasion, particularly to Colonel Nicholson for his very great zeal, indefatigable exertions, and the valuable assistance he has rendered me.

Suicide of Lieut.-Col. Spottiswoode, Commanding 55th Native Infantry.

I regret to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Spottiswoode, late in command of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, committed suicide about 5 A. M. yesterday morning, and beg to enclose you the proceedings of a Court of Inquest held to investigate the cause of his death.

Colonel Nicholson deems it prudent for the force under my command to remain here until accurate information has been received as to the direction taken by the fugitives.

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60. *Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Lieutenant-Governor, Agra, and Sir H. WHEELER, Cawnpore,—dated Calcutta, 2nd June 1857.*

Appointment of Brigadier-General Cotton to the Pesháwar Division.

THE following message is to be transmitted with the utmost despatch to Sir John Lawrence, Rawulpindee :—

Brigadier Johnstone is to return to Jullundur. Brigadier Cotton is appointed a Brigadier-General to command the Peshawur Division.

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61. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 12, dated Rawulpindee, 2nd June 1857.*

Tranquillity of the Punjab and the loyalty of the people.

IN continuation of my letter No. 10* of 30th ultimo, I am directed to report that the Punjab continues quiet. The people are everywhere loyal and obedient, and the conduct of the Independent Chiefs and Jageerdars, especially those of the Cis-Sutlej States, is beyond all praise.

*58 (page 80).

State of affairs at Pesháwar.

2. At Peshawur there has been no further disturbance ; and many more of the 55th Native Infantry have been apprehended in different places : of the fugitives, 220 are in Swat and 220 in Boneyr. The remaining prisoners will be tried during the week by Court Martial. Colonel Edwardes' detailed report of occurrences at Murdan was submitted to Government with my despatch No. 11 of yesterday's date.

Disarming of 5th Native Infantry at Ambála.

Erroneous liberation of prisoners of 45th Native Infantry in Patiála.

3. The 5th Native Infantry has been disarmed at Umballa, and two companies will be disbanded, the Native officers of which are now under trial for concealing mutiny. By a strange misconception of orders, the prisoners of the 45th Native Infantry who had been seized by the Maharaja of Pattiala have been liberated ; instructions issued by the Commissioner to allow the discharged sepoys from Ferozepore to go to their

homes having been understood as applying to the prisoners also. A portion of the Thaneysur District, near the Jumna, is somewhat disturbed; but elsewhere the Cis-Sutlej States are quiet.

Massacres of Europeans at Hánsi and Hissar.

4. The Chief Commissioner fears that the atrocities at Delhi have been re-enacted in Hissar. Intelligence was received yesterday that some of the troopers from Delhi had gone to Hansi and Hissar, incited the troops and country to rise, and that every European had been massacred. Dr. Waghorn, however, is ascertained to have arrived at Kurnaul. Captain Robertson at Sirsa states that the ladies had left that place, and that the officers were about to follow: the country is described as being in the utmost confusion, the bodies of murdered persons lying in every direction. The Chief Commissioner has directed a wing of the 10th Light Cavalry from Ferozepore to be sent to Fazilka, together with some Foot Levies from Lahore, to be at the disposal of the authorities at Sirsa. They will help to restore order, and may save the latter place from disorganization.

Inactivity of Meerut Force.

5. These sad events might in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner have been prevented by a small party moving from Meerut towards Delhi, which would have kept the mutineers at that place. The inactivity of this force for so long a period is as unaccountable as it is lamentable.

Defeat of mutineers at the Hindun.

6. The welcome intelligence was also received yesterday from the Adjutant-General, that on 30th ultimo Brigadier Wilson had defeated a body of the mutineers who had moved out from Delhi to attack him, as he advanced from Meerut to form a junction with the Umballa Force, with the detachment marginally noted. The encounter took place on the Hindun, and four pieces of heavy ordnance, a 24-pounder howitzer, and quantities of ammunition and entrenching tools were taken from the insurgents. Our loss is said to have been trifling. This success of a small party of

> Two 18-pounder guns.
> Four Horse Artillery guns.
> One Battery complete.
> 100 European Recruits, Infantry, for siege train.
> Two Squadrons, 6th Carbineers.
> Wing of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles.

Europeans proves what might have been done had more energetic measures been adopted at the outset.

Success of Sirmúr Battalion in Bulandshahr.

7. Equal success has attended the advance of the Sirmoor Battalion to Bolundshuhr. Major Reid, Commanding that regiment, reports on the 28th ultimo that all was quiet; that confidence had been restored; and that the Civil officers had resumed their functions. He had made some judicious examples: 3 villages were destroyed in which he found Government property, 13 men were shot, and 3 hanged. The latter were lumberdars in whose houses were found portions of the electric telegraph wire and posts. The Goorkhas of the Sirmoor Battalion continue in excellent spirits, and are eager for action. Their proceedings in Bolundshuhr have opened the dâk communication with Meerut, and by this time probably with Allyghur.

Receipt of Governor-General's telegram of 23rd May 1857.

8. The Governor-General's message* of the 23rd ultimo was received by the Chief Commissioner yesterday evening through the Adjutant-General. It had been sent apparently by the Lieutenant-Governor from Agra by dâk, and was found without an envelope on the road near Bolundshuhr by Major Reid. The steps which the Chief Commissioner has taken, from time to time, for raising levies, horse and foot, have been duly reported; he anticipated the sanction which His Lordship's message conveys.

*46 (page 61).

9. The Guides were yesterday at Loodianah, proceeding eagerly to Kurnaul. 200 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and the 4th Sikh Infantry are at Lahore with Her Majesty's 52nd Foot, a troop of European H. A. and a Native Light Field Battery. The 1st Punjab Infantry is near Ramnuggur and the 4th Punjab Infantry at Esa Khail. The latter regiment will proceed at once to Attock. Brigadier-General Chamberlain arrived at Lahore yesterday.

Advance on Delhi.

10. The Adjutant-General on the 30th expected that the force would unite at Raee on the 7th, and arrive at Delhi on

the 9th, but the Chief Commissioner is hopeful that Brigadier Wilson's success may induce a more rapid advance.

Services of Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, with the Jhínd Troops.

11. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, is with the Jheend Troops, still in advance of the force, and had yesterday taken up a position about 20 miles from Delhi. The Chief Commissioner desires to bring the services of this officer prominently to the notice of His Lordship in Council. From the first he has moved in advance of the column, and by energetic measures preserved the peace of the districts through which he has passed. At Paneeput he found all in disorder and the Civil officers absent. He assumed charge at once, made the Native officials return to their duties, and prevented the plundering and revolt which would otherwise have taken place. At the same time he has collected supplies and carriage, and furnished head-quarters with information. Such services demand the acknowledgment of the Government to whom they are rendered.

Retention of 1st Bombay Fusiliers at Multán.

12. The 1st Bombay Fusiliers may be expected at Mooltan on the 15th, and the 1st Belooch Battalion shortly afterwards. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that the Europeans remain at that place for the present, where ample shelter is available. It would be inexpedient at this season to move them up to Ferozepore in boats; and Mooltan is itself a place of great importance, and should be secured. At the same time the Commissioner has been desired to have camp equipage ready, so that the corps can march at a day's warning.

Sir John Lawrence's address to Native soldiers.

13. I am directed to annex the translation of an address to the Native soldiers which the Chief Commissioner has sent to Officers Commanding Stations. He would have done this before, but expected that a proclamation of the kind would have emanated from Army Head-Quarters. On the death of General Anson, however, he concurred in the general opinion that a further endeavour should at once be made to recall the sepoys to a sense of their duty to Government, as well as of their own interests, with which object the address has been written.

14. Accompanying this despatch will be found a memo. of the letters to your address which have been issued from this office since the 15th ultimo. No communication has been received from Government on the subject of the outbreak with exception of the telegraphic message above referred to.

Communications to and from Government regarding the outbreak.

NOTE.—For reply see 97 (page 164).

ENCLOSURE TO 61.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to the Hindostanee soldiers of the Bengal Army,—dated 1st June 1857.

SEEPOYS, you will have heard that many seepoys and sowars of the Bengal Army have proved faithless to their salt at Merutt, at Delhy, and at Ferozepoor. Many at the latter place have been already punished. An army has assembled, and is now close to Delhy, prepared to punish the mutineers and insurgents who have collected there.

Address by Sir John Lawrence to the Hindustani soldiers of the Bengal Army.

Seepoys, I warn, and advise, you to prove faithful to your salt; faithful to the Government who have given your forefathers and you service for the last hundred years; faithful to that Government who both in cantonments and in the field has been careful of your welfare and interests, and who in your old age has given you the means of living comfortably in your homes. Those who have studied history know well that no army has ever been more kindly treated than that of India. Those regiments which now remain faithful will receive the rewards due to their constancy. Those soldiers who fall away now will lose their service for ever. It will be too late to lament hereafter, when the time has passed by; now is the opportunity of proving your loyalty and good faith. The British Government will never want for Native soldiers. In a month it might raise 50,000 in the Punjab alone. If the "Poorbea" seepoys neglect the present day, it will never return. There is ample force in the Punjab to crush all mutineers. The Chiefs and people are loyal and obedient, and the latter only long to take your place in the army. All will unite to crush them. Moreover, the seepoy can have no conception of the power of England. Already from every quarter English soldiers are pouring into India.

You know well enough that the British Government have never interfered with your religion. Those who tell you the contrary say it for their own base purposes. The Hindoo temple and the Mahomedan mosque have both been respected by the English Government. It was but the other day that the Jumma Mosque at Lahore, which had cost lakhs of rupees and which the Seikhs had converted into a magazine, was restored to the Mahomedans.

Seepoys, my advice is that you obey your officers, seize all those among yourselves who endeavour to mislead you. Let not a few bad men be the cause of your disgrace. If you have the will, you can easily do this; and Government will consider it as a test of your fidelity. Prove by your conduct that the loyalty of the seepoy of Hindostan has not degenerated from that of his ancestors.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

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62. *Telegram from the Governor-General, Calcutta, to the Lieutenant-Governor, Agra,—dated 3rd June 1857.*

Message from the Governor-General to Sir John Lawrence.

PRAY endeavour to get the following message conveyed to Sir John Lawrence by the same route as has been taken by his late messages to me whatever that may be :—

Message.—Every precaution which your message* received to-day suggests has been taken long ago. One regiment from Persia is already at Calcutta. More are coming from Bombay and Ceylon. Steps have been taken to stop the regiments going to China. More will be brought from Pegu.

*29 (page 39).

The men are moved up the country at the rate of more than 100 a day.

But I can give you no assistance with Europeans in the Punjab.

You are better off for Europeans than any other part of India, and you must do your best with what you have got.

The European Regiment sent up the Indus will, I hope, secure Mooltan.

You have unlimited authority to raise Irregulars. Hitherto they have not wavered in Bengal.

Sir Patrick Grant is ordered to Calcutta. Keep me informed.

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63. *Telegram from the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 3rd June 1857, 1 P.M.*

Message from Sir John Lawrence to the Governor-General.

YOUR message acknowledging my letter of the 13th* has reached me. I have received no letters from Government on the subject of the outbreak. My despatches are sent regularly by Bombay. All is going on well in the Punjab.

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64. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 13, dated Rawulpindee, 4th June 1857.*

Discharge of certain men of the 51st and 55th Native Infantry at Peshâwar.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, copies of a despatch No. D of the 2nd instant from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, and its enclosure, and of my reply No. of this date, regarding the discharge of certain men of the 51st and 55th Native Infantry.

2. The Chief Commissioner entertains a strong hope that the Sikhs and Punjabee Mahomedans in the Regular Native Corps will generally prove faithful. There are 100 of such men in the 58th Regiment Native Infantry at this place who have expressed a readiness to separate from their Poorbeah comrades should it be necessary.

*Not traceable in the Punjab records (see 46, page 61).

3. The direct communication with Calcutta being apparently closed, all letters to your address from this office will for the present be forwarded *viâ* Bombay.

NOTE.—For reply see 97 (page 164).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 64.

From Lieut.-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. D, dated Peshawur, 2nd June 1857.

Disarming of 100 men of the 55th Native Infantry to whom arms were restored under a misapprehension.

WITH reference to your letter No. of 27th May, copy of which I duly furnished to Brigadier Cotton, Commanding the Peshawur Division, I have now the honor to forward, for the Chief Commissioner's information, an extract from the Division Orders of this date, from which it will be observed that, though at first it was reported that about 100 of the 55th Native Infantry had remained faithful to their officers, and under this impression their arms were honorably restored to them, yet when the officers of the 55th Native Infantry themselves came to be questioned, it was discovered that these 100 men had the same intention as their comrades to march out of the Fort of Murdan, but were partly prevented and partly prevailed upon by their officers. As a body therefore they could lay claim to no merit whatever ; and to leave them their arms after this explanation would have been weak and inconsistent in the extreme. The Brigadier therefore disarms them this evening.

Rewarding of Sikhs who remained staunch.

2. But the officers of the 55th Native Infantry bore decided testimony to the fact that the Sikh recruits of the corps, upwards of 100 men I believe, volunteered through the Sergeant-Major to fight the whole of the Hindostanee portion of the regiment, if supplied with arms and ammunition, and headed by the officers.

3. No advantage seems to have been taken of the proposition, and the majority of the recruits disappeared in the break-up of the regiment ; but there are a few of them left

among these 100 men who lingered in the fort; and Brigadier Cotton conceives that he will be meeting the Chief Commissioner's wishes, and rendering justice to the spirit which animated the Sikhs of the corps, in not only restoring to these few their arms, but conferring on them some mark of approbation.

Proposals for reclaiming the Sikhs in the 55th Native Infantry.

4. The Brigadier would go further and exempt from all punishment even those Sikhs who, after remaining loyal throughout the five days of mutiny in the fort, were carried away at the last moment in the panic-stricken mass which fled before the Peshawur Detachment. And should this view meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval, proclamation can be made here upon the subject and intelligence of free pardon and restitution to the service sent to the homes of the Sikhs concerned (provided of course that they have committed no other crimes).

5. Independent of the justice of these proposals, we have an immediate political object at stake in saving from the stain of this mutiny the very military tribe to whom we must now look for fresh Native soldiers.

Loyalty of Sikhs in disaffected regiments at Barrackpore.

6. It falls in with these present facts that when lately in Calcutta, while the mutiny was in its cradle at Barrackpoor, I heard that the Sikh sepoys were taking their discharge from the disaffected regiments, evidently foreseeing what was going to happen and feeling no sympathy with the movement.

Proposed dismissal of some men of the 55th and 51st Native Infantry at Ráwalpindi.

7. Brigadier Cotton secondly wishes, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to march down to Rawulpindee and there discharge from the service without arrears of pay the rest of the 100 sepoys of the 55th who did not go off with their comrades, as also the recaptured deserters of the 51st Native Infantry (from whom the worst characters have been selected and sentenced to death. The Soobadar-Major was hanged before the whole garrison some days ago, and one in ten of the others will be hanged to-morrow morning).

Trial of some mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry

8. I may here state that those mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry who were taken prisoners with arms in their hands, fighting against the State, are now under trial, and it is

intended to make of them such a stern example as shall appal the Bengal Army.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 64.

Extract of Division Orders by Brigadier COTTON, *Commanding Peshawur Division,—dated Division Head-Quarters, Peshawur, 2nd June 1857.*

Disarming of some men of the 55th Native Infantry.

WITH the exception of the Sikh soldiers of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, who, while that corps was in a state of mutiny at Murdan, volunteered to stand by their officers, the whole of the men of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry now bearing arms will be deprived of those arms at a parade ordered for the purpose.

It is necessary here to explain to the troops that the arms were restored to a large portion of these men under the impression that they had merited them by a faithful adherence to their officers; whereas it now appears from the evidence of the officers of the regiment who were present that they were only induced by them not to run off with the rest of their comrades. They are therefore no better than the others, except that they were saved by their officers from using their arms against the State. For this reason (and in justice to those regiments at Peshawur who have been disarmed, although never guilty of open mutiny), these men of the 55th Native Infantry, who up to the last moment were in rebellion, cannot be allowed to retain their arms any longer.

The instructions of Government regarding the eventual disposal of these men will be communicated hereafter.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 64.

From Captain H. R. JAMES, *Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commissioner, Peshawur Division,—dated Rawulpindee, 4th June 1857.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. D of the 2nd instant, and its enclosed extract from Divi-

sion Orders by Brigadier Cotton directing the men of the 55th Native Infantry who remained with their officers to be disarmed, with the exception of the Sikh soldiers.

Approval of measures taken in connection with the 51st and 55th Native Infantry at Peshâwar.

2. The Chief Commissioner quite concurs in Brigadier Cotton's views, and thinks it was very expedient, under the circumstances, to disarm those men of the 55th Native Infantry who, in the first instance, were supposed to have remained true to their officers.

3. The conduct of the Sikh recruits seems to have been very meritorious; and the Chief Commissioner concurs in the expediency and justice of restoring their arms to those who are present, and of recalling by proclamation of a free pardon and restitution to the service those who have returned to their homes and committed no other crime.

4. The Chief Commissioner further sanctions, on the part of Government, the Brigadier's proposal to discharge from the service without pay all the rest of the sepoys of the 55th Native Infantry who did not go off with their comrades, as also the recaptured deserters of the 51st Native Infantry whom it has not been considered expedient to punish further.

5. The Poorbeah sepoys who may be thus discharged should be taken across the Indus at Attock and there released, with directions to return to their homes. They should be informed that if found in any cantonment they will be liable to severe punishment. Care would of course be taken that no sepoy thus released had in his possession arms of any kind; and due notice should be given of the date of their release, in order that the Police may watch them. It might be advisable to send them off in small gangs, so as to render them powerless for mischief.

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65. *From Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Brigadier Corbett, C.B., Commanding Lahore,—dated Rawulpindee, 4th June 1857.*

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to suggest that, should the measure meet with your approval, arms be restored

Proposed restoration of arms to men of loyal races in disarmed regiments.

to such men of the Sikh, Punjabee Mahomedan, or hill races belonging to the disarmed regiments who have behaved well, and that they be allowed to do duty, but be separated from the rest of their comrades.

2. The Chief Commissioner makes this suggestion, first, because he understands that these men have no sympathy with the Poorbeah sepoys, and have already expressed a willingness to do their duty. He knows also, from the testimony of the officers of the 55th Native Infantry, that the men of these races in that regiment to the number of 100 offered to stand by their officers and fight the rest of the corps.

3. He further learns from trustworthy information that in another regiment of the line, which has hitherto remained faithful, the Sikhs and other Punjabees have expressed their readiness to make common cause with us.

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66. *No. 14, dated 4th June 1857.*

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.

NOTE.—For reply see 99 (page 169).

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67. *From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 182, dated Lahore, 28th May 1857.*

Anárkali Volunteers.

A PRESS of business has prevented my before forwarding the enclosed for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner.

2. On the occurrence of the late crisis at Lahore the Christian residents of Anarkullee, with very few exceptions, in a very spirited manner came forward and enrolled themselves as volunteers for the protection of Anarkullee and Lahore.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson was appointed Commandant of the Anarkullee Militia, Major Ommanney 2nd in Command, and Captain Hutchinson as Captain of the Company, and Lieutenant Gulliver was appointed Adjutant.

4. Mr. J. Hearne was appointed Sergeant-Major and the Sergeants and Corporals are noted in the margin. Anárkali Volunteers.

Sergeants.
1. Mr. Ludden.
2. „ Lett.
3. „ Sheehan.
4. „ Grainger.

Corporals.
1. Mr. Harding.
2. „ Crian.
3. „ Rattigan.
4. „ Allcock.

5. The privates number 108, and they have been indefatigable in their drill both morning and evening, and all are animated by the best spirit.

6. The Chief Commissioner will, I doubt not, applaud the patriotism that induced the residents of this place to come forward and through whom confidence has been restored to the community.

7. Sentries are posted each night and parties patrol regularly.

Nominal Roll of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Anarkullee Volunteer Militia Company,—dated Anarkullee, 18th May 1857.

No.	Rank.	Names.	
1	Commanding the Militia.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson.	Military Secretary, Punjab.
1	2nd in Command	Major E. L. Ommanney ...	Chief Engineer.
1	Captain ...	C. W. Hutchinson	Engineers.
1	Adjutant ...	Lieutenant H. W. Gulliver ...	Do.
1	Sergeant-Major	Mr. J. Hearne.	
1	Sergeant ...	Mr. M. Ludden.	
2	„ ...	„ W. Lett.	
3	„ ...	„ W. Sheehan.	
4	„ ...	„ J. Grainger.	
1	Corporal ...	„ J. Harding	Assistant to Chief Engineer.
2	„ ...	„ M. Crian.	
3	„ ...	„ B. Rattigan.	
4	„ ...	„ A. Allcock.	

Anárkali Volunteers.

Nominal Roll of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Anarkullee Volunteer Militia Company—continued.

No.	Rank.	Names.	
1	Private ...	Mr. C. Aldridge.	
2	„ ...	„ Alpin.	
3	„ ...	„ Anderson.	
4	„ ...	„ Andrews.	
5	„ ...	„ Andrews.	
6	„ ...	„ Appleby.	
7	„ ...	„ Bailey.	
8	„ ...	„ Barthelemy.	
9	„ ...	„ J. Beanme.	
10	„ ...	„ Berkeley.	
11	„ ...	„ Bradley.	
12	„ ...	„ Brunton, Esquire ...	Railway Engineer.
13	„ ...	„ Bryan.	
14	„ ...	„ Carshore.	
15	„ ...	„ Casey.	
16	„ ...	„ Claxton.	
17	„ ...	„ Connor.	
18	„ ...	„ Connor.	
19	„ ...	„ Connor.	
20	„ ...	„ Davies.	
21	„ ...	„ D'Arcy.	
22	„ ...	„ DeMonte.	
23	„ ...	„ Dixon.	
24	„ ...	„ Donithorne.	
25	„ ...	„ Egerton, R.	Deputy Commissioner.
26	„ ...	„ Elliot, C. P.	Assistant Commissioner.

Nominal Roll of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Anarkullee Volunteer Militia Company—continued.

Anárkali Volunteers.

No.	Rank.	Names.	
27	Private ...	Mr. Evans.	
28	" ...	" Ewart.	
29	" ...	" Faichnie.	
30	" ...	" Foster.	
31	" ...	" Frost.	
32	" ...	" Gaye	Assistant Surgeon, Punjab Railway.
33	" ...	" Gibbon.	
34	" ...	" Goss.	
35	" ...	" Grant.	
36	" ...	" Gregory.	
37	" ...	" Hanna.	
38	" ...	" Hart.	
39	" ...	" Haviland.	
40	" ...	" Heffernan.	
41	" ...	" Higgins.	
42	" ...	" Higgins.	
43	" ...	" Hodgkinson.	
44	" ...	" Hodgkinson.	
45	" ...	" Howard.	
46	" ...	" Jacob.	
47	" ...	" Jarman.	
48	" ...	" Jones.	
49	" ...	" Kerr.	
50	" ...	" Kirwan	Assistant Engineer.
51	" ...	" Lawrence.	
52	" ...	" LeGeyt.	

Anárkali Volunteers.

Nominal Roll of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Anarkullee Volunteer Militia Company—continued.

No.	Rank.		Names.	
53	Private	...	Mr. Lemeur.	
54	"	...	" Lemeur.	
55	"	...	" Lincoln.	
56	"	...	" Linfield.	
57	"	...	" Ludlam.	
58	"	...	" Ludlam.	
59	"	...	" Marshall.	
60	"	...	" Marshall.	
61	"	...	" McDonald.	
62	"	...	" McGarry.	
63	"	...	" McGowan.	
64	"	...	" McKenzie.	
65	"	...	" Mendes.	
66	"	...	" Milder.	
67	"	...	" Mitternick.	
68	"	...	Moravia, Esquire.	
69	"	...	Mr. Morris.	
70	"	...	" Murray.	
71	"	...	" Naylor.	
72	"	...	" Nethersole	Punjab Railway.
73	"	...	" Peake.	
74	"	...	" Penn	Extra Assistant.
75	"	...	" Perkins	Assistant Commissioner.
76	"	...	" Rattigan, P. A.	
77	"	...	" Rattigan, W. H.	
78	"	...	" Raynor, W. J.	

Nominal Roll of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Anarkullee Volunteer Militia Company—continued.

Anárkali Volunteers.

No.	Rank.	Names.	
79	Private ...	Mr. Roberts, A.	Commissioner.
80	,, ...	,, Ross.	
81	,, ...	,, Salt.	
82	,, ...	,, Sarkies.	
83	,, ...	,, Scarlett.	
84	,, ...	,, Senior.	
85	,, ...	,, Shore.	
86	,, ...	,, Smith	Surgeon.
87	,, ...	,, Smith.	
88	,, ...	,, Spankie.	
89	,, ...	,, Spencer.	
90	,, ...	,, Staenor (*sic*).	
91	,, ...	,, Stephens.	
92	,, ...	,, Stoney.	
93	,, ...	,, Thomas.	
94	,, ...	,, Thompson.	
95	,, ...	,, Thorpe.	
96	,, ...	,, Wade, W.	
97	,, ...	,, Walsh, C.	
98	,, ...	,, Webb.	
99	,, ...	,, Welby.	
100	,, ...	,, West.	
101	,, ...	,, Williams.	
102	,, ...	,, Wilson.	
103	,, ...	,, Woodward, J.	
104	,, ...	,, Woodward, W.	

Anárkali Volunteers.

Nominal Roll of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File of the Anarkullee Volunteer Militia Company—concluded.

No.	Rank.	Names.	
105	Private ...	Tanna, Esquire	Punjab Railway.
106	...	Stone, Esquire	Ditto.
107	...	Fowler, Esquire	Ditto.
108	...	Furnival, Esquire	Ditto.

J. D. MACPHERSON, LIEUT.-COL., *Comdg. Anarkullee Vol. Coy.*

H. W. GULLIVER, LIEUT., ENGINEERS, *Adjutant, Anarkullee Vol. Coy.*

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68. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 909, dated 4th June 1857.*

IN reply to your letter No. 182 of the 28th ultimo, forwarding a report on the Anarkullee Volunteer Militia, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to observe that he admires the spirit which prompted the gentlemen comprising the Militia to enrol themselves, and that he has no doubt that if opportunity offer they would give a good account of any insurgents who may attack Anarkullee.

The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

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69. *From Brigadier STUART CORBETT, Commanding at Lahore, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee,—No. 802, dated Lahore Brigade Office, 6th June 1857.*

Restoration of arms to men of loyal races in disarmed regiments.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of the 4th instant regarding restoring their arms to the Sikh, Punjabee Mahomedan and hill men in the Native Regiments at Meean Meer, and to inform you, for communication to the Chief Commissioner, that I propose carrying out the measure to-morrow morning by forming them into a body distinct

*65 (page 99).

from their own corps, under officers whom I shall select for the purpose. They will be taken entirely from the lines of their corps and encamped by themselves in a convenient spot near the Artillery Lines.

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70. *From Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Brigadier Innes, Commanding at Ferozepore,—dated Rawulpindee, 3rd June 1857.*

I am directed to inform you that a report has reached the Chief Commissioner of certain disbanded sepoys at Ferozepore having demanded the liberation of their comrades who are imprisoned in the jail.

Instructions to Brigadier Innes for the punishment of mutineers at Ferozepore.

2. Such a demand, after the circumstances which have taken place, appears to the Chief Commissioner to amount to mutiny of an aggravated kind.

3. Notwithstanding that mutiny, arson, and every military crime has been committed at Ferozepore, he is not aware of a single man having been capitally punished. He considers this line of policy to be fatal.

4. The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General has instructed the Chief Commissioner to act in this crisis without reference to Government; and, as his representative in the Punjab, he calls upon you to put in force the Act of the 14th ultimo, and to try by Court Martial the mutineers now in prison and those who have dared to demand their liberation. And any men subsequently acting in a similar manner should be dealt with in the same way.

5. The Mutiny Act prescribes the punishment of death for such offences, and if such sentence be passed by the court, and confirmed by yourself, it should be carried out on the spot. It is such men as these who are hampering our arrangements, and, in the event of troops being required to act, will occupy their attention.

6. Copies of this letter will be transmitted to the Head-Quarters of the Army and to the Government. It will be sent to you by express, and, in order to ensure promptitude, the purport of it will be sent by telegraph through the Judicial Commissioner.

Should any technical difficulty arise in trying by Court Martial men who have been discharged, I am to request that you will make them over to Major Marsden, who has received instructions to try them in the Civil Court.

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71. *No. 15, dated 3rd June 1857.*

COPY forwarded for the information of Government.

NOTE.—For reply see 98 (page 168).

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72. *From Brigadier SYDNEY COTTON, Commanding the Peshawur Division, to Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. , dated Division Head-Quarters, Peshawur, 3rd June 1857.*

Execution of deserters of the 51st Native Infantry at Peshâwar.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, that I have this day, before a general parade ordered for the purpose, caused the extreme penalty of the law to be carried out by hanging in the cases of 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks and 8 Sepoys of the 51st Regiment Native Infantry convicted by a General Court Martial of desertion.

2. One Havildar and 2 Sepoys were also sentenced to death. I have considered it expedient to commute the sentence of the Havildar to one year's imprisonment with hard labor and that of the Sepoys to transportation for life.

3. A nominal roll of the above-mentioned individuals, together with the English translation of an address delivered by my orders to the Native Troops on parade prior to the execution, is forwarded for submission to the Chief Commissioner.

ENCLOSURE TO 72.

(English translation.)

Address to the Native Regiments assembled on parade for the purpose of witnessing the execution of 12 sepoys of 51st Regiment Native Infantry, delivered by order of Brigadier S. J. COTTON, Commanding Peshawur Division.

Address by Brigadier Cotton to Native Troops at Peshávar.

SOLDIERS! For upwards of a hundred years the Native Army has served the Government with devotion and fidelity wherever and whenever there has been war. Sepoys have fought side by side with their officers. In the Deccan, Afghanistan, Burmah and Punjab their gallantry has been conspicuous. The Government to reward such services has extended its kindness and liberality to the Native soldier. Pay, extra pay, hutting batta, pensions, family pensions, good conduct pay have been one after another added for their benefit, and paid punctually, without exception, to those deserving such boons.

Notwithstanding, in the last few months, regiments, having attended to the falsehoods of evil-disposed men, have abandoned their allegiance to Government, and openly mutinied, on the pretext only that Government intended to convert them forcibly from their religion. But what an infamous falsehood! What a gross misrepresentation! Who dares to impute to the Government such an intention? Such never has been, nor will be. All well know that during the period of the English rule in this country from generation to generation the Mussulman sounds his call to prayers and the Hindoo worships according to his religion. Every individual pursues his devotions without molestation in accordance with the tenets of his religion.

But these deluded fools, these unfortunate wretches, without consulting their own interests, having listened to the falsehoods and fabrications of base villains, have become guilty of the most heinous crimes. At the stations of Meerut, Delhie, Umballa and Ferozepoor regiments have mutinied and have

Address by Brigadier Cotton to Native Troops at Peshâwar.

committed murder, plunder and arson. Sepoys have deserted, have been insolent to their officers, and have openly defied authority.

Government has heard of these outrages committed by the soldiers so liberally paid by it, and has determined upon retribution. Such atrocious crimes shall henceforth be put down by a strong hand, and adequate punishments shall be dealt out without mercy.

In the 51st Regiment Native Infantry 250 Sepoys, with the Soobadar-Major of the corps, deserted into the district and towards the hills. Many of these have been killed, and the remainder in confinement. The Soobadar-Major was executed before you the other day for the great crime of desertion, and now you will witness the extreme penalty of the law carried out in the cases of 12 more Sepoys of this regiment for the same offence. Are these men who have forsaken their allegiance better off for their misdeeds?

The 55th Regiment Native Infantry mutinied at Murdan and deserted towards the hills. Behold their reward! Many Hindoos have been forcibly converted to Mahomedanism; many are wandering about trembling for their lives and dying from starvation; the remainder are now in confinement awaiting the penalties of their mutinous and treacherous conduct.

So long as sepoys serve obediently and faithfully and behave themselves properly, the Government will always look to their interest and welfare; but if they commit crimes of mutiny and desertion, such as have lately taken place in the Native Army, the severest penalties of the law shall most certainly in all cases be inflicted to the fullest extent.

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73. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Brigadier S. COTTON, Commanding at Peshawur,—dated Rawulpindee, 5th June 1857.*

Approval of punishment of deserters of the 51st Native Infantry.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. of the 3rd instant regarding the punishment awarded to the deserters of the 51st Regiment Native Infantry, and to

inform you that the Chief Commissioner will have much gratification in forwarding a copy of your despatch, and of your excellent address to the Native soldiers, to the Government.

2. Sir John Lawrence believes that this address, and the judicious example made, must have a beneficial effect at this time.

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74. *No. 16, dated 5th June 1857.*

Copy of Brigadier Cotton's letter and of this reply forwarded to Government.

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75. *From Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 17, dated Rawulpindee, 5th June 1857.*

In continuation of my letter No. 12* of 2nd instant, I am directed to report as follows for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

*61 (page 89).

2. At Peshawur all continues quiet. The detachments of the 64th Native Infantry at the Forts of Aboozai and Shubkuddur were quietly disarmed on the morning of the 3rd instant; the remainder of the corps is at the Fort of Michni, and was to have been similarly treated yesterday. State of affairs at Peshâwar.

3. A copy of Brigadier Cotton's report of the 3rd instant detailing the particulars of the execution of 12 men of the 51st Native Infantry for desertion, and of his address to the sepoys on the occasion, has been submitted with my docket No. 16 of this date. Courts Martial are still sitting on the captured fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry.

4. The circumstance of 250 Afreedies having come in to Peshawur and offered themselves for permanent military service Offer of service from the Afridis.

is very gratifying. From Swat, too, intelligence has been received that the people of the country are not desirous of placing the son of the late Syud Akbar in the same position as his father held, nor to retain the services of the sepoys, who are believed to be negotiating for a passage into Cashmere. If they attempt this, they will probably fall into Major Becher's hands. In any case, their condition must be one of great discomfort and peril.

Tranquillity of the Kohát District.

5. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat reports his district in perfect tranquillity; and the neighbouring tribes profuse in their offers of service and aid against the sepoys, whom they derisively style the "Kala Kom." The wing of the 58th Native Infantry which was sent to Kohat from this place has throughout evinced a cheerful and loyal spirit.

State of affairs in the Trans-Sutlej States.

Continuance of fires at some stations.

6. In the Trans-Sutlej States there has been no disturbance; but the continuance of fires at Jullundur, Hoshiarpoor and Phillour are indications of the ill-feeling amongst the troops. The Hospital of the 61st Native Infantry was burnt down last night at Jullundur, and several instances have occurred there which shew that the sepoys are not to be trusted. The Chief Commissioner has again urged the expediency of disarming the regiments there. Native officers have acquitted troopers who taunted some of their comrades with being Christians; and a written notice has been posted up at the Pay Master's Treasury threatening certain Native officers who had reported some Brahmin sepoys for misconduct.

State of affairs in the Cis-Sutlej States.

7. In the Cis-Sutlej States Thaneysur alone gives some trouble to the authorities, but as yet, even there, no serious disturbance has taken place. At Umballa 3 sepoys of the 5th Native Infantry were hanged to-day, together with Mohur Singh, a Sirdar of Roopur, who had joined the sepoys in inciting the people to sedition. Tardy punishment is thus being dealt out to the 5th Native Infantry than which there is perhaps no more mutinous regiment in the Bengal Army; and it is only to be regretted that so few examples have even now been made.

8. At Ferozepore the mutinous sepoys still appear to hamper the movements of the troops; and some of the discharged men had the audacity to demand the liberation of their comrades in jail. The Chief Commissioner has urged Brigadier Innes to allow of no further delay in summarily disposing of these mutineers, and a copy of my letter of the 3rd instant to the address of that officer has been already submitted to Government. State of affairs at Ferozepore.

9. At Lahore the horses of the 8th Cavalry have been taken from them, and it is hoped that some examples will also be made there. Misconduct of the 8th Cavalry at Lahore.

10. Army Head-Quarters are to-day at Alleepoor, 10 miles from Delhi. The Sirmoor Battalion had joined, and 100 of the 60th Rifles from Meerut. Brigadier Wilson was attacked a second time on the 31st ultimo and again drove back the insurgents after an engagement, which is said to have lasted from 1 to 5 P.M. Captain Andrews, 60th Rifles, and Lieutenant Perkins, Horse Artillery, were killed. The loss of the enemy is not stated; our own was 17 killed and 19 wounded on both occasions. It is reported that all the mutineers were present in the second attack, and that the bridge-of-boats was cut away during their absence. News from Army Head-Quarters. Second attack on Brigadier Wilson near Delhi.

11. The intelligence communicated in my last regarding Hansi and Hissar has been confirmed, but no list of persons killed has been received. Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, was shot in his cutcherry. Captain Robertson left Sirsa, and is now probably at Ferozepore. The Cavalry and guns have not been sent from Ferozepore, but an Irregular Force composed of levies raised at Lahore and Gogaira, and of Bahawulpoor Troops, has been despatched under General Van Cortlandt to restore order in those districts. This class of soldiers appears to the Chief Commissioner, with reference to the nature of the country to be traversed, to be preferable to Regular Troops. Massacre at Hánsi and Hissar. Despatch of force to restore order.

12. The Guides were at Kurnaul on the 2nd and must now be near Army Head-Quarters. The 4th Sikhs and squad- Movements of the Guides.

ron of 2nd Punjab Cavalry are at Jullundur *en route* to Delhi. The 1st Punjab Infantry under Major Coke will be at Lahore to-morrow.

Proposed formation of Sikhs and other loyal races of disarmed regiments into a separate battalion.

13. The Chief Commissioner has suggested to Brigadier Cotton at Peshawur to collect together the Sikhs, Punjabee Mahomedans and Hill Rajpoots of the disarmed regiments as a separate battalion with selected officers of their own, under a picked Commanding Officer. They will thus be at once available for service, and a commencement will be made towards that selection of men which must now be made. At present the Native Regular Army in the Punjab is not only useless as a body, but requires to be watched, and thus hampers the movements of troops which can be relied on. Their infatuation does not appear to be weakened; their general demeanour is sullen, passive and defiant; and want of opportunity, combined with fear of the Europeans, alone deters them from open mutiny.

14. In the 55th Native Infantry 100 Sikhs proposed to fight the rest of the corps, if supported by their officers; but their services were not accepted; and in the 58th Native Infantry at this place the Chief Commissioner knows that there are about the same number of men who are prepared to separate from their comrades, on any outbreak occurring. If this separation does not take place before the mutiny shews itself, the majority of the good men are carried away with the crowd.

Selection of loyal Native soldiers and discharge of others.

15. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner trusts that his suggestions regarding the selection of loyal soldiers, and the discharge of those in whom no confidence can be placed, may be carried out; and he would further solicit that, under the emergency of the case, he may be authorized to carry them out in the Punjab, as local circumstances may require.

Arrival of reinforcements at Cawnpore.

16. Intimation has been received of the arrival of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment at Cawnpoor; and, although this is foreign to the politics of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner

notices it as a fact which will materially strengthen our hands in the North-West and lead to a feeling of reassurance which will eventually extend to this Province.

NOTE.—For reply see 104 (page 177).

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76. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Sir H.* BARNARD, *Head-Quarters,—dated 6th June 1857.*

OPPOSITE the Church inside Delhy, on the wall, is a house which Mr. Egerton occupied. In it are rooms under ground and a wide passage which leads outside. A man well acquainted with the locality could sneak along the banks of the nulla at night and ascertain if the passage is guarded. If not guarded, a picked body of men going down secretly about 2 in the morning, when guards are negligent, might get into the town, when turning sharp to the right, and going through the Kucherry compound they could win that bastion and even the Cashmeer Gate. This latter is cut off from the town by a wall. A body of troops concealed behind the old Customs House outside the Cashmeer Gate might then advance, and get in by the Cashmeer Gate. In case of accidents they should have the means of blowing open this gate. A man from Chundrawul or Wuzeerabad, villages close to the cantonments, for 500 rupees, and double that sum if the project was successful, would get all the necessary information and lead the way. Great secrecy is essential if the scheme be tried. If we have to make regular approaches the troops will be worn out.

Plan suggested by Sir John Lawrence for entering the city of Delhi.

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77. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Governor-General, Calcutta,—dated Rawulpindee, 8th June 1857, 4 P.M.*

THE delay in possessing ourselves of Delhi is causing the disaffection to spread. The 36th and 61st Native Infantry

Mutiny at Jullundur.

mutinied last night at Jullundur. No officers killed, but two or three wounded, and but little damage done. Native Horse Artillery remained firm and fired on the mutineers. Mutineers gone to Phillour, where they will probably be joined by the 3rd Native Infantry. The telegraph wire is cut between Phillour and Jullundur. Peshawur quiet. I recommend strong reinforcements being sent for from England, and the movement of as many Europeans as are available to Meerut to form a reserve. I think I should have full powers delegated to me. I have not heard from Government at all on the subject of the outbreak.

Recommendation of Sir John Lawrence that troops be requisitioned from England. Request for full powers.

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78. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 19, dated 8th June 1857.*

IN continuation of my despatch No. 17* of the 5th instant, I am directed to report as follows.

*75 (page 111).

Mutiny at Jullundur.

2. The fears entertained by the Chief Commissioner in regard to the troops in the Trans-Sutlej States have been realized. The 36th and 61st Regiments Native Infantry at Jullundhur broke out into open mutiny last night. In the lines of the latter regiment the destruction of property was great; but no damage was done to other parts of the station. A few officers were wounded, but none killed; and some of the men in each corps remained staunch. The main guard of the 36th Native Infantry brought off their treasure in safety, and the Paymaster's Guard remained at their post.

Direction taken by the fugitives. Pursuit.

3. The natives of the Horse Artillery continued firm, and were the first to fire on the insurgents, 12 of whom were killed in an attack upon the guns. The fugitives are said to have gone in the direction of Phillour, and will be followed by the squadron of 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 6 guns. The 4th Sikhs are to-day at Phillour, and their services may be taken advantage of. The 3rd Native Infantry at that station re-

ceived orders to march to Ferozepore; but intelligence has not yet been received of their having done so. It is much to be feared that they will follow the example of their comrades of Jullundur.

Hesitation of Military authorities at Ferozepore and Ambála.

4. At Ferozepore and Umballa a sad amount of hesitation has been evinced by the Military authorities. At the former place men who are known to have openly mutinied have been simply discharged with their pay: prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and of whose mutiny and desertion there is no room to doubt, are still untried in jail; and it is reported that Moolahs have openly preached a crusade in the bazars. Brigadier Innes yesterday reported that he saw no necessity for an immediate example; and the Chief Commissioner has again called upon him in the name of the Government to enforce the new Act and make a severe example. He has also suggested to General Gowan, Commanding in the Punjab, to remove Brigadier Innes from his command if this is not done. It is to be regretted that at Meerut, Ferozepore, Umballa and Jullundur the European Troops have been confined to the protection of their barracks and the public buildings and in no case acted against the mutineers, who thus are allowed to spread over the country with their arms, raise the people, and incite them to acts of plunder and violence.

5. At Umballa 5 sepoys were hanged by the Commissioner for sedition; and 4 Native officers were tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to death; but Major Maitland, Commanding the Station, has referred the case to Army Head-Quarters, being unwilling to take upon himself the responsibility of carrying out the measure.

Interruption of telegraphic communication between Phillaur and Jullundur.

6. No telegraphic communication has been received between Phillour and Jullundur since 4 A.M., and it is feared that the mutineers have cut the wire. This is a great misfortune at this time, when news from Delhi is so anxiously looked for, and on which so much depends. Mr. Barnes reported yesterday morning that Head-Quarters were still at Aleepoor, wait-

News from Delhi.

ing for the siege train; that the mutineers in Delhi were deserting every day, and were anxious to surrender conditionally. The source from which this information is derived is unknown.

Good service of the Raja of Jhínd and his troops.

7. Captain McAndrew continues to report most favorably of the Jheend Raja and his troops. He has been the means of apprehending and executing several of the country people about Delhi, proved to have plundered and insulted our women.

8. The Chief Commissioner has received a communication from Mr. Greathed, the Commissioner with Brigadier Wilson's Force; he speaks highly of the conduct of the troops in both engagements with the insurgents, but plainly shows the disorganization to which such a small force of Europeans is exposed, at this season of the year, from such encounters.

Tranquillity at Pesháwar. Organization of new troops.

9. At Peshawur all continues quiet. Brigadier Cotton, with his wonted energy and zeal, is now organizing one European Squadron of Light Dragoons, formed of volunteers from the Infantry Regiments, mounted and equipped from the horses and arms of the 5th Light Cavalry; one Light Field Battery with European Drivers, volunteers from the Foot Artillery, the horses for which have been also furnished from the 5th Light Cavalry; and one Sikh Battalion formed by drawing together the Sikhs, Punjabee Mahomedans and Pathans of the disarmed regiments. The Chief Commissioner has accorded his sanction to these arrangements, subject to the approval of Government: the details will be hereafter furnished.

Abolition of extra Trans-Indus Batta.

10. The Chief Commissioner has also directed, subject to the sanction of Government, the immediate abolition of the extra Trans-Indus Batta: his reasons for doing this have been explained in my separate letter of this date to the Military Department.

Affairs in Swát.

11. The people of Swat are fortunately much engrossed with their own affairs at present; and the son of Syud Akbar is said to have been defeated in an attempt to assume his fa-

ther's position; 220 of the 55th Native Infantry deserters are with him.

12. Annexed is a list of persons ascertained to have escaped from Hansi and Hissar, and of those missing, received through Mr. Barnes. General Cortlandt marched with his levies yesterday morning from Ferozepore, and expects to be joined by the Bahawulpoor Troops at Mokutsur on the 10th, whence he will move at once on Sirsa. He has two 6-pounder guns with him, served by his own men, and is accompanied by four European officers from Ferozepore, selected for their qualifications for this duty. Mr. Barnes reports the country about Sirsa and Hansi to be up in arms, and in great disorder.

List of persons who escaped from Hánsi and Hissar and of those missing.

13. The Chief Commissioner has suggested to General Gowan the recall of all Sikhs and Punjabees, on leave, belonging to regiments of Native Infantry, to be formed into a battalion at Lahore under selected officers, and to be there joined by the men of those races present with their regiments. We shall thus have the services of a reliable body of men, who would be otherwise powerless for good.

Recall of Sikhs and Punjabis from furlough.

14. Every day shows the necessity for calling for more troops from England: if any check or delay occurs before Delhi, the whole country will be against us. The Chief Commissioner thinks that every available European should be sent to Meerut to form a reserve, and that the Home Government should be advised to despatch troops from England as rapidly as can be done.

Necessity for reinforcements from England.

Note.—For reply see 104 (page 177).

Enclosure to 78.

Telegram from G. Barnes, Esquire, Umballa, to Sir John Lawrence, Rawulpindee,—dated 7th June 1857.

No. 58. Public news. Escaped from Hansi—Captain and Mrs. Stafford and child; Dr. Scott; Mr. Tapsell Vaughan and two children; Mr. Rich; Mr. Blewitt, sister-in-law and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Scarden and three children; Mr.

Survivors of Hánsi and Hissar massacres.

and Mrs. Waren and three children; Mr. Jews (*sic*); Mr. Hickey; Mrs. Tapsell, son and daughter; Quartermaster-Sergeant Mallowe, seen on the road some distance from the cantonments of Hansi, but since not heard of; Mr. Skinner; Mr. and Mrs. Paul and six children; Sergeant-Major Murphy. Left behind in Hansi, fate unknown—Mrs. Milne and two children; Sub-Conductor Fitzpatrick, wife and several children; Mrs. Mallowe and two children. Escaped from Hissar—Dr. Waghorn; Mrs. Daniels and child; Mr. Hallet; Sergeant Sheills; Mr. Taylor arrived at Thaneysur. In Hissar, fate unknown—Mr. Wedderburn, wife and child; Lieutenant and Mrs. Barwell; Mrs. Hallet; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and six children; Mr. Thompson, Tahseeldar; Mr. and Miss Holmes. Sirsa all escaped, as they had 24 hours' start.

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79. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 2485, dated Fort William, 11th June 1857 (received 3rd July 1857).*

Approval by Government of Sir John Lawrence's proceedings as reported in despatch No. 3, dated 19th May 1857 (34, page 43).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's despatch No. 3, dated the 19th ultimo, reporting on the state of the Punjab and the feelings of the Native Army at Jullunder and Ferozepore, &c., and in reply to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of all your proceedings as herein reported, especially the employment of General Van Cortlandt at Ferozepore and the occupation of Attock and the ferries.

Orders for despatch of troops to the North-Western Provinces.

2. His Lordship in Council requests that any troops, which can be spared in addition to the Corps of Guides, may be pushed on to the North-Western Provinces. It is possible that the European Forces from Meerut and Umballa may be required to move southwards from Delhi, and, if so, every possible support in their rear will be needed.

3. I am desired at the same time to inform you that reinforcements to the amount of 3,993 men* (Europeans) have already reached Calcutta, and are being moved up to the North-West by bullock train and transit carriage dâk at the rate of 100 men daily. 3,950† more are expected to arrive immediately, and these will be despatched as expeditiously as possible by the same means to the Upper Provinces.

European reinforcements arrived and expected.

**Arrived*—*

	Men.
Her Majesty's 84th ...	866
1st Madras Fusiliers ...	892
Her Majesty's 64th ...	936
Her Majesty's 78th ...	868
Her Majesty's 35th (1 Wing)	398
1 Company of European Artillery ...	63
Total ...	3,993 (*sic*)

†Expected—

1 Wing of Her Majesty's 35th	350
A Wing of Her Majesty's 29th	500
From Ceylon ...	600
China Expedition ...	2,500
Total ...	3,950

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80. *Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Rawulpindee, to G. Barnes, Esquire, Umballa,—dated 12th June 1857, 11 A. M.*

I wish you to send the following message to Agra to be telegraphed to the Governor-General. Send four copies by cossids, and by different routes :—

"I suggest that full powers be delegated to me to act in behalf of the Governor-General. I have already bestowed the Order of British India on three Native officers, and promoted two Havildars to Jemadars. I shall continue to act on my own responsibility in these matters, and in raising Irregular Regiments; but I wish for full authority at this crisis. It would strengthen my hands, and prevent any doubt or vacillation on the part of anybody. I have only received Your Lordship's letter of the 25th; all others miscarried. I strongly recommend the appointment of Brigadier Sydney Cotton as Brigadier-General to command the Peshawur Division. Telegraph messages could reach me if sent to Bombay and thence

Application of Sir John Lawrence for full powers to act in behalf of the Governor-General.

by express dâk; but they might be sent by both lines. Punjab Troops continue to work well."

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81. *From Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 20, dated 12th June 1857.*

I AM directed to continue my report of occurrences in the Punjab subsequent to my despatch No. 19* of 8th instant.

*78 (page 116).

Vacillation and mismanagement on the part of the Military authorities at Jullundur.

2. Accounts from Jullundur indicate great vacillation and mismanagement on the part of the Military authorities both before and subsequent to the outbreak on the night of the 7th instant. Continued instances of disaffection had been passed over; and the efforts of good men to detach themselves from the evil disposed met with no cordial support.

3. The Subadar-Major of the 33rd Native Infantry at Hoshiarpoor is said to have reported that 500 men of the corps would remain true to their allegiance, and to have pointed out a Jemadar, Havildar and several Sepoys who had been concerned in a fire which had occurred there. The proceedings in the case were submitted to Brigadier Johnstone, who acquitted them.

Delay in pursuit of mutineers.

4. The efforts to reduce the mutineers on the night of the 7th were very feeble, nor was any pursuit attempted until 8 hours had elapsed. About 120 men of both corps remained staunch, and the main guard of the 36th Native Infantry under the command of a gallant Subadar successfully resisted the attempts of the sepoys of the regiment to take off the treasure which was under his charge. Some of the officers of the 61st were sleeping in the Quarter Guard of their regiment and were defended by the men. The part taken by the 6th Light Cavalry is not accurately known, but there was great excitement amongst them, and they saddled their horses, wounding one of their officers. Upwards of 100 of them ap-

Fidelity of a few men.

pear to have gone off with the Infantry; those who remain are not trusted and have been disarmed.

Composition of column of pursuit.

5. Brigadier Johnstone accompanied the party which went in pursuit, consisting of 200 Europeans, 6 guns, and the squadron of 2nd Punjab Cavalry under Lieutenant Nicholson. The mutineers cut the telegraph wire and committed some acts of plunder on the road. Before this, intelligence had been sent to Phillour, and the bridge-of-boats was removed; they managed, however, to cross the river some two miles higher up.

Proceedings of the mutineers at Phillaur.

6. At Phillour they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry, who committed few acts of depredation. The ladies had fortunately been placed in safety in the fort. Some of the officers' houses were plundered, and very few of the men remained staunch. The number of the latter was under 100, of whom 44 were Sikhs, who have since absconded. Only 1 man of the 3rd Native Infantry and 2 of the 36th were apprehended at Phillour: they were tried and hanged the same day.

Skirmish with 3 companies of the 4th Sikhs and Nábha Troops.

7. Shortly after passing the river, the mutineers appear to have been met by 3 companies of the 4th Sikhs, who were on their way to join the army, and to have had a distant skirmish with them and some of the Nabha Troops. The latter lost a gun, after their ammunition was expended, and the Sikh Companies were too weak to offer any real opposition.

Proceedings of the mutineers at Ludhiána.

8. The mutineers then passed through Loodianah, when the company of the 3rd Native Infantry on duty at that place seized the fort and released the prisoners in the jail. On the approach of the pursuing column, some time afterwards, they evacuated it, and 9 stragglers were cut up by the Cavalry. They appear to have now broken into two parties, one proceeding towards Roopur and the other towards Mullair Kotla. Pursuit was continued after the latter by a party consisting of 100 Europeans, 4 guns under Major Olpherts, 4 companies of Sikh Infantry and Lieutenant Nicholson's Cavalry, with some

Route taken by the mutineers and pursuit.

of the Raja of Kupoorthulla's Levies under Captain Farrington.

Abandonment of pursuit.

9. The Europeans had left Jullundur badly provided; they became weary and foot-sore, and the party returned to Loodianah, having apprehended 13 of the fugitives, the main body of whom were left 14 miles in advance. Of these men, 7 have been tried and shot. In the meantime Brigadier Johnstone, with 150 Europeans, the remainder of the Sikhs, and 2 guns, continued his route to Umballa; and his plans are not known. The Chief Commissioner in the first instance recommended that the Europeans be brought back to Jullundur; but, hearing of the Brigadier's advance, has left it to his judgment.

Tranquillity in Cis and Trans Sutlej Divisions.

10. It is to be regretted that the pursuit was so long postponed; had it been taken up even a few hours earlier the fugitives could not have escaped. Mr. Barnes has telegraphed from Umballa that he hopes to come up with the Roopur party, but his plans were not detailed. Notwithstanding the above occurrences, the Cis and Trans Sutlej Divisions continue quite peaceable; and up to the date of the last advices the troops at Hoshiarpoor, Noorpoor and Kangra remained quiet.

News from the North-Western Provinces.

11. Telegraphic communication with Umballa was restored last night, and Mr. Barnes reports his Division tranquil; but states that the troops at Nusseerabad, Bareilly, Moradabad and Futtyghur have all mutinied, and that some murders were committed at the first-named station, but not elsewhere.

Victory by Sir H. Barnard over the mutineers at Delhi on the 8th June 1857.

12. Intelligence was yesterday received of a victory obtained by Sir H. Barnard over the mutineers at Delhi on the morning of the 8th instant, when 26 of their guns had been taken. The insurgents had taken up a strong position on the low range in front of the cantonments, where they had placed guns in battery. They were turned on both flanks, however, and the affair is described as brilliant. Our loss is reported at 150, chiefly in Her Majesty's 75th Regiment. Four offi-

cers were killed,—Colonel Chester, Adjutant-General, Captain Russell, 54th Native Infantry, Lieutenant Harrison, Her Majesty's 75th, and another not named. The force encamped in the Delhi Cantonments, and the heavy guns were to open on the morning of the 9th. The only intelligence since received from Head-Quarters is that inconvenience was experienced from some mistake regarding the fuses sent with the force.

Disarming of 62nd and 69th Native Infantry at Multán.

13. Upon receiving intimation of the outbreak at Jullundur, the Chief Commissioner begged General Gowan to send orders to Mooltan for the 62nd and 69th Native Infantry to be at once disarmed, before the news could reach that station, suggesting that the duty should be entrusted to Major C. Chamberlain, Commanding 1st Irregular Cavalry. Instructions were issued at once, and the measure admirably carried out by the above-named officer without a murmur. This is the more creditable as the only troops at hand were Native, *viz.*, 1st Irregular Cavalry, 1st Punjab Cavalry and 2nd Punjab Infantry. The state of the 69th was such as to render it absolutely necessary to disarm them even had the mutiny at Jullundur not taken place. Full details have not yet been received, but will be forwarded hereafter.

Tranquillity at Pesháwar. Punishment of mutineers.

14. At Peshawur all continues well. On the morning of the 10th, 1 Subadar, 6 Havildars, 11 Naicks and 22 Sepoys of the 55th Native Infantry were blown away from guns at a general parade, the Native Troops remaining perfectly quiet. Brigadier Cotton's measures throughout these disturbances have been firm, decided and vigorous; and the Chief Commissioner trusts that the Government will see fit to appoint him as Brigadier-General to the command of the Peshawur Division.

Commendation of Brigadier Cotton.

State of 55th Native Infantry before the outbreak.

15. The Chief Commissioner learns from Brigadier Cotton that for a long time previous to the outbreak the 55th Native Infantry was in a bad state of discipline, and that the late Colonel Spottiswoode was deterred from punishing offenders on that account. Nevertheless he begged to the last that troops

Confidence of the late Colonel Spottiswoode in his men.

might not be sent against the corps, in which he placed "implicit confidence." The Brigadier accurately ascribes such conduct partly to alarm and partly to delusion, by whatever name it may be called by weak-minded commanders; and it is indeed to be feared that this temporizing policy, this blind trust to the chapter of accidents, is too common at the present day.

Excellence of Brigadier Cotton's arrangements.

16. The excellent arrangements enforced in the Peshawur Brigade, and the facility with which troops are moved and worked in the field, are due to the untiring energy of Brigadier Cotton, who in time of peace had introduced a system of practical field instruction amongst men and officers, which is now productive of such good results. So readily is the machinery worked that Her Majesty's 70th Regiment was sent to the frontier at an hour's notice, and Her Majesty's 27th taken in from Naoshera to Peshawur, a distance of 26 miles, on the same night, without fatigue to the men.

Courts Martial at Lahore.

17. At Lahore Courts Martial are still sitting. Eleven prisoners were sentenced to death for desertion, but General Gowan has commuted the punishment to imprisonment, as he considers that the fugitives fled from fear.

Sedition in Anárkali and action taken.

18. Two sepoys of the 35th Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Anarkullee for inciting sedition. Their crime was brought to light by two Native officers and a Havildar of the same corps. Upon the former the Chief Commissioner in the name of the Governor-General has bestowed the Order of British India and a khillut of 500 rupees, and on the Havildar a Jemadar's Commission and khillut of 200 rupees. You will be addressed in a separate letter upon this subject.

Tranquillity in the Punjab. Raising of levies.

19. In all parts of the Punjab there is tranquillity. Levies are being raised with rapidity, the chief difficulty being the scarcity of arms. In none of the Trans-Sutlej Districts are they procurable,—a clear indication of the successful working of the Arms Act in the Punjab.

NOTE.—For reply see 116 (page 210).

82. *From Colonel C. D. Blair and other residents of Simla to Sir John Lawrence, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—Memorial dated Simla, 7th June 1857.*

We the undersigned residents and others now living at Simla earnestly beg to bring to your notice the present state of this station, in which are not less than 300 women and nearly double that number of children, almost all of whom are without protection against any sudden outbreak of the bazaar Mussulmans and bad characters or the incursion of any band of wandering marauders.

Memorial of residents of Simla.

There is a vast amount of private property to excite cupidity besides the treasure in the bank, and it is to be feared that many will be actuated by the spirit of revenge when they hear of the retribution inflicted on their countrymen in Delhi; while any reverse there would also be a stimulant to all their evil passions. In the large bazaar there are only 46 Policemen of the ordinary stamp, and we therefore earnestly request that you will be pleased to entrust a Military officer with the defence of this station, invested with full powers to proclaim Martial Law, and in conjunction with the Civil officer to enrol as a Militia the few Europeans remaining in Simla, call in the contingents, seek aid of European Troops, if they can be spared from the neighbouring depôts, and take such other measures as may appear necessary.

Captain David Briggs, who was recently employed by Government to investigate the causes of disaffection in the Goorkha Regiment, and who recalled them to their allegiance and induced them to obey orders and march to the plains, and who is also an old resident of Simla and well known to the natives of the neighbouring districts, having had for so long the making of the Hindostan and Thibet Road, appears to us peculiarly suited for this office, and with due deference we would submit his name for your approval.

Should these proposals not meet with your approbation, we would beg of you to order such measures as you may con-

sider sufficient to secure the safety of the station with its vast number of ladies and children.

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83. *From Captain H. R. James, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Colonel C. D. Blair and other residents of Simla,—dated Rawulpindee, 13th June 1857.*

Measures for securing tranquillity at Simla.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your representation of the state of Simla, dated 7th instant,* and to observe in reply that 50 Policemen, and 100 Rajpoots of the hills, appears to the Chief Commissioner a sufficient force to maintain the public tranquillity at Simla.

*82 (page 127).

2. But if you consider that there is any danger, I am to suggest that, in communication with the Superintendent, a body of special constables be formed under different leaders, a party of whom should be always on duty, and ready to turn out at a moment's notice. The Chief Commissioner believes that 20 of such men, armed with double barrelled guns and rifles, would destroy or put to flight in a few minutes all the bad characters of the Sudder Bazaar, and would be generally a great aid in maintaining public tranquillity and assuring the minds of the European residents.

3. In addition to these precautions, the Chief Commissioner has authorized the Superintendent to add to his Police, should he consider it necessary. But he considers that it would be inexpedient and unwise to proclaim Martial Law; nor can he give any authority to call for the aid of troops, a measure which, he further believes, will not be found necessary. All our available soldiers are required to fight the mutineers and hold the country.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States.

84. *Telegram from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Rawulpindee, to G. BARNES, Esquire, Umballa,—dated 13th June 1857, 8 A. M.*

AUTHORIZE Lord William Hay to add to the Simla Police if necessary, and to endeavour to form parties of armed Europeans to be on duty by turns and aid in preserving tranquillity. More by post.

Measures for securing tranquillity at Simla.

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85. *From Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee, to General REED, Delhi,—dated 14th June 1857.*

I SUGGEST that you appoint Colonel Nicholson Adjutant-General. He can join you in a week. If you don't approve, appoint him to the command of the Moveable Column with the rank of Brigadier-General; and let Chamberlain join you. If we are to keep the country in order one or other must command the "Moveable Column," and in fact be the Military executive in the Punjab. This is a crisis which demands that every other consideration, but that of the public good, be set aside. Nicholson is even senior to Chamberlain, so that if you prefer having the latter, there can be no difficulty in making Nicholson Brigadier-General.

Appointments suggested for Colonels Nicholson and Chamberlain.

COPY forwarded to Colonel Macpherson at Lahore and Brigadier Chamberlain at Jullundur.

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86. *From Captain H. R. JAMES, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 21, dated Rawulpindee, 16th June 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 20* of the 12th instant, I am directed to report as follows for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

Narrative of occurrences in the Punjab.

*81 (page 122).

Operations of Mr. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána, against the Jullundur mutineers.

2. The circumstances connected with the Jullundur mutiny have been already reported; and the annexed account received demi-officially from Mr. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Loodianah, will shew how sadly the opportunity for making an example of the fugitives was neglected. The tardiness of the pursuit has enabled at least 1,500 armed men to join the rebel ranks at Delhi. The distance of the ferry at which they might have been overtaken was only 25 miles from Jullundur.

Tardiness of pursuit from Jullundur.

Rising in Farídkot and Nábha territory under Sham Das, Fakir.

3. But up to the present time the Cis and Trans Sutlej States continue tranquil, with the exception of a rising said to have taken place in the Chiefships of Fureedkote and Nabha under Sham Das, a fakeer. The band is said to consist of about 3,000 men, who were besieging Jeytoo and threatened Fureedkote. Major Marsden has proceeded against them with part of the 10th Cavalry, 2 guns, and some Puttiala Horse.

Sortie of mutineers from Delhi on the 9th June 1857. Gallant conduct of the Guides.

4. The Government will probably have received from other sources detailed accounts of the proceedings at Delhi subsequent to the dislodgment of the enemy from the positions they had occupied on the 8th. The mutineers made a sortie on the 9th, on which occasion the Guides (who had arrived in camp that morning) distinguished themselves, the Cavalry pursuing to the walls. Lieutenant Battye, a most gallant young soldier, was mortally wounded on this occasion, and died on the following day. Our loss on the 8th is reported to have been 4 officers and 51 men killed and 130 wounded.

Lieutenant Battye mortally wounded.

Sortie of the 12th June 1857. Execution done by the Rifles and Guides.

5. On the 12th another sortie was made in force, when the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter: 480 are said to have been killed. The fire of the Rifles and Guides appears to have done great execution, the mutineers remaining in groups. Our loss on this occasion was only 17 killed.

Attitude of Jaipur and Bhartpur Forces and Gwálior Contingent.

6. The Jyepoor Force is reported staunch; and the Bhurtpore Levies, though refusing to act, have not joined the rebels. Some of the Gwalior Contingent, who had gone over, were returning to our camp and laying down their arms. They

report great dissension in the city, and state that many would leave if they dared, instant death being the fate of those who shew themselves favorable to our cause.

7. General Reed has made urgent requisitions for more troops, and especially Artillerymen, of whom he has only 60 properly trained, the remainder being recruits. It is in this arm that the enemy are strong, having 150 pieces, chiefly of heavy calibre ; whilst their practice is described as excellent.

Requisitions of General Reed for more troops.

8. Indeed, it is evident that the place must either be taken by a *coup de main*, or that the army must remain in its present position until reinforcements arrive. To meet the General's requisitions for the latter, the following movements are taking place.

Measures for sending more troops to Delhi.

9. A wing of Her Majesty's 61st left Ferozepore on magazine carts on the evening of the 13th ; they will escort ammunition from Phillour and proceed by forced marches. Two companies of Artillerymen have left Lahore by bullock train. General Johnstone with 200 of Her Majesty's 8th, 6 guns and some Irregular Cavalary, arrived at Umballa yesterday ; and the 4th Sikhs and squadron of 2nd Punjab Cavalry were expected at the same place to-day. Colonel Hartley with a detachment of Her Majesty's 8th will be at Loodianah today ; and the 1st Punjab Infantry at Jullundur. All the above detachments will move rapidly on Delhi. These troops will probably form an effective reinforcement of 1,200 European Artillery and Infantry, and as many Native Infantry, besides Cavalry. The remainder of the Moveable Column is on the right bank of the Beas.

10. The Chief Commissioner has requested Mr. Barnes to strengthen Kurnaul, and some Puttiala Horse have already been sent there. Fifty Police Horse have been moved to Ferozepore from Lahore, and 100 to Loodianah. 600 more will follow within the next 10 days. The telegraph has been open-

Despatch of troops to Karnál and Ferozepore.

ed to Kurnaul, and an office will shortly be established, it is hoped, at Raee.

Execution of insurgents at Ludhiána by Mr. G. Ricketts.

11. At Loodianah Mr. Ricketts has executed 20 of the inhabitants who were concerned in the plunder of the cantonments and in exciting the people to sedition; and all is quiet there. This officer's exertions have been very praiseworthy; he has acted throughout with firmness, vigor and judgment. At Ferozepore 10 of the mutinous 45th have been blown from guns; and at Umritsur, one Radha Kishun, a Brahmin, who attempted to tamper with some of Major Coke's men, was tried by a Drumhead Court Martial and hanged.

Punishment of mutineers at Ferozepore.

Two men of 55th Native Infantry blown from guns in Hazára.

12. In Hazara two fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry were seized by the Police, tried by a General Court Martial composed of 5 Native officers, and sentenced to be blown from guns, which was carried out on the same day. The men of the Kumaon Battalion, whose loyalty had been somewhat doubted, volunteered to shoot the men, and they have shown so good a spirit for some time past that the Chief Commissioner has suggested their being sent towards Delhi.

Loyalty of Kumáon Battalion.

Excitement at Jhelum.

13. At Jhelum there has been considerable excitement in the 14th Native Infantry, and the Deputy Commissioner considered an outbreak imminent. A detachment of 120 sepoys was sent to this place with treasure to weaken the regiment. They arrived yesterday, and will be detained here on duty for the present. But the corps is now reported to be not only tranquil, but engaged in framing a petition that their services may be made use of at Delhi or elsewhere. The reading of the Government order regarding the 70th Native Infantry has been attended with the same result at Sealkote and this place. Whatever may be the object of this volunteering, it is very convenient at the present time. Major Browne has been now strengthened by 180 Mooltanee Horse and a detachment of the Rawulpindee Police Battalion, and is now therefore in a position to meet an outbreak if it should occur.

Conduct of 14th Native Infantry.

Tranquillity of Pesháwar.

14. At Peshawur all continues quiet. The fugitives of the 55th in Swat have met with so little encouragement there

that they have proceeded to Boneyr, with a view probably to join the fanatics of Sittana. They could obtain no advances of any kind from the son of the late Syud Akbar, who indeed borrowed 100 rupees from a Jemadar of the party. The Poorbeahs became so urgent on the latter for pecuniary aid that he shot himself, and his body was flung into the river.

Flight of fugitives of 55th Native Infantry from Swát to Buner.

15. Intelligence has been received of the general mutiny in Rohilkund. The officers of the 29th Native Infantry at Moradabad escaped to Nynee Tal, and the Civil officers to Meerut. At Bareilly the officers of the 68th escaped, and are safe at Nynee Tal; those of the 18th are said to have been all killed, with three exceptions. Dr. Hay, the Civil Surgeon, Mr. D. Robertson, and two others, were executed by order of the Rohilla Chief, Khan Mahomed Khan. The Native Artillery at Almorah had been disarmed by the Goorkhas; and the Commissioner of Kumaon had organized a dâk through the hills by Mussoorie, but had no communication with the plains.

Mutiny in Rohilkhand.

Mutiny at Bareilly.

16. It has become too evident that Native Troops must be raised without delay. The Chief Commissioner has already reported the increase being made to the several corps of Punjab Infantry, which will furnish the material for 7 new regiments; the raising of these men is proceeding, and on the receipt of the orders of Government will be formed into separate regiments.

Necessity for raising more Native Troops.

17. In addition to the above the Chief Commissioner has directed the immediate formation of 5 regiments at the following places: 1 at Peshawur, 1 at Rawulpindee, 1 at Lahore, 1 at Jullundur and 1 at Loodianah. Drafts have been ordered to be sent from the Punjab Irregular Force to form the nucleus, and recruiting is being extensively carried on. A separate communication will be made to Government on this subject in the Military Department as soon as the arrangements have been completed. The corps will all consist of 10 companies of 80 men each, and the men will receive the same rates of pay as those established for the Punjab Force.

Formation of new regiments in the Punjab ordered by Sir John Lawrence.

Instructions have been issued to recruit for these corps in the following proportions:—

Sikhs	...	... 4 companies,
Hill races	...	... 2 „
Punjabee Mahomedans (not Pathans)	...	... 4 „

except at Peshawur, where there will be 3 companies of Pathans.

Third sortie at Delhi.

18. Intelligence has just been received of a third sortie having taken place on the 13th, which was repelled with some loss; but no further particulars have been given.

19. Your despatch of 26th ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 15th idem, was yesterday received through the Government of Bombay.

Effect of disarming at Multán.

20. The disarming of the two Native Infantry Regiments at Mooltan is reported by the Commissioner to have had the best effect in the country, and to have allayed much excitement and doubt of the stability of our rule.

Return of furlough men of the Punjab Force.

21. In conclusion, I am to report that the men of the Punjab Force who were absent on furlough are rejoining their corps with great alacrity, those proceeding to Delhi being in the highest spirits.

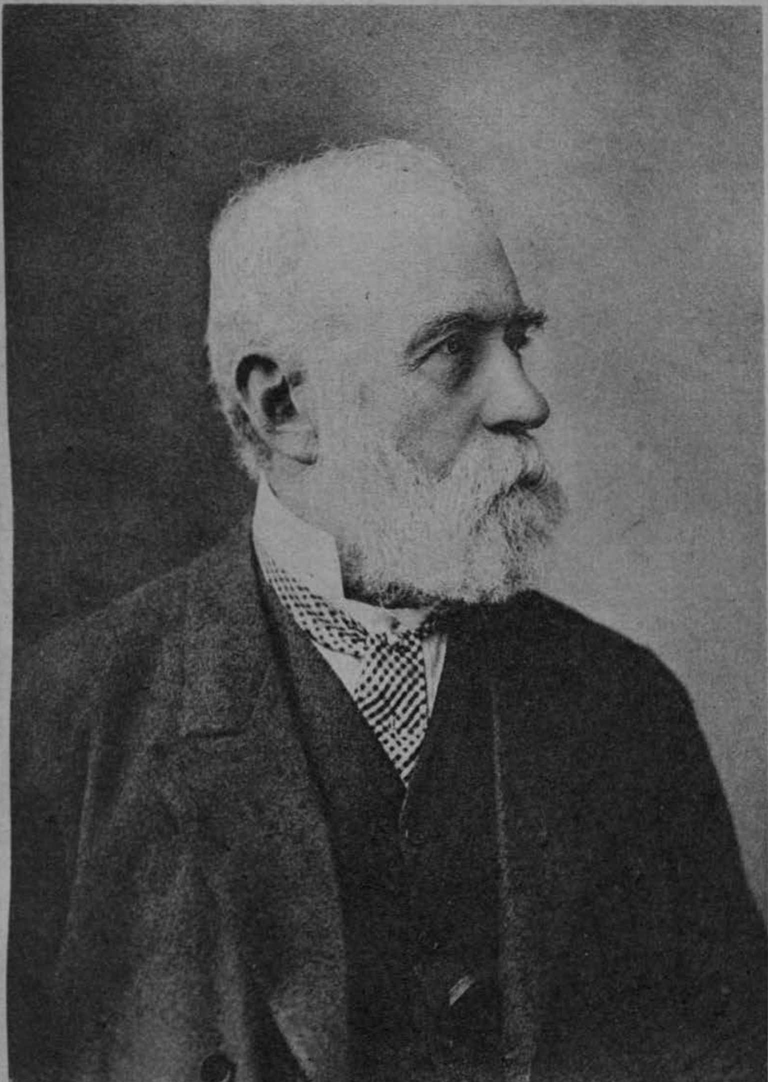
NOTE.—For reply see 116 (page 210).

ENCLOSURE TO 86.

From G. RICKETTS, Esq., to Sir J. LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—demi-official, dated Loodianah, 11th June 1857.

Operations of Mr. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána, against the Jullundur mutineers.

HERE is a report of all that has been going on here for the last few days. You will probably hear all kinds of stories, and you may depend on this being the exact account of everything that has occurred within my knowledge. I received my first intelligence of the outbreak at Jullundur by electric telegraph



Photogravure. Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, January, 1907.

Mr. GEORGE H. M. RICKETTS, C. B.

(From a photograph taken in 1901.)

message from *Umbalah.* I received no warning whatever from those miserable people in high positions in Jullundur. I sent down to have all ready to cut away the Phillour Bridge, which was done by Thornton, Assistant Commissioner, who was over at Phillour for money, and but just in time, as the mutineers had arrived in force on the parade ground at Phillour. The officers of 3rd Native Infantry had to bolt as hard as they could to the fort, and the men of 3rd Native Infantry almost to a man joined the mutineers. Thornton galloped over here with this intelligence, and as the Sikhs, 4th Regiment, were in camp here, I went to Rothney, Commanding Officer, asked him for 3 companies, to go and take possession of the head of the Phillour ghaut, under his 2nd in Command, and a company for the fort here, and a body for the treasury, and I sent Yorke of 3rd Native Infantry, in command here, to look after his men; and then I went off as hard as I could with a few sowars to the Phillour Bridge to see what was going on. I must add I ordered 2 guns belonging to the Nabha Raja, 100 matchlock men, and 50 sowars down to the bridge also. On getting there I got ferried over and walked on to Phillour, and sent men on tattoos both up and down the river to close all the ghauts, bringing the boats over to this side. At Phillour I heard the mutineers had left in a body and had gone to a ferry about 4 miles higher up, and the Cavalry to another ferry higher up again, at the villages of Kureana and Lussarah. I was all the time in hopes that the guns and Europeans would be in hot pursuit of them, and would catch them at the ghauts. I then returned as quick as I could to this side the river. On arriving on this side I received two notes from Rothney that the 3rd Native Infantry in the fort and treasury had defied his men, had drawn up the bridge of the fort, and levelled their muskets through the Kutcherry loopholes. I inferred from this that it was a regular concerted movement to get hold of Loodianah fort and city, and, as the bridge was cut down and relief was thus cut off from Jullundur, I determined to try and obstruct their passage across the river and if possible to obtain possession of the ghaut they were crossing at, at all risks; and so we started at once—Williams with his 3 companies of

Dismantling of the bridge-of-boats by Mr. Thornton, Assistant Commissioner.

3rd Native Infantry at Phillaur join mutineers.

Measures taken by Mr. Ricketts.

Mr. Ricketts proceeds to the Phillaur Bridge with a party of the 4th Sikhs and the Nábha Contingent.

Action between Mr. Ricketts' Force and the mutineers.

Action between Mr. Ricketts' Force and the mutineers.

Sikhs, and the 2 guns in which I had great faith. I knew that the longer I waited the more men there would be across. Those who were across I thought I might disperse, and thus keep them from coming in a body on Loodianah. I trusted that the Jullundur Force, hearing what we were at, would hurry up on their side and catch them crossing, and then we should have them all between us, and thoroughly disperse all we did not finish. One of the guns was drawn by camels, and delayed us some time, as a camel fell twice; but we got a good guide from a village and came right upon them, at about 10-30 P. M. They were all together at the bank of the river, in some short jungle. We went straight on, and they challenged us again and again. We still kept on until they began to pepper us rather smartly, and then I brought the 2 guns up. Williams kept his men in a line just behind the guns. I trotted the horse gun up, and unlimbered it myself, when the brutes of horses got mad with the flashes and noise and bolted with all their riders and the limber, or the riders bolted with them, and there was one gun done for. The camel gun was 50 yards behind coming on slowly. I ran back and unlimbered that—a 7-pounder—and we gave them a round of grape, where they all seemed to be in a body firing sharp at us. I can't say whether it took effect or not, but it dispersed them at once, both right and left. We then advanced the gun nearer and blazed away again, the mutineers spreading fast, until from being in a compact body they were spreading far in a semi-circle both right and left, many of them firing at us from a long way out of shot. Williams and his Sikhs kept firing at them, and we kept fighting the gun, until all the ammunition, some 20 rounds, was expended. At one time they got rather near us; Williams and 11 men of his regiment got hit, and a Jemadar and 4 others are missing, and we fear are killed. One Nabha Artilleryman is killed and 3 wounded—one a Sirdar—and a Nabha Sirdar is wounded also. The matchlock men and sowars all bolted at once. I sent Williams off with two of his men, and they brought him home on a camel,—he is doing well, though the ball is still in his side,—and then I tried to get some of his men to help me in dragging

up the other gun, to fasten it on somehow to the one we had been working, so that the camels could draw them both off together; but the men—a great many were recruits—missed Williams and I could get none to come but one man who kept with me. They retired towards the village in our rear, and by this time only one Nabha Artilleryman (besides the Sirdar who was wounded and kept by us on his horse) was left with the gun, and only two camels. This one Artilleryman got in such a state, and ran off with the camels, that I made him leave go, and took their nose ropes, and led them off myself, till we got to the village, when I told him to go along the direct road to Loodianah; and I staid in the village with 3 men and a 4th Sikhs Subadar, provided for the 2 wounded Nabha Sirdars (one hit in two places), and then we trudged off for Loodianah, picking up another wounded man on our way, whom we brought in, and we arrived about daybreak. All the men but the five missing still had got there before me. There is no doubt we had to retire from where we were, and I am very sorry we lost that gun; but we scattered the mutineers in all directions for the time, and they never advanced upon us. When I was in the village, some time after it was all over, I heard their bugle sounding to close, and then "quick march," when I believe they returned again to the head of the ghaut, where I had intelligence of them next morning. I am afraid you will be very angry with me for losing these men, and say I was a fool for doing as I did; but I thought I was bound to do what I could to prevent them coming in a body, and quite undisturbed, on to Loodianah Fort, and I also reckoned confidently on getting assistance from the Jullundur side; but in this I was grievously mistaken, as they were miles and miles off, pursuing very leisurely indeed, as the following data will show. They broke out at Jullundur at 11 P.M. The force did not start after them till 7 A.M., and then only went 9 miles to Phugwarah, where they halted six hours, long before which the mutineers had passed Phillour and got the two ferries. I must add that just as I left Phillour I sent a sowar to tell the Jullundur Force to follow them up to the Lussarah Ghaut, but they didn't. Yesterday morning the mutineers

Action between Mr. Ricketts' Force and the mutineers.

Retirement with the loss of a gun.

Delay in pursuit by the Jullundur Force.

Proceedings of the mutineers in Ludhiána.

came in a body into Loodianah. The party of 3rd Native Infantry left the fort, much to our surprise, and we immediately occupied it. The mutineers went to the jail and released the prisoners. The Cashmeeris and blackguards broke out and looted the Mission premises and press, which they burnt, and they took every horse and pony they could find. The mutineers only looted some grain and some native cloth. They were joined by one Moulavi Abdool Kadir, a most troublesome man, who has twice lately raised the city into a ferment, and who with his son set the mob to loot his enemies' houses, and one of the Shahzadahs has joined them. They left us alone where we were, with the Sikhs at the Treasury and Kutcherry, and went off in a body. When they came I sent off express to get up what troops had crossed, as I thought we were in a fix, as they far outnumbered us; but it was no go. When they left the town in a body in the afternoon, I sent off twice for the Horse Artillery who could have smashed them; again no go; and they walked quietly away to a village called Gill, four miles off, where they halted in a body. In the afternoon I got two companies of Sikhs and Nicholson and some 20 of his men, and we went in parties through the city to sweep the rabble away. They of course all took refuge in their houses, and then we heard of a party of eight stragglers, whom we followed and caught about two miles from the town, and cut up. Seven of them had muskets and ammunition, and their red jackets on, and that was all we had to show. They kept very compact, and Nicholson's Horse had only shortly arrived, and were too few to venture near the main body.

Pursuit of mutineers.

That evening the guns and Europeans came in. We started in pursuit, if it can be so called, at 2 A.M., for Gill, which they had vacated after a two hours' halt. If the force had pressed on to Gill they would have caught them. General Johnstone signified his intention of commanding the pursuit. He came two miles and returned. We went on to Deylon, one of my thannahs. They had passed through at 1 A.M., all in a body, and gone on to Maleir Kotela, which they said they should leave at 2 P.M. and go on *viâ* Hansi to Delhi. They all kept in a body, and I am sorry to say they have that unfortunate

gun with them; but I believe without the limber. At Deylon we got your orders to press on at all risks in pursuit. Nicholson and Rothney both very anxious to press on, but Olpherts could not go—he said—with the guns without Europeans, and the Officer Commanding the Europeans declared his men were foot-sore, had no food provision, no grog, could not ride on camels, that it was impossible they could go more than four miles the next day: and so we most reluctantly gave up the pursuit, and I must say as we returned at night I felt very much ashamed of myself, though I should not question what the officer of 8th said, as he was all through the Crimea and has a good reputation, but his 2nd in Command, Souter, would have got them on I know. On our return here we found General Johnstone had taken 150 Europeans, 2 guns of European Troop and 2 of Native, and started off by regular marches for Umbalah!! There were no provisions made for his march; he has no natives for duty; he left no orders or motive for his move; and his conduct is altogether inexplicable to us. I have written to him, after consulting with Farrington and Olpherts, and asked him for his orders, and said (what I had no business perhaps to say) that, as the Moveable Column was coming to Jullundur to strengthen that part of the country, his absence with Europeans and guns would only tend to frustrate that object and weaken it. We believe he takes them as his private escort, as he wishes to go to Umbalah, but I hope he may be stopped and such a calamity as his arrival be averted from that unfortunate place.

Pursuit abandoned.

Movements of General Johnstone.

In conclusion, I must add that the mutineers have escaped the pursuing (?) force four times,—once on leaving cantonments; again at the river, which took them nearly 30 *hours* to cross, as they had only three boats; again on leaving this city; and again at Gill: but this last is not so palpable as the other three instances, as it was late when the men did arrive, and they had to be fed, and rest was necessary: though they had undergone no real exertion, they had had a good deal of standing about and harassing.

Comments of Mr. Ricketts on the escape of the mutineers.

There is a good deal of plain speaking in this letter, but there is no use mincing matters, and as it was *the* occurrence

in this mutiny business at the time, you should know all I can tell; and I expect a good wigging for losing so many of the 4th Sikhs, but I did what I felt was best at the time, and I still think it tended to induce them to leave us alone here and to hurry through the city as they did. I don't know how many of them we accounted for, but we hear of their having some wounded men with them, and as they were all in a mass when we gave them the first volley or two, and they were surprised, and we could fire at least as well as they could, I think it a fair inference that we disposed of some, and anyhow we made them expend ammunition for an hour nearly. Yesterday we accounted for 9 more of them; we have 6 doubtful ones with us, and lost a Havildar of the Sikhs, as one of the mutineers fired right into the column as it was advancing along the road from behind a wall where he was lurking. I pumped what information I could out of the men we caught about their leaders, &c. One of them talked openly of their waiting for their *hookum* from some one—he didn't seem to know whom—at the time the Siege Train left Phillour.

Number of mutineers accounted for.

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87. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 22, dated Rawulpindee, 19th June 1857.*

SINCE Captain James' letter of the 16th instant, No. 21,* there has been little to report.

*86 (page 129).

Escape of Jullundur mutineers to Delhi.

2. The Jalundhur mutineers have for the most part made their way to Delhy. They divided into two parties,—the main portion moving through the Putialah country in a tolerably direct line, the other making a long detour under the hills. The Police and some Jagheerdari Horse frequently came up with the mutineers; but, as the latter kept in a compact body, could do them little harm.

3. Major Marsden attacked the insurgents in the Fureedkote Ilaqua on the 15th instant, and after a short fight dispersed them and seized their leader, who was the same day tried, condemned and hanged. The detachment of the 10th Light Cavalry, who formed a portion of the force, are reported to have behaved well. Some few of the Police and Contingent were wounded. The promptitude and vigour displayed by Major Marsden, the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, were very commendable.

Defeat of insurgents under Sham Das, Fakir, by Major Marsden.

4. Throughout the Punjab peace and order are still maintained. The good conduct of the people of all classes has been most praiseworthy. In the Peshawur Valley the position of our troops has considerably improved. Captain Wilde of the 4th Punjab Rifles had crossed the Indus and reached Noushera. With 3 regiments of European Infantry, 24 guns manned by Europeans, the Mountain Train and 2 corps of Punjab Infantry, and a good body of Multanee and Police Horse, Peshawur may be considered safe. There is indeed a large body of Native Troops to watch, but they can do little mischief; and with the Indus well guarded between them and Hindostan cannot easily escape.

Tranquillity of the Punjab.

Improvement of position in the Pesháwar Valley.

5. On the 15th another sortie from Delhy took place, in which the insurgents again suffered considerably. But the call for reinforcements has been repeated. The Chief Commissioner has despatched every available soldier towards Delhy, and by this time some portion must have arrived. Many of the furlough men will soon rejoin, and it may be estimated that the whole of the reinforcements will be equal to 3,250 men, *viz.*—

Sortie from Delhi on the 15th June 1857.

Call for reinforcements. Detail of troops sent.

7 Companies of Her Majesty's 8th	...	600	
5 Companies, Her Majesty's 61st	...	450	
European Artillerymen ...	...	200	
			1,250
1st Punjab Rifles ...	...	800	
4th Sikhs	...	800	
Punjab Cavalry ...	...	400	
			2,000

In addition to these troops, some 600 Mounted Levies under Chiefs of approved fidelity are being sent on, who will be very useful in maintaining order between Ambalah and Kurnaul and the adjacent districts, which have been somewhat disturbed. If necessary, two more Punjabee Regiments will soon be available.

Fidelity of Punjab Troops.

6. The Punjab Troops have hitherto displayed the greatest zeal. All are eager for employment, and many have volunteered. The 1st Punjab Rifles alone in this season of the year will prove as useful as a regiment of Europeans. They are rivals to fame with the Guides, and are eager to distinguish themselves as those gallant soldiers have done. If the Punjab Troops prove faithful, and there is much reason to believe that they will do so, within the next three months there will be an army of nearly 40,000 disciplined soldiers, half of which might be employed in Hindostan. The Punjab Cavalry is the least reliable portion of the force, upwards of half of it being composed of Hindostanees.

18 Regiments of the Punjab Seikh and Police Force, 950 each	17,100
4 Companies additional	8,500
5 New battalions already reported ...	4,700
Punjab Cavalry ...	6,000
3 New Seikh Regiments... ...	2,850
Total ...	39,150

Appointments for Brigadier N. Chamberlain and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicholson.

7. General Reed has lately made two excellent appointments, *viz.*, Brigadier Neville Chamberlain to act as Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicholson to command the Moveable Column. The services of two such soldiers in prominent posts at this crisis will prove invaluable to the public interests.

Details of Bengal Native Infantry Regiments in the Punjab.

8. Twelve regiments of Bengal Native Infantry are still in the Punjab who retain their arms, besides Regular and Irregular Cavalry, all of whom are more or less doubtful, and 16 corps of Infantry and 3 of Regular Cavalry have mutinied or have been disarmed as a precautionary measure. Of the latter, 9 have gone off and 10 are under surveillance. With a border therefore of 800 miles to guard, the country to hold, and these troops to watch, it is with some difficulty that a

sufficient force to reinforce the Army before Delhy can be provided. A European Regiment and a Belooch Battalion are now on their way from Sinde to Multan, which will afford very material assistance. Difficulty of reinforcing the Army before Delhi.

9. The Chief Commissioner obtains little information of what may be going on even as high as Merutt. All important information should be sent *viá* Bombay. We have not even yet heard of the arrival of Her Majesty's 64th and 78th Regiments in Calcutta. Absence of news from down country.

10. I herewith annex translations of two proclamations by the mutineers of Delhy. Proclamations by mutineers of Delhi.

NOTE.—For reply see 115 (page 208).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 87.

Translation of a Proclamation addressed to the Native soldiers of the regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, &c., cantoned at Lahore.

FROM your brother soldiers, Hindoo and Mahomedan, who have assembled at Dehli. Proclamation by mutineers of Delhi.

To our brothers, Hindoo and Mussulman, who are employed at Lahore and other places in the Punjab.

Peace be to you, and Ram Ram. It is a matter of much regret that, although we have for the sake of our religion revolted from the English, and considering you our associates have collected treasure from every place, and made arrangements for fighting, and moreover have killed all the European soldiers, the enemies of our faith, and through the assistance of God been victorious, you who are our relatives and connections and brothers in arms are sitting idly there. Such conduct is unbecoming. In whatever way you can, destroy the enemies of your religion and come to Dehli. All the revolted troops from Calcutta to Peshawur are collecting in Dehli. It is proper to fight in defence of our faith. Thousands of Hindoos and Mussulmans have joined us for the purpose. Don't remain there on any account, and if European soldiers should oppose you on your way, kill them by all means.

Proclamation by mutineers of Delhi.

Don't think of your pay and services. Through the blessing of God there are appointments of 12 rupees per month here, and food and drink in abundance. Those who are slain in this contest, if Mahomedans, will become martyrs, and if Hindoos, will become "Bycoonth-Bashees."

Do not entertain any fears, but come at once. All the sipahees have in consultation issued a proclamation throughout Hindostan. All the country, Hindoos and Mussulmans, &c., is with us. A copy of the proclamation is forwarded to you with this. *Hear* its contents and become acquainted with the particulars. You should have ten, twenty, fifty or more copies of it written in a legible hand and suspended in every place where there may be a cantonment, so that all our brothers, both Hindoo and Mussulman, in the Punjab may be put on the alert, and may perform whatever they are capable of. Do not fail in this.

The arms of a soldier are his hands and feet. Never at a verbal order resign your arms, and thereby rendering yourself helpless suffer the imputation of cowardice. While you have life do not give up your weapons; and should European soldiers oppose you on your way, do not let them escape. You should be ashamed of your conduct. We are assembled at Dehli, while you are scattered at various places. What is the cause of delay?

Act up to the instructions contained in this proclamation.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 87.

Translation of a Proclamation issued by the Hindoos and Mahomedans assembled at Dehli and elsewhere, who have, without any motives of wordly gain, fought for their religion, destroyed the tyrants and enemies of their faith, and are prepared to war with the intention of upholding for ever the religions of the Hindoos and Mussulmen. May God banish the tyrants.

To all the inhabitants, Hindoo and Mussulman, and others of Hindostan, be it known—

The armies of Hindostan have fought faithfully in behalf of the King of London and the Hon'ble Company and con-

quered for them the countries extending from Calcutta to Peshawur. For those services the said King and English Rulers have bestowed the following rewards :— Proclamation by mutineers of Delhi.

Firstly.—In Hindostan they have exacted as revenue Rs. 300 where only Rs. 200 were due, and Rs. 500 where but Rs. 400 were demandable, and still they are solicitous to raise their demands. The people must therefore be ruined and beggared.

Secondly.—They have doubled and quadrupled and raised tenfold the Choukeedaree Tax and have wished to ruin the people.

Thirdly.—The occupation of all respectable and learned men is gone and millions are destitute of the necessaries of life. When any one in search of employment determines on proceeding from one zillah to another every soul is charged 6 pie as toll on roads and has to pay from 4 to 8 annas for each cart. Those only who pay are permitted to travel on the public roads.

How far can we detail the oppression of the tyrants! Gradually matters arrived at such a pitch that the Government had determined to subvert every one's religion. Therefore the whole army of Hindostan, both Hindoo and Mussulman, from Calcutta to Peshawur has risen. It has argued that one can but die once, and to die after denying one's faith is disgraceful in both worlds. This should be avoided, but to destroy oppressors and the enemies of faith is laudable in every creed. It is the path to martyrdom and paradise.

Wherefore all Hindoos and Mahomedans, siding with the army, have assembled at Dehli and other places with the view of fighting for their religions, and it has been decided by all that we should kill the enemies of our faith wherever they may be found. It is proper that every Hindoo and Mussulman should kill whenever he may find an opportunity; if not, all should proceed to Dehli, &c., and join the respective parties to which they belong; for this contest is simply in defence of religion. If our faith be preserved we have everything; if otherwise, it is preferable to die than live.

Proclamation by mutineers of Delhi.

Should the enemies of our religion at this time endeavour to soothe or win over or proclaim a reconciliation, their promises are unworthy of reliance and are altogether deceptive. Let no one sacrifice his life by falling into their snares.

The inhabitants of Punjab should also awaken from their apathy and consider that, since the Government has ruined Hindostan by heavy assessment and improper cesses, and attempted to destroy our religion, they will assuredly do worse in the Punjab and subvert the faith of its people. Then you will be able to do nothing. At the present time it is very easy to bring the tyrants to account. The army is disaffected from Calcutta to Peshawur. The forces of the English consist of only 4 or 5,000 Europeans (Gora), of whom some are sick, and not more. Cast therefore the attire of females from you and join us in the garments of men. Do not pay even a shell towards the Government revenue; whoever pays before the establishment of absolute dominion will regret the step; and whoever plunders the people or travellers, his home and property will be confiscated and he will be punished condignly.

As this determination has been arrived at by the Hindoos and Mussulmans together, whosoever acts contrary to it will be punished. Whoever plunders the enemies of our faith, however, will not be called to account, but will gain a good name.

Be it known that all the forces employed by the tyrants in the Province of Lucknow (Oude), &c., have risen for their faith and are assembled at Dehli. The few troops still remaining are also gradually joining us, and will, if God permit, soon be with us. The English have now but a few European Troops, and if each among us would but manfully throw a handful of dust towards them, by God's blessing not a vestige of them would remain. Let no Hindoo or Mussulman be alarmed; let them watch their opportunity and kill the enemies of their religion. Trust in God and let not your resolutions waver. It is a great thing to trust in the Almighty. Remember Him always. With His aid you will be victorious.

Whosoever, Hindoo or Mussulman, joins with the enemies of his faith to fight against us will have his face blackened in both worlds. He will have no rest, as the contest is for religion.

Proclamation by mutineers of Delhi.

To the English we have to say—Do not prohibit the perusal of this proclamation by your subjects at large. By doing so nothing can be gained. You should be resigned to your fate. As you have issued proclamations for your arrangements, so do we. As you are preparing for the contest, so are we trusting in God. Remember that if it pleases God to maintain your Government, it must continue; if not, whatever God wills will be. The tyrannies of which you have been guilty, God will bring before you.

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88. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 146, dated Fort William, the 19th June 1857 (received 13th July 1857).*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's despatches noted in the margin describing the course of events in the Punjab up to the 28th ultimo.

No. 4, dated 21st May 1857 (42, page 51).
„ 5, „ 23rd „ „ (45, page 58).
„ 7, „ 26th „ „ (52, page 70).
„ 9, „ 28th „ „ (56, page 76).

2. In reply I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that the disarming of the troops at Peshawur has, as stated in Captain James' letter of the 26th ultimo, tended to secure the peace of the country, and to crush rebellion more effectually than any other measures which could have been adopted.

Disarming of troops at Pesháwar and other places approved by Government.

3. Any regret that the Governor-General in Council at first felt at the disarming of the Native Infantry Regiments in the Punjab, where it then seemed probable that the want of sympathy between the Sepoys and the Native population,

as well as the presence of a European Force far larger than exists in any other part of India, would tend to discourage a rising, is entirely removed by the temper which many of the Native Infantry Regiments in that Province have now disclosed.

4. The Governor-General in Council cordially approves of the adoption of the measure by you.

Keeping of troops of Regular Army in arrears of pay authorised.

5. His Lordship in Council authorizes you to keep the troops of the Regular Army in the Punjab somewhat in arrear of pay; but as regards the disarmed regiments, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, if they do duty, they should be paid as well as the rest.

Borrowing of money from Native Chiefs approved.

6. His Lordship in Council approves of the authority which has been given to the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States to borrow money of the Rajahs of Puttiala and Nabha, and from others giving Bills on Calcutta, or Notes bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Letter from the King of Delhi to the Raja of Patiála.

7. His Lordship in Council requests that you will send to the Government of India a copy of the letter written by the King of Delhi to the Rajah of Puttiala. If the original is in the possession of the Commissioner, it is to be retained carefully.

Further information of events at Peshâwar awaited.

8. The Governor-General in Council looks anxiously for further information of the course of events at Peshawur. It is needless to say that in the present condition of things in the Lower Provinces it will not be in his power to detach any force in the direction of Peshawur even after Delhi shall have fallen.

Acknowledgment of the services of officers at Head-Quarters.

9. His Lordship in Council requests that you will convey to Mr. Montgomery the thanks of the Government for the good service which he has rendered, as also to Messrs. McLeod and Roberts, and to Major Macpherson and Captain R. Lawrence; and the Governor-General in Council takes pleasure in expressing his entire confidence in your own energy and sound judgment.



Photogravure. Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, August, 1907.

GENERAL SIR J. D. MACPHERSON,

WHO, AS LIEUT. COLONEL MACPHERSON WAS MILITARY SECRETARY TO

SIR J. LAWRENCE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE MUTINY.

[From a photograph.]

89. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 2578, dated Fort William, the 19th June 1857.*

Extension of the operations of Act XVI of 1857 to the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, &c.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of a notification, under date the 15th instant, issued from the Home Department, extending the operation of Act No. XVI of 1857, entitled "an Act to make temporary provision for the trial and punishment of heinous offences in certain districts."

ENCLOSURE TO 89.

Notification No. 1124, dated Fort William, the 15th June 1857.

THE Governor-General in Council hereby extends to the whole of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, and to the Provinces of the Punjab and Oude, the operation of Act No. XVI of 1857, entitled "an Act to make temporary provision for the trial and punishment of heinous offences in certain districts."

His Lordship in Council also hereby authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and also every Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit in the said Provinces, and the Chief Commissioners in the Punjab and Oude, severally to issue a Commission or Commissions, under Section VII, Act No. XIV of 1857, for the trial of persons charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in that Act or punishable by Sections I and II of Act No. XI of 1857 or by the aforesaid Act No. XVI of 1857.

By order, &c.,

(Sd.) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

90. *Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Commander-in-Chief,—dated 20th June 1857, 10 A. M.*

Proposed postponement of attack on Delhi until the arrival of more troops.

WE are all right at Peshawur and elsewhere. First detachment of Bombay Fusiliers have arrived at Multan. I intend to keep a wing there. It would be well if you sent up orders to Ambalah ordering all troops *en route* to move down to Delhy as quickly as possible. I suggest that you don't attack the town until they arrive. Have you enough Artillerymen? I will try and collect some old Seikh Artillerymen, and send them down; also some Muzbee Seikhs to work as Sappers and Miners.

Proposal to send old Sikh Artillerymen to Delhi.

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91. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 201, dated Camp Umballa, 20th June 1857.*

News from Delhi dated 16th and 17th June 1857.

I HAVE the honor to send you the following abstract of information derived from the evidence of eye-witnesses in Delhee, dated the 16th and 17th instant.

2. "On the 16th, 50 Regular Cavalry and some Ranghurs came in from Jhujjur, and on the same day 100 of the 8th Irregular Cavalry and one company of Infantry arrived, who gave information that the Nusseerabad Regiments with a Light Field Battery would reach Delhee on the 19th (since arrived). The shells from the British camp were doing some execution in the city. The enemy's magazine has been removed for safety to "Tykhanahs" and underground chambers. There is some ammunition also in Selemgurh. The Cabul and Lahoree Gates are much damaged by our fire. There is very slack guard kept up at the Kela Ghaut Gate. Two advances made by the British Troops had the best effect. Indeed, in one it was reported in the city that the British Troops had entered the city. The Lahoree Gate was left for a considerable time wide open, all the Sepoy Guard having

run away. If only half a dozen British Troops were to appear inside the city, the whole rebel force would decamp. The old body of the mutineers has had all the fighting taken out of them, and they quarrel on the slightest grounds. Sumund Khan, the leader, is not to be found. At Agra and Meerut it is reported that great consternation prevails. If they could only see Delhee and the state of the rebel force, they would soon revive."

Delhi news, 16th and 17th June 1857.

3. Man Singh on the 17th June went as a spy into the camp of the rebels outside the town. "Saw 4 guns, 1,000 Infantry and 70 Cavalry. They were about to erect a battery at the old Eedgah. The sepoys are scattered in the shops and houses at Kishungunj and Trevelyangunj."

4. Cashmeeree, a spy sent on the 16th June by the Raja of Jheend, "saw 4,000 men outside the Lahoree Gate. They were erecting a battery, and waiting for the Jullundhur mutineers, daily expected. They had 6 guns."

5. On the 18th June, Latafat Alee, Sowar of the 3rd Foot, 1st Irregulars, went into Delhee. From Serai Rohilla Khan he went to Kishungunj. "He saw about 150 sepoys lying about the shops. He entered the city at the Lahoree Gate. The sepoys were passing out at the gate for an attack on the camp. He saw 500 sowars also collected for the same purpose. At the Fort (Palace) Gates the 54th Regiment is stationed. They have a gun at each gate. From thence he went to the Cashmeeree Gate, and saw there a body of 500 sepoys and 2 guns. After that he went to Syud Hamid Allee Khan, a friend of the Government. The Syud said that everybody, high and low, fervently prayed to be rid of those rascally sepoys. He also stated that when the attack was made on Delhee, he (the Syud) and Nawab Zeenut Muhul and Azum Allee Khan would collect all their forces and make pretence of joining the sepoys. At the first opportunity they would cross over in a body to the British side. The sepoys and troopers would at once abscond. On the road home the spy saw a

Delhi news, 16th and 17th June 1857.

drummer's wife with two children dragged along by the sepoys. The people remonstrated and said it was against the King's order to harm helpless women and children. The sepoys grossly abused the King, and would not let her go. He then came to the Ajmeree Gate: 800 sepoys were collected there. One gun of very heavy calibre and 3 light guns were in position there. The road and gate leading to the Kootub was open. The spy was on his way home when he heard musketry at the Seraee Eedgah. He came up to the spot and stationed himself under shelter. The Hansi Force was there with 2 guns. The British Force advanced. The sepoys abused the sowars (500) for not charging. The sowars made no answer, but got behind the seraee walls. They had 3 standards,—1 for the Regular Cavalry, 1 for the Lucknow Irregulars, and 1 for the riff-raff of Delhee. On the near approach of the British Force the sepoys bolted, taking 1 gun away with them. The other was captured. They then began to abuse one another, and talked about returning to retake the captured gun, but not one could be got to move. Some went into the city, but 800 went out to Pahar Gunj. The 60th Regiment went out to the Old Fort. The only shops open are those of sword sharpeners and tailors."

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92. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee, to the Commander-in-Chief, Delhy,—dated 21st June 1857,—8½ A. M.*

Postponement of attack on Delhi approved by Sir John Lawrence.

I HAVE received your letter of the 16th.* I am quite of opinion that Delhy should not be attacked until the reinforcements now on their way arrive. A repulse would be a calamity, and even partial success unsatisfactory. The repeated punishments which the mutineers receive in the meantime will tell both on them and the country. More by post. All well in the Punjab.

* Not traceable in the Punjab records.

93. *From G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir John Lawrence, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 2608, dated Fort William, 22nd June 1857.*

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward for your information and guidance a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 20th instant, respecting Act No. XVII of 1857. Explanation of provisions of Act XVII of 1857.

ENCLOSURE TO 93.

From Cecil Beadon, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to A. R. Young, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and C. B. Thornhill, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—dated 20th June 1857.

With reference to the Act No. XVII of 1857 passed this day, I am directed to point out that the Act in question empowers every Sessions Judge and every officer exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge to try officers and soldiers of the Native Army for mutiny or desertion, to sentence them on conviction to death, transportation or imprisonment, and either to carry the sentence immediately into execution, or in any case in which it may not appear expedient to inflict such punishment to report the matter to the Governor-General in Council for orders.

2. The Act also enables the Lieutenant-Governor to vest with this power any other person or persons by issuing a commission under section 2. This provision is intended to meet the case of districts and other places where there is no resident Sessions Judge or officer exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge. And the discretion to issue commissions where it may be necessary to do so is left with the Lieutenant-Governor.

94. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 144, dated Camp Umballah, 22nd June 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to send translations of news received from Delhee through Moulvee Rujjub Allee.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 94.

News from Delhi, 19th June 1857.

Rujjub Allee, 19th June.—The Jyepoor Sirdars presented themselves, and brought 100 horse! 2,000 men from Julundhur are encamped just outside the walls of Delhee. They have quarrelled with the 6th Cavalry, who are following behind. The party that went out with Majors Tombs and Reid burnt and plundered the village of Neelwarah, near which the mutineers' position was. The sick and wounded left camp for Meerut on the 17th instant.

Shahab Khan, Sowar, 9th Regiment, Irregular Cavalry, took notes to Bahadurgurh, Jhujjur, Doojanah, Patowdee, Furrookhnuggur. At Bahadurgurh he found the Chief in flight and a descendant of the old race in possession. Bhoora Khan, Kotwal of Rohtuk, had been murdered by the 60th Native Infantry. Disorganization everywhere, and the people frantic whenever the name of the *Saheb Log* was mentioned.

News from Delhee, dated 18th June.

News from Delhi, 18th June 1857.

THE mutineers very dispirited. 100 sepoys of sorts had bolted; 25 were retaken and plundered. Many desert. Ammunition is stored on each side of the gateways, and 3 guns in front. The sepoys are now arming the Delhee Gate, and taking up a position at the Old Fort, as they hear that an European Force is advancing from Agra. The gate between the Ajmere and Lahore Gate is unprotected. Two guns are stationed there, but no ammunition. There is a great want of

Artillerymen, and there is no arrangement in the Ordnance Department. There are strong rumours of other regiments being in mutiny and about to join Delhee. The Badshah is in great terror. The mutineers have hoisted the biggest gun in Delhee on Selemgurh. The Princes Aboobukr and Mogul intend to try and cut off the Umballa supplies coming in by the Paneeput road. The mutineers have a force of 13,000 men and 1,300 Cavalry. About 3,000 are without arms. The 11th Regiment, 54th Regiment and the 74th are very rich and shew no disposition to fight. The Nusseerabad Force, consisting of 2 regiments Infantry, 16 troopers, and 6 guns, had arrived. They reported the Mhow Force as four marches in the rear. The Badshah is down in the vaults and "tykhanas" for fear of the shells. The verandah of the Dewan Khas and the towers of the Palace are much damaged by the fire. One regiment and 250 sowars are stationed out on the Kootub road and 1 regiment and 250 sowars are at the Old Fort. The Raja of Jheend conferred distinguished rewards and promotions on some of the force who behaved well on the 8th instant (taking of Badlee Seraee).

News from Delhi, 18th June 1857.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 94.

Delhee news, 20th June 1857.

Jowahur Singh, a spy from our camp, went into Delhee on 19th. He saw, as he states, some 5,000 or 7,000 men going out for an assault on the camp. After the fight, which he did not witness, the mutineers encamped on the canal. The following morning much slaughter was committed by our guns loaded with grape. During a duststorm the Mirza Aboobukr sallied out with fresh supplies of ammunition and a reinforcement of nearly all the force, leaving only a few guards at the city gates. The routed force of the enemy came running up to the Lahoree Gate, and several were cut down at this spot by grape from our guns. The spy says he overheard a conversation among some mutineers that the attack on the rear

News from Delhi, 20th June 1857.

should be again renewed with a simultaneous attack in front. This attack to be carried out with all resources at command, so as to overwhelm the British camp or to fall in the attempt. The arrival of the Jullundur mutineers was to be awaited for and then every effort should be made to stop the supplies from both Bhagput and Soneput.

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95. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 23, dated 25th June 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter No. 22* of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to make the following report.

*87 (page 140).

Tranquillity of Punjab.

2. All has continued tranquil in the Punjab. Mr. Van Cortlandt, who had marched from Ferozepore some few days ago with the view, if possible, of recovering possession of the Sirsa District west of Hansi and Hissar, and at any rate of preventing insurrection spreading into the Punjab, has done excellent service. With admirable prudence and enterprize he has felt his way, overawing or punishing the insurgent population. On the 17th he defeated upwards of 1,000 armed Bhuttees who had ventured to attack him, killing and wounding 40 of them. On the 19th he in his turn took the initiative, defeated a body of 3,000 insurgents in a strong position, killing and wounding 200. Considering that the force with Mr. Van Cortlandt does not amount to 1,000 men, all of whom are new Levies or organized Police, that officer has done wonders. He has been ably seconded by Lieutenant G. Pearse of the Madras Artillery and the other officers who volunteered for this duty. Mr. Van Cortlandt has been directed to endeavour to resettle the Sirsa District. Captain Robertson, the Superintendent, is with him, and the other Civil officers who had found refuge at Ambalah and Kurnaul have been requested to join him.

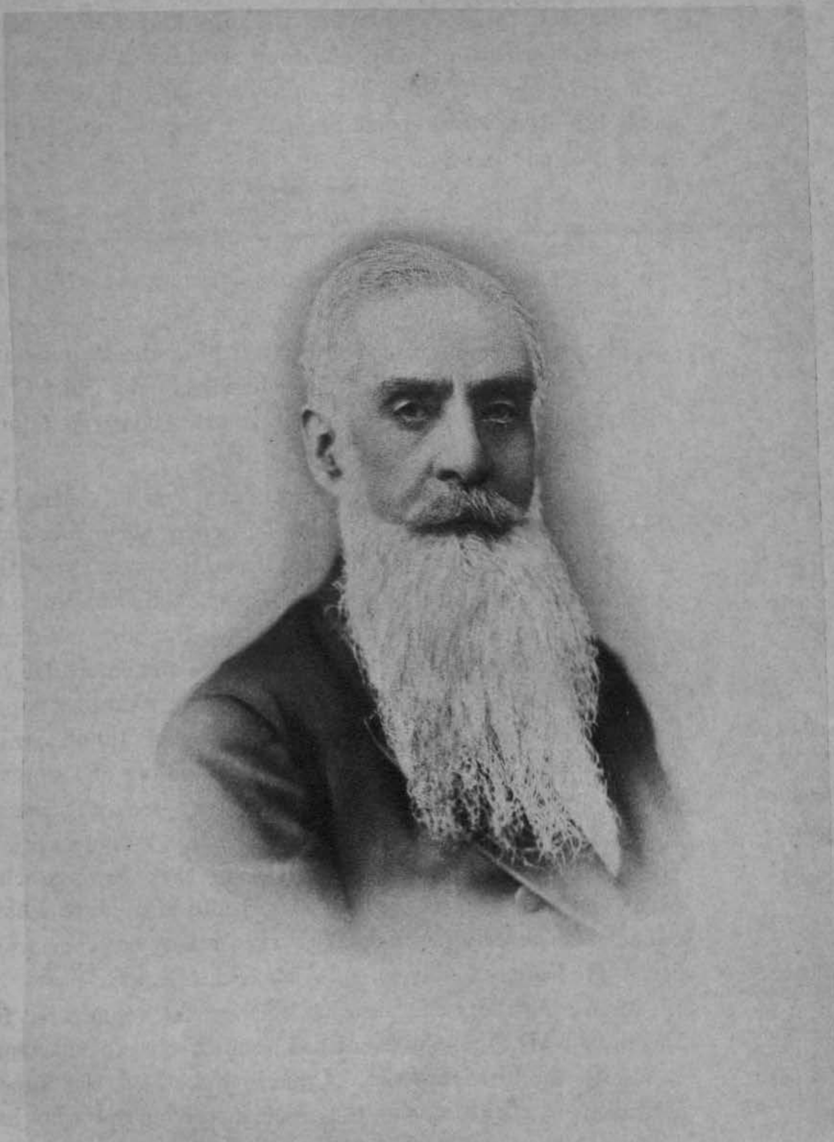
Good service of Mr. Van Cortlandt in the direction of Sirsa.

Defeat of rebels by Mr. Van Cortlandt's Force.

Good service of Lieutenant G. Pearse of the Madras Artillery.

Fighting at Delhi.

3. The insurgents at Delhy have been largely reinforced since my last despatch. Besides the Jalundhur Brigade, the



Photogravure.

Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, November, 1907.

GENERAL H. C. VAN CORTLANDT, C. B.

(Formerly of the Sikh Army)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, WHO CONDUCTED THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

FOR THE REOCCUPATION OF HARIANA IN 1857.

troops from Nusseerabad and some from Oude have arrived. On the 17th the mutineers were attacked in a position they had selected and driven into the city with the loss of a gun. On the 19th, however, they managed to turn our right flank, and fell with great violence on the troops of the Jheend Raja commanded by that Chief and Captain McAndrew. The Seikhs resisted manfully, and were succoured by a timely advance of our Cavalry and Horse Artillery. The insurgents were driven back, but renewed the fight next morning, when they were defeated with the loss of a gun and some tumbrils. They left 300 dead on the field. In this fierce struggle Lieutenant-Colonel Yule of the 9th Lancers was killed, and Captain Daly, the Commandant of the Guides, was severely wounded. Four officers also of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles were wounded. Our whole loss was between 70 and 80 men killed and wounded. Since then the insurgents are said to be greatly dispirited, and had kept quiet. Provisions are said to be carried into the town from the left bank of the Jumna, and to be tolerably plentiful. On the night of the 20th a large body of armed Goojurs attacked the guard of the Jheend Troops at Bhagput and burnt the bridge-of-boats. This is a serious loss.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, 9th Lancers, killed, and Captain Daly, Commanding the Guides, severely wounded.

Loss of Bhagput Bridge.

4. The greater portion of the reinforcements from the Punjab have passed Ambalah, and will arrive in succession at Delhy during the next 6 or 7 days. The Commander-in-Chief has made urgent requisitions for Artillery officers and men. Another company has been forwarded by waggon train, and three Artillery officers, Captain Heath, Lieutenant Fulton and Lieutenant Sir William Hamilton, have gone down by post. Lieutenant A. Taylor of the Engineers, who served with distinction during the siege of Multan, has also proceeded to Delhy. A few Seikh Artillery have been enlisted and sent down and three companies of "Muzbee" Seikhs have been selected out of the men employed on the Baree Doab Canal and sent off under Lieutenant Gulliver of the Engineers and Mr. Chalmers of the Executive Works Department. These men had for the most part served in the Seikh Army, and will, it is anticipated, prove a useful body of Pioneers.

Progress of reinforcements.

Despatch of Artillery officers to Delhi; also of Lieutenant A. Taylor of the Engineers.

Despatch of Sikh Artillerymen and three companies of Mazbi Sikhs to Delhi.

Disarming of 35th and 33rd Native Infantry.

5. A telegraphic message has just been received from Brigadier-General Nicholson, Commanding the Moveable Column, reporting that he had found it necessary to disarm the 35th Native Infantry which formed part of that force and the 33rd Native Infantry at Hoshiarpoor.

Satisfactory progress of recruiting in the Punjab.

6. Recruiting in the Punjab is progressing satisfactorily. 26 lakhs of rupees have arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay, and at present ample funds are forthcoming; but 3 months' further supplies of money will doubtless be urgently required.

Proposed despatch of Gurkhas to Delhi.

7. The Chief Commissioner proposes despatching the Kumaon Battalion (Ghorkas) to Delhy. It is now on its way to Lahore and cannot arrive at Delhy much before the 15th proximo. Before that time the 1st Punjab Cavalry will also, it is hoped, have reached that place.

Translations of two letters throwing light on the feelings of two different classes of our subjects.

8. Translation of two letters is herewith annexed as throwing light on the feelings of two different classes of our subjects. The one is from a Ghorka in the Nusseree Battalion, which lately behaved ill at Simlah, to his father in the Kumaon. The other is from a Siyud of the Muzuffurnuggur District. The truculent fanaticism of the Mahomedan presents a disagreeable contrast to the soldierly spirit of the Ghorka. It is a remarkable fact that though this disaffection in the Native Army may be considered in its origin a Hindoo one, inasmuch as it commenced among the Native Infantry, still it has been taken up with especial fanaticism by the Mahomedans. In the outbreak in the Jalundhur Force, 4 out of the 6 officers wounded were struck down by troopers of the 6th Cavalry. The cry "Mar Feringhee" (kill the English) was first raised by them. As the mutineers approached Phillour a single trooper rode up and addressed the 3rd Native Infantry then on parade with their officers. At first a few men joined him, and then more and more, until nearly the whole regiment had deserted. And yet the night before the Colonel of the corps considered the men so staunch that he refused to have the parade on the glacis of the fort, where the regiment might have been commanded by the guns.

P. S.—Since writing this letter the Chief Commissioner has heard that a severe action was fought on the 23rd, in which we had Captain Jackson killed and Colonel Welchman and 4 officers of the 1st B. Fusiliers wounded. The enemy are supposed to have suffered greatly. But the action was fought in some gardens, where they had the advantage of cover. Matters seem to be getting complicated at Delhy and may become worse. The Bareilly mutineers are on their march for Delhy; and the Gwalior Contingent has all rebelled. If the troops of these two Provinces reach Delhy, they will add 9 regiments of Infantry, 3 corps of Cavalry and 5 Field Batteries to the insurgent force. Our army will be severely pressed, and reinforcements of European Troops to any extent we cannot afford under present arrangements. We cannot hold Lahore and the adjacent points with fewer Europeans than we now retain in them. The Phillour Magazine has 100 Europeans, with another 100 at Jalundhur, who in an emergency would fall back on Phillour. Govindghur Fort, which controls Umritsur, has 150 Europeans, Lahore about 500, and Ferozepoor 350. These make 1,200 European Infantry, and all the places must be held. Ferozepoor is our great magazine. We have also a wing of the Bombay Fusiliers at Multan, but this point we cannot endanger. It is our means of communication with Bombay.

Severe action at Delhi on 23rd June 1857. Casualties.

State of affairs at Delhi.

Paucity of European Troops.

Distribution of European Troops.

We have 3 regiments of European Infantry in Peshawur, which probably muster 2,400 bayonets, besides 24 guns. We have 240 European Infantry in Attock commanding the passage of the Indus and about 500 in this place. These with Her Majesty's 52nd with the Moveable Column, about 800 strong, give a total of 4,490 European Infantry. If we disarm all the Native Regiments, we might send the 52nd and the European Infantry from Rawulpindee, equal to 1,300 bayonets, to Delhy, but not a man more unless we give up Peshawur. If we maintained Peshawur and the Punjab Troops remained loyal we could still hold our own, but if they turn against us we must shut ourselves up in our forts until an army from England can work its way up to the Punjab.

Possibility of our having to retire from Peshâwar in the last extremity.

On the other hand, if we retire from Peshawur and Kohat, we could probably hold all the country cis Indus, and at any rate have all our European Troops in hand ready to act together. We should be among a peaceable and not, as in Peshawur, among a hostile population. We should in every view that the Chief Commissioner can take of the case be in an infinitely stronger position than if we retain Peshawur. Brigadier-General Cotton, Colonels Edwardes and Nicholson are all against this plan, and consider that Peshawur must be held to the last, even though we have to give up all the intervening country between it and Lahore. They consider that we could not retire from Peshawur with safety, and that such a movement will be the signal for a general insurrection. This would probably be the case trans Indus, but our troops would have no more than 40 miles to move, and though they have a river to cross, the passage can be commanded by our guns. On this side the Indus there would be no insurrection until the eleventh hour, for the people are not only well disposed but, what is still more important, unarmed. It is doubtless a choice of two evils, neither of which I would adopt until the last moment, but it is a choice which we may have to make, and, if we make a wrong one, may prove fatal. The Chief Commissioner wrote on this subject demi-officially to the Governor-General on the 10th instant, and he would be glad to have His Lordship's instructions by telegraph and by express from Bombay. In the meantime if European Troops can be sent up the Ganges to Gurmuktesur Ghaut, and from Kurrachee to Ferozepoor during the rains, it will be desirable that they should be sent. They should come fully equipped.

Application of Sir J. Lawrence for instructions from the Governor-General.

NOTE.—For reply see 238 (Part II, page 264).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 95.

From LAL SINGH, *Sepoy, Jutog (Simla), to his father* OOMAID SINGH, *Havildar, Kumaoon Battalion, Rawulpindee.*

Translation of a letter from a Gurkha sepoy.

FORTY-FIVE men of our regiment were stationed to guard the Kussowlee Treasury. These men plundered 45,000 rupees from the treasury. Our regiment then tied them up with a rope and sent them away to Umballa, where they are now in prison.

Our regiment is at Saharunpoor, whither it was ordered to proceed for the purpose of quelling a disturbance which had arisen there.

The regiment at Goordowara got a very good name because at the "*Ooncha Shuhur*" (Boolundshuhr) near Dehlee they beat off the native mutinous troops for a distance of five coss. Up to the present the honor of the British is intact. At Dehlee 8 regiments (natives) have mutinied. But don't you be misled by the words of any, because at last the rule of the British Government will be restored over Dehlee.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 95.

From INAYATOOLLAH, *Goolaothee, Zilla Boolundshuhr, to his brother,* FUZOOL-HUSUN, *Extra Assistant, Settlement, Rawulpindee.*

THE reason of my letters not reaching you is this, that on the 12th of Ramzan in Meerutt "Khas" such a fight occurred between the Native and European Troops on a point of religion as cannot be described. The foundation of the quarrel was this that thousands of maunds of atta was taken into every ressala and regiment; and with this atta was mixed the ground bones of the cow and pig. And the cartridges were also made with the fat of the cow and pig. The shopkeepers in the city were ordered to purchase "atta" from Government and sell it in all the villages. It was ordered by beat of drum that atta be not ground in any village, and that in every district all the mills be confiscated to Government. It was also ordered that ten maunds of atta be thrown into every well, kucha or pukka, in every village and town. The troops at every station of one accord said that if the troops at Meerutt should receive the atta and cartridges, they would receive them without objection. A few European officers assembled at Meerutt, and having collected the officers of the pultun and ressala ordered them to take the atta from the Government, and to bite the cartridges with the mouth. A few Sirdars objected to do so, but two, one a Hindoo and the other a Moosulman, bit the cartridge with the mouth.

Translation of a letter from a Muhammadan of Bulandshahr.

Translation of a letter from a Muhammadan of Bulandshahr.

A reward of Rs. 100 was immediately paid to both. The rest said that they would consult each other during the night and intimate the result the next morning. There were about 84 men. They were instantly sent to jail in irons. One among them, a Syud, who was fasting, struck his head on the ground and died. About two hours before sunset the troops girded up their loins and killed all the European soldiers and officers that were present. Only the Commissioner and the District Officer escaped. The rest of the principal Europeans were killed. Women nor even children, all that were Europeans, escaped. Afterwards they went to the jail. There was a sentry at the gate whom they asked to open it. The sentry refused, upon which a sowar who was a Syud advanced, and with the name of God in his mouth forced open the gate with a kick. They then collected blacksmiths from the city and taking them to the jail unfettered several thousand prisoners. Both the jails were broken through. Then they went to and sacked the treasury. This state of things continued for two days. The people of the city of Meerutt also joined them, as also the Syuds of Ubdoollahpoor, a village near Meerutt. The whole of the cantonment was fired; not a single bungalow escaped. The "Deewanee Duftur" was also burnt. On the third day they went away to Dehlee; small bodies of them also scattered themselves in different districts. Three days afterwards the troops at Umballa burnt that cantonment and went away to Dehlee. The Native Troops at Roorkee also fired that station and went over to Meerutt. The residue of the European Troops being joined by others demanded their arms from the Native soldiery, but they refused. The European Troops surrounded them with guns. In a single volley 40 of the natives were killed, but the latter in their turn sent 65 Gorahs to hell by a single volley of their muskets. The Native Troops then took their way to Dehlee. A few went to the village of Ubdoollahpoor, the Syuds of which place gave them refuge and consolation. But secretly they sent a man and informed the Commissioner, who proceeded with 10 guns to Ubdoollahpoor and cut off the road to Meerutt and Dehlee. Then the scoundrels (Syuds of Ubdoollahpoor) informed the refugees that they had given them shel-

Translation of a letter from a Muhammadan of Bulandshahr.

ter, but that Government Troops had arrived. The poor fellows then fled, but in the flight about 15 or 20 were killed and several wounded, but they also killed about 40 men and then went to Dehlee. In short, from all sides the Native Troops assembled at Dehlee and desired the King to ascend the throne. His Majesty refused, but the sepoys said "Do you ascend the throne; else we shall cut off your head and bury your body underneath the throne, and place one from among ourselves on the throne." They then placed Shahzada Jowan Bukht on the throne. They then fired the tehseel stations at Ghazeeabad, Mooradnugur, Mooradabad and Cawnpore, &c., and thanas of the Badshah were located there. One month's pay has been distributed to the troops by the King. The King also wrote to the English telling them that their troops having been dissatisfied with them had come over to the King and to take them away. The English replied that the King himself should send them back. A Moulvee from Meerutt and another from some other place have gone over to Dehlee with about 6,000 men to make religious war. The royal mandates were issued to the different Rajas to wait upon the King. It is said that the Raja of Bullubghur has waited upon His Majesty with his troops, and it is also said that the King has raised new troops and fixed the pay of the foot soldier at 12 rupees and that of the sowar at 30 rupees per mensem. I have sent a man to Dehlee to ascertain the course of events there. When he comes back the real state of things will be known. Traffic has ceased in several districts. The Jats and Goojurs have commenced plundering, and news arrives daily of the plundering of villages here and there. A revolution has occurred in the whole country.

The people of ten adjacent villages attacked the town of Goolaothee on the 18th of Ramzan. The townsfolk, Mahomedans and Hindoos, united and armed themselves to fight them; but none occurred owing to the intervention of some influential men. Perfect tranquillity has not, however, been restored between the villagers and the people of Goolaothee. All the people of the latter town are armed night and day. The Government dâk communication had ceased, but has been

re-opened since three days. If our lives should be spared, we shall meet again. It is said that the King intends to make war after the "Eed."

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96. *Telegram from Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee, to Commander-in-Chief, Delhi,—dated 26th June 1857,* 10½ *A. M.*

Inability of Sir John Lawrence to send more European troops to Delhi. Suggestion to cut down gardens at Delhi.

I FEAR we cannot spare any more European Troops. The wing at Multan will not be available for upwards of a month or two. I have halted it at Multan until the other wing comes up. If we send any more Europeans we must disarm all the remaining Native Regiments, and even then shall not be safe. We have not 2,000 European Infantry exclusive of Multan and Peshawur and the Moveable Column. Are no Europeans coming up the country? Supersede General Hewitt and take half of the Europeans at Merutt. In an entrenched position 400 would be ample. I would suggest that you cut down all the gardens on your right flank and rear. For a few rupees this could be soon done. The Muzbee Seikhs would soon do it, but they will not be up in time.

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97. *From* G. F. EDMONSTONE, *Esquire, Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir* JOHN LAWRENCE, *K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 172, dated Fort William, 29th June 1857 (received 23rd July 1857).*

I AM desired by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches of the Nos. and dates specified on the margin, continuing your narrative of events in the Punjab connected with the revolt of the Native Army.

No. 10, dated 30th May (58, page 80).
" 12, " 2nd instant (61, page 89).
" 13, " 4th idem (64, page 95).

Discharge of sepoys of the Native Army in the Punjab who desire to leave the service.

2. In paragraph 7 of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 10, it is proposed, as a general measure, that such soldiers of the Native Army as desire to leave the service of the British Government should at once receive their discharge, and you recommend this on the ground that the bad men only will avail

themselves of the option, and that the separation of these from the men who are loyal and true cannot be otherwise than beneficial. On this point I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to state that you are authorized to carry out this measure in respect of all the regiments of the Native Army attached to the Punjab Force if, in the state of affairs prevailing on the receipt of this letter, you should still deem it expedient. But the measure in question, His Lordship in Council desires me to add, should be understood to be strictly confined to the Native Regiments serving in the Punjab. Its extension to the troops in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces would be not only no relief, but would be productive of the greatest inconvenience and mischief, and would aggravate the difficulties with which the Government have to contend. Disbanded, discharged and deserting sepoys passing to their homes or travelling elsewhere through vast tracts of country insufficiently protected have opportunities of creating disturbances and committing outrages, which, in the present state of the country, it is almost impossible for the Civil Government to check or suppress. They have also opportunities of exciting disloyalty in the many garrisons composed of Native Troops alone, which in the Lower Provinces are not held in check by the proximity of any European Force.

Fidelity of independent Chiefs and Jagirdars in the Punjab.

3. The Governor-General in Council highly appreciates the loyalty and fidelity of the independent Chiefs and Jageerdars in the Punjab and Cis-Sutlej States, as reported in your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 12, dated 2nd June, and is fully persuaded that they will not swerve from their allegiance. It will be the gratifying duty of His Lordship in Council, at a fitting time, to mark his sense of their praiseworthy conduct.

Regret of Governor-General at outrages in Hánsi and Hissar.

4. The letter above cited conveys the first intelligence which the Government has received of the shocking outrages committed at Hansi and Hissar, all direct communication with the North-West, beyond Allahabad, having been for some time past completely cut off. The Governor-General in Council has

heard of these sad events with the deepest sorrow; he does not doubt that, had active operations against the insurgents at Dehlee been commenced at an earlier period, these, as well as other evil consequences which have resulted from the dilatory action of the Umballah Force (to whatever cause attributable) would have been obviated.

Services of Sirmúr Battalion in Bulandshahr acknowledged.

5. The energetic measures of Major Charles Reid, Commanding the Sirmoor Battalion, in the neighbourhood of Boolundshuhr, and the success which has attended them, call for the full approbation and the congratulations of the Government of India.

Delay in transmission of Governor-General's telegram of 23rd May 1857.

6. The 8th paragraph of this letter (No. 12) will be sent to the Home Department for consideration, and for the issue of such orders as the facts therein mentioned may be thought to require.

Services of Guide Corps acknowledged.

7. The Governor-General in Council warmly appreciates the faithful and soldierly spirit in which the Corps of Guides has responded to the call made upon it for its services at this trying time. It is no more, however, than was expected of a regiment which, during the few years that have passed since its first formation, has established a reputation for loyalty, good conduct, activity and bravery second to none in the Army of India. His Lordship in Council is fully persuaded that the corps will sustain its well earned character by its conduct under the walls of Dehlee.

Services of Captain McAndrew in Pánipat acknowledged.

8. The most useful and valuable services rendered by Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, in the district of Paneeput and its neighbourhood merit the highest commendation and the warmest thanks which it is in the power of the Governor-General in Council to bestow. He seems from your account to have acted with equal energy, promptitude and judgment in circumstances which imposed upon him a very heavy responsibility and were replete with difficulty and danger.

9. In conveying to you his approval of your orders for the detention of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers at Mooltan, the Governor-General in Council desires me to warn you that the means of speedily moving the regiment to any point where their services may be required should be really effective. At the same time it behoves you to bear in mind that in that direction our European strength is wholly exhausted, and that, as the security of Mooltan and the preservation of order in the surrounding districts *may* depend entirely on the presence of this European Regiment at Mooltan, its removal thence should be permitted only on the occurrence of a very pressing emergency.

Detention of 1st Bombay Fusiliers at Multán.

10. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves the spirit and purport of your address to the Native soldiers in the Punjab, and he desires me to add that, in the absence of any such proclamation emanating from Army Head-Quarters, you acted most wisely in endeavouring by this means to recall the sepoys to their allegiance.

Sir John Lawrence's address to the Native Troops approved.

11. I am to state that your letters Nos. 6, 8 and 11, dated respectively the 25th and 27th May and 1st instant, have not been received, and to request that you will cause duplicates to be forwarded to me with all practicable expedition. The original of the letter from the King of Dehlee to the Maharajah of Puttiala should be carefully retained by you, until further orders from the Government of India.

Letter from King of Delhi to Maharaja of Patiála.

12. In reference to your Officiating Secretary's despatch No. 13, dated 4th instant, I am desired to inform you that the Governor-General in Council fully approves of the act of Brigadier Cotton in disarming those 100 men of the 55th Native Infantry to whom their arms had been honorably restored under the erroneous impression that they had borne themselves loyally and faithfully when their comrades revolted at Murdan. His Lordship in Council also concurs in the expediency of restoring their arms to the Sikh recruits of the 55th Native Infantry who conducted themselves meritoriously on the occasion referred to, and of recalling, by a promise of free pardon and restitution to the service, all those of the

Disarming of 100 men of 55th Native Infantry at Pesháwar, to whom arms were erroneously restored, approved.

same class who disappeared in the break-up of the regiment, provided they have since been guilty of no further crimes. The Governor-General in Council rejoices that an endeavour has been made to separate these men from their comrades, natives of Hindostan, not only because such a distinction is due to their conduct on the occasion of the outbreak at Murdan, but because in the Lower Provinces recent experience has shewn that the Sikhs, as a class, are animated by a better spirit, and may be, comparatively speaking, depended upon as loyal and true to the Government they are sworn to serve.

Endeavours to separate Sikhs from Hindustanis approved.

13. Adverting to the effect which, in the present state of affairs, would be produced in these Provinces by the simultaneous departure of large bodies of discharged soldiers, the Governor-General in Council looks with some anxiety to the result of your instructions for the release on this side the Indus of the discharged Poorbeah sepoys of the 55th and 51st Native Infantry, but he trusts that the precautions which have been taken may suffice to prevent their dispersion over the country, and to render them "powerless for mischief." The Police will, of course, exercise the utmost vigilance in respect of these men, and any who may be found infringing the conditions of their discharge should be punished at once, and with exemplary severity.

Surveillance of discharged sepoys of the 55th and 51st Native Infantry.

14. The 6th paragraph of Colonel Edwardes' letter dated 2nd June, No. D* will be sent to the Military Department with a view to enquiry regarding the fact therein stated.

Loyalty of Sikh sepoys at Barrackpore.

*Enclosure (1) to 64 (page 96).

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98. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner Punjab,—No. 176, dated Fort William, 29th June 1857.*

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your Officiating Secretary's letter† to the address of the Brigadier Commanding at Ferozepore, dated the 3rd instant, calling upon him to put in force the Act passed by

Approval of the instructions issued to Brigadier Innes, Ferozepore.

†70 (page 107).

Government on the 14th ultimo for the punishment of mutineers; and in reply I am directed to acquaint you that His Lordship in Council entirely approves of your injunction.

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99. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 177, dated Fort William, 29th June 1857.*

Restoration of arms to men of loyal races in disarmed regiments.

IN reply to your Officiating Secretary's docket dated 4th instant, No. 14,* I have the honor to state that the Governor-General in Council fully approves the measures which you have suggested to Brigadier Corbett, that arms be restored to such of the Sikhs, Punjabee Mahomedans or Hill races belonging to the disarmed regiments as have behaved well, and that they be allowed to do duty, being separated from the rest of their comrades.

*66 (page 100).

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100. *Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to H. GREATHED, Esquire, Commissioner, Delhi, and G. BARNES, Esquire, Umballa,—dated 29th June 1857, 11 A. M.*

Suggestions for maintaining communications between Karnál and Delhi.

IT appears to me that unless effective arrangements are speedily made our communications between Kurnaul and Delhy will be interrupted, and that at any rate some serious misfortune will occur. I have just heard that a large convoy of ammunition, &c., is now on its way from Ferozepore guarded by a party of the 10th Regular Cavalry and 30 Burkundazes. I am very doubtful of the 10th Cavalry. I propose that the distance between Kurnaul and Delhy be divided into four sections, and that a smart officer be selected to patrol each section with a body of horse. He should have a body of Infantry also and two guns and a fortified post, where on any alarm of danger, material and ammunition could be protected. These officers should be invested with full powers, and Martial Law should be proclaimed. If any officer did not turn out equal to the duty, I would remove him summarily.

Proposed employment of Contingent from Kashmir.

If troops are not available, I could get some from Maharajah Goolab Singh. I would rather not have them, but it is better to do this than trust to chance. As for Cavalry, I would collect and send down a sufficient number. I have already sent a good many to the Commissioner. I would have at Paneeput 500 Infantry, 200 horse and 2 guns manned by Seikh and Rajpoot Gunners; Lursowlee, Raee and Alipoor the same,—total 2,000 Infantry, 800 horse and 8 guns. There may be some risk in trusting to the Maharajah's Troops, but more in not securely holding our communications.

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101. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 24, dated Rawulpindee, 30th June 1857.*

State of affairs in the Punjab.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to report that all is tranquil in the Punjab. From the Western Frontier to the Sutlej the people display no disposition to disaffection. In the Cis-Sutlej Division, however, and especially in the lands adjacent to the Jumna and to Kurnaul, vigorous measures have been necessary to maintain order. The people are of a predatory character, and the scenes going on before them have a demoralizing tendency. At Lodhianah, in Ambalah and Thanessur severe measures have been adopted, and a number of robbers have been executed. It has been found necessary largely to strengthen the Mounted Police.

Disbanding of 10th Irregular Cavalry at Nowshera.

2. On the 26th the 10th Irregular Cavalry at Nousherah were disarmed, dismounted and disbanded. The corps has long been in a disaffected state, and has been proved to have been in communication with our enemies in Swat. The men were deeply in debt. The sums due to the Regimental Banker were upwards of Rs. 80,000. The men have received a small sum each, and have been ordered to their own homes. They will be duly watched by a strong body of Police, but without arms and horses can do no harm. This summary and

severe punishment will no doubt have a beneficial effect on the rest of the Hindostanee Cavalry.

Attack on the Bhagput Bridge. Retirement of Jhínd Troops and destruction of the bridge by Captain McAndrew.

3. After the damage done to the bridge-of-boats at Bhagput by the insurgents on the 23rd instant, it was repaired by the Jheend Troops, who were posted on the left bank to protect it. On the 27th a large force of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry from the city made their appearance and compelled the Jheend Troops to retreat, but not until Captain McAndrew had cut away the bridge. The insurgents set to work to repair it; but in the meantime heavy rain fell, the river rose, and by the last accounts the insurgents foiled in their object had retired. This has been a most providential circumstance. Had the insurgents crossed in force, our communications with the rear would have been interrupted; and we must have detached a large force from before Delhy, which we could have ill-spared, to repel them.

Progress of Punjab reinforcements for Delhi.

4. On the 23rd a portion of the Punjab reinforcements arrived in time to be engaged in the struggle which took place that day. And all the rest were within two, three and four marches. From the letters from the Army, however, it would appear that the heat of the weather, constant exposure and frequent fighting had told severely on the European Troops. The courage and good conduct of the Ghorkas and Guides continued to be the admiration of our officers.

Despatch of Artillery officers to Delhi.

5. Six Artillery officers have been despatched to the Army, and one or two more will follow. The whole line of road from Ferozepoor *viá* Lodhianah and Amballah is covered with carts and animals laden with material for the Army at Delhy.

Proposed employment of Jammu Troops and levies to protect communications.

6. It has been a source of much anxiety how to provide for the adequate security of stores while in transport, all of which are of the highest value, and some of which could not be replaced. The Chief Commissioner has offered to the Commander-in-Chief to obtain 2,000 men from Maharajah Goolab Singh, and suggested that these troops be divided into different bodies, and with detachments of newly raised horsemen

and some guns be distributed over the most dangerous portion of the line, *viz.*, from Kurnaul to Delhy. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's proposal,* to which no reply has yet been received, is annexed.

*100 (page 169).

Arrival of Mr. Van Cortlandt at Sirsa with Bikáner and Baháwalpur Contingents.

7. Mr. Van Cortlandt continues to prosper. His force has arrived at Sirsa; he has been joined by a body of 1,000 horse and foot from Bikaneer. A few men have also joined from the Nawab of Bahawulpoor; but that Chief is evidently only playing a part. He has no sincere desire to assist us.

Despatch of Lieutenant Pearse to Hissar.

Lieutenant Pearse has gone on with 500 men to Hissar, where one of the Native officers of the 1st Irregular Cavalry is said to have been there holding out in our favour. If Mr. Van Cortlandt finds himself strong enough he will gradually advance towards Delhy. Arrangements are now in progress to reinforce him from Lahore with more newly raised levies.

Reinforcements for Mr. Van Cortlandt.

Raja Jowahir Singh has been authorised to double the number of his Rajpoots, who have behaved so well. They bore the brunt of the affair near Sirsa, and had 6 men killed and 19 wounded.

Sortie from Delhi on the 29th June 1857. Repulse of enemy.

8. On the 29th the enemy made another sally from Delhy and attacked the pickets of the 2nd Fusiliers. We had 12 men killed and 49 wounded; but the enemy are said to have suffered severely.

Details of Punjab Irregular Force.

9. The annexed is a revised memo. of the Punjab Troops, Police Battalions, newly raised regiments and horse and foot levies. The 70 companies and 7 regiments are not of course nearly complete. They have probably, with one or two exceptions, about half the men raised, and by September next will all be doubtless ready to take their share of the work.

We have three of the Punjab Corps of Infantry and about two of Cavalry with the Army before Delhy or on their way to join, besides large bodies of our levies who have been engaged on various duties connected with the war. As necessity may arise further troops or levies will be raised; but until European Troops begin to arrive in India or join the Army before Delhy, the Chief Commissioner is averse to raising

more Native soldiers when he can possibly avoid it. All classes of the Punjab soldiers evince much zeal in our cause and an anxious desire to go against Delhy, but none more than the Seikhs, who seem to abhor the very name of the place. The decided line they have taken against the "Poorbeahs" is very remarkable. Details of Punjab Irregular Force.

NOTE.—For reply see 135 (page 277).

ENCLOSURE TO 101.

Revised Memo. of the Punjab Irregular Force.

		Infantry.	Cavalry.
INFANTRY.	17 Regiments at 920, old	15,640	...
	1 Regiment at 564, old	564	...
	70 Companies, increase, or 8¾ regiments at 920 ...	8,050	...
	7 new corps—5 Punjabee and 2 Seikh Battalions—920.	6,440	...
CAVALRY.	5 Regiments at 580, old	...	3,191
	1 Regiment at 291, old		
	Increase, 1 troop	...	97
	Irregular Levies, about	...	3,000
	Total ...	30,694	6,288
	GRAND TOTAL ...	36,982	

102. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 157, dated 30th June 1857.*

FORWARDS translation of Delhee news of the 27th instant.

ENCLOSURE TO 102.

TO-DAY 1 regiment and 400 sowars with 2 guns went to Bhagput to break down the bridge and stop the supplies. 300 or 400 Goojurs accompanied them. 30 or 40 sowars came Delhi news, 27th June 1857.

up from Benares, and said the regiment was to follow. Gunpowder was exhausted in the magazine. Fresh was being made behind the Juma Musjid. This morning the Nusseerabad Force represented to Mirza Mogul that the regiments inside the city should all be sent outside, or they would come inside. Of the old mutinous regiments few are now left. But the officers still draw the money for them. The Nusseerabad Brigade also asked for their pay. Out of every regiment two or three companies were selected for the attack on the British Camp. The canal was going inside the city. The arrangements for defence of the town were very bad. Water had been let into the ditches of the Fort; and the Lall-diggee is filled with water, and the roof of the magazine is being filled, and water is carried also to the place where gunpowder is being prepared.

CHAPTER III.

JULY 1857.

Overtures made by King of Delhi—Operations in Hánsi and Hissar—March of Rohilkhand Brigade to Delhi—News from Delhi—Mutiny at Jhelum and Siálkot—Disarming of garrison of Fort Mackeson—Commendation of Mr. G. Ricketts—Destruction of Siálkot mutineers by Brigadier-General Nicholson—Fighting around Delhi—Detailed report on mutiny at Siálkot—Assumption of command of Delhi Field Force by Brigadier-General Wilson—Despatch of further reinforcements to Delhi—Alarm at Simla—State of Regular and Irregular Army in the Punjab—Disbanding of 10th Irregular Cavalry at Nowshera—Abortive pursuit of Jullundur mutineers.

103. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 158, dated 1st July 1857.*

SENDS translation of the Delhee news of 28th June.

ENCLOSURE TO 103.

AMEECHUND of Bukhtawurpoor states that he went by Rohilla Khan's Serae through Pahareepoor and the Lahoree Gate to the city. Sepoys were throwing down a house and taking away the beams and rafters on camels. A man caught at the Delhi news, 28th June 1857.

Delhi news, 28th June 1857.

gate with papers on him was shot by the sentries on guard. Great rejoicings about the destruction of the Bhagput Bridge. The Shahdera Bridge (Grand Trunk Road) was complete ; only 50 men on guard and no guns. The canal in the city is dry. Heard the loss on the 27th of the mutineers was very great. No present intentions of renewing the fight. Reports were current of large reinforcements approaching for the mutineers. Saltpetre was coming into the town. Large vessels for refining the saltpetre were in the godown. The Nusseerabad Force are still encamped just outside the Ajmeree Gate. 100 foot of the Jhujjur Nawab's joined the rebels to-day.

JAWAHUR SINGH, spy, deposed that he entered the city at evening. The King and Army were greatly elated at the flight of the Jheend Raja and the destruction of the Bhagput Bridge. The gunj at Bhagput was plundered, although the Mahajuns offered 30,000 rupees ransom. The Bhagput mutineers had sent in for reinforcements, and then they would cross the river and take the camp in rear. The Rohilkund mutineers are on their road to Delhee. Some think they will fight at Meerut. They have treasure with them. The Neemuch and Mhow Forces were drawing near Delhee, and the King had issued orders to Rewaree for supplies for them. The mutineers do not take their defeat much to heart, as they expect large reinforcements. They have hoisted another heavy gun on the "Shah" Bastion and on the Cashmeree Gate. Kale Khan, Gunner, is in prison. On the left of the Cashmeree Gate is stored the Ordnance ammunition. The ditch and canal are dry. The attempt to cut another canal from the river has failed. The bridges over the canal on the Moree and Cabul Gates have been broken down. The Cashmeree Gate Bridge is standing. The guard there has been increased by 500 men, encamped in the Collector's house. The Lall-durwaza is built up. On the road opposite the Cashmeree Gate they have planted three guns with ammunition. At the Lall-durwaza and the Kela Ghaut there are neither men nor guns.

104. *From G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir John Lawrence, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 198, dated Fort William, 4th July 1857 (received 29th July 1857).*

Your Officiating Secretary's despatches of the numbers and dates noted on the margin were received, the first on the 27th, the second on the 29th ultimo, and were duly laid before the Governor-General in Council, who has directed me to communicate to you the following observations in reply.

No. 17, dated 5th ultimo (75, page 111).
No. 19, dated 8th ultimo (78, page 116).

Satisfaction of Government at the offer made by the Afridis of military service, &c.

2. The facts related in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the letter No. 17 regarding the offer made by the Afreedees of military service, the sentiments of the people of Swat towards Syed Akbur, and their unwillingness to retain the services of the sepoys who have fled thither, the perfect tranquillity of the Kohat District and the friendly feeling of the neighbouring tribes, are all highly satisfactory.

Mutiny of Native Infantry at Jullundur. Condemnation of proceedings of Brigadier Johnstone.

3. The open revolt of the 36th and 61st Regiments Native Infantry at Jalundhur, of which the despatch No. 19 has informed the Government, cannot but be regarded as the consequence of Brigadier Johnstone's rejection of the counsel, more than once urgently pressed upon him, that those regiments should be disarmed, and so rendered powerless for evil, and fully justifies the advice which you tendered. Brigadier Johnstone's inaction is the more remarkable, that, as the Government are informed by the Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab, the declared mutiny of the Jalundhur Regiments was preceded by three distinct acts of insubordination, any one of which should have shown plainly to any competent officer the spirit which pervaded them, and the risk of a violent outbreak which that spirit threatened on the first available opportunity. Had Brigadier Johnstone energetically pursued these mutineers with

the European Force and the Horse Artillery at his command, he might in some measure have redeemed his first error, and prevented the dispersion of one or two thousand rebellious soldiers over the face of the country on this side the Sutlej ; but it is shown by a letter* from the Judicial Commissioner dated the 12th ultimo (received on the 3rd instant) that the Brigadier halted his force at Phugwarah, 15 or 16 miles from Jalundhur and 7 or 8 from Phillour, and thus gave the mutineers ample time to cross the Sutlej, and rest at Loodhianah and determine their future course, before they should be overtaken and harassed ; and even after Brigadier Johnstone reached Loodhianah, and the mutineers fled in the direction of Maleyr Kotila with the obvious purpose of uniting themselves to the mutineers in the neighbourhood of Hansi and Hissar, the pursuit would appear to have been very shortly abandoned, and the rebels left to work their will unmolested. The necessary communication will be made to the Military Department on this subject. Meanwhile, as you have been already informed, Brigadier Johnstone's seniority has been disregarded, and Brigadier Sydney Cotton has been appointed to a Divisional Command and posted to the Peshawur Division.

*Copy enclosed.

4. The Governor-General in Council would wish to be informed why Her Majesty's 8th Regiment was not called out to suppress the outbreak at the station of Jalundhur, and why the 6th Light Cavalry, or any portion of it, did not join the pursuing force, rather than the horsemen of the Aloowalea Rajah.

Removal of Brigadier Innes from his command at Ferozepore.

5. With reference to paragraph 8th of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 17, I am desired to inform you that the Commander-in-Chief has been moved to issue immediate orders for the removal of Brigadier Innes from his command at Ferozpoor. The injunction conveyed to him to enforce the Act No. VIII of 1857 has been fully approved, as communicated in my letter No. 176,† dated 29th ultimo.

†98 (page 168).

6. The measure noticed in the 9th paragraph of No. 17, and the despatch of an Irregular Force under General Van Cortlandt to restore order in the districts of Hansi, Hissar and Sirsa, are fully approved by the Governor-General in Council, who agrees with you in your preference of such troops over Regulars for the particular duty that awaited them.

Despatch of Irregular Force under General Van Cortlandt to Hánsi, Hissar and Sirsa approved.

7. His Lordship in Council desires me to convey to you the expression of his full concurrence in your suggestion (paragraph 13 of No. 17) that the Sikhs, Punjabee Mahomedans and Hill Rajpoots of the disarmed regiments should be collected together as a separate battalion under picked officers of their own, and he is rejoiced to find from the 9th paragraph of No. 19 that Brigadier Cotton, whether in pursuance and extension of this suggestion or in anticipation of it, has entered upon its execution, and has also commenced the organisation of an European Squadron of Light Dragoons, and of a Light Field Battery composed respectively of volunteers from the Infantry Regiments and the Foot Artillery at Peshawur. The measure has the cordial consent of the Governor-General in Council, and as soon as the requisite details are furnished, such further orders as may be requisite will be communicated to you from the Military Department. From the same department also the sentiments of the Government relative to the abolition* of the extra Trans-Indus Batta, which, subject to sanction, you have directed, will be conveyed to you.

*Paragraph 10 of No. 19, dated 8th June (78, page 116).

Formation of a separate battalion from the loyal races of disarmed regiments approved.

8. The separation of loyal soldiers from those in whom no confidence can be placed, to which allusion is made in paragraph 15 of No. 17, has been already sanctioned by my letter No. 177,† dated 29th ultimo.

†99 (page 169).

Separation of loyal soldiers from others of doubtful loyalty approved.

9. The Governor-General in Council laments, with you, the hesitation and the weakness which would seem to have been exhibited by the Military authorities at Ferozpoor and Umballah, and the extraordinary infatuation of Brigadier Innes in holding, after the perpetration of acts of unmistakable mutiny

Hesitation and weakness of Military authorities at Ferozepore and Ambála.

by the Native Troops under his command, that there was "no necessity for an immediate example." Brigadier Innes' conduct, as you have been informed, has been brought under the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with a view to his removal from the command at Ferozpoor, and the 5th paragraph of the letter No. 19 will now be sent to the Military Department, in order that the unworthy hesitation of Major Maitland to take upon himself, at such a critical season, the responsibility of exercising the authority lawfully belonging to him may receive from the Commander-in-Chief the attention which it deserves.

Inaction of European Troops at certain stations.

10. The inaction of the European Troops at Meerut, Ferozpoor, Umballah and Jalundhur, as noticed in paragraph 4 of No. 19, will likewise be brought to the notice of His Excellency with a view to enquiry and such further proceedings as may be thought expedient.

Recall of Sikhs and Punjabis from leave.

11. Your suggestion to General Gowan, as described in paragraph 13 of No. 19, has the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council.

Reinforcements of European Troops.

12. The measure advised in your 14th paragraph of the same despatch has been anticipated. Every available European soldier in India* has been already brought to Calcutta, and is in progress to the North-Western Provinces; and in the course of a day or two a strong force will leave Allahabad under the command of General Havelock, having for its primary object the relief of Cawnpoor and Lucknow, and subsequently a junction with the Delhi Force, or such other movement as circumstances may advise. A wing of Her Majesty's 29th is on its way from Pegu; a portion of the troops destined for China is shortly expected (one regiment is to-day reported off the Sandheads), and will be pushed up-country with the utmost practicable despatch, and the Home authorities have been urged to send out strong reinforcements without the smallest de-

Despatch of force under General Havelock.

*Her Majesty's 64th, 78th, 35th, 84th, and Wing of 37th. 1st Madras Fusiliers, Royal Artillery, and Madras Artillery.

lay. Meanwhile it must depend upon your approved judgment, vigilance and energy to hold your position in the Punjab, and you may rest assured that any measures which you may take to accomplish this end will be fully ratified by the Governor-General in Council.

Delegation of full powers to Sir John Lawrence.

13. I take this opportunity of enclosing copy of a message which was sent by telegraph yesterday to Mirzapoor for transmission by post to Bombay, and thence to the Punjab, and I advise you that by to-morrow's post duplicates of all the letters and messages which have been addressed to you since the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 1,* dated from Rawulpindee the 15th May, will be despatched to you *viâ* Bombay. This is a precaution which the uncertainty of communication seems to render desirable.

*23 (page 30).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 104.

From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—demi-official dated 12th June 1857.

Failure of authorities at Jullundur to follow mutineers.

IT appears that Brigadier Johnstone has given up the pursuit of the mutineers, and that they have gone direct to Hansi, where they will find the late mutineers ready to receive them. I cannot help repeating that this result has been owing to the utter incapacity of the authorities at Jullundur. Had they followed the mutineers rapidly to Phillour, a march of only 25 miles, they never could have crossed the river. They did not do this. They halted at Phugwara, 7 miles from Phillour, and allowed the mutineers time to cross, to rest and refresh themselves at Loodianah, and then they went on, having arranged the line of country they would pass through.

Attack on Jaitu by insurgents under Sham Das, Fakir.

2. A report has just come in from Major Marsden at Ferozepore to the effect that 3,000 zemindars under Sham Doss, a fakeer, have collected from the Nabha and Furreedkote territories and attacked Jeytoo. After carrying it it is said they intend to go to Furreedkote.

Disarming of 69th and 62nd Native Infantry at Multán.

3. The 69th and 62nd Native Infantry Regiments at Mooltan were disarmed on the 10th instant by Major Chamberlain. The 69th were said to have been very disaffected. It was done as a precautionary measure, and it was considered better to do so before the Europeans arrived from Sindh. The presence of Punjab Corps there enabled us to carry it out without difficulty. There was a little hesitation shown on the part of the 69th and some murmuring; but they saw the guns in front and were helpless.

Raising of levies of horse and foot.

4. We are raising levies of horse and foot, which in a few months will be very efficient. We may require them all. They are chiefly Jat Sikhs and very fine men.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 104.

Copy of a telegraphic message despatched to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay viâ Mirzapoor for transmission by express to the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab,—dated Calcutta, 3rd July 1857.

Delegation of full powers to Sir John Lawrence.

1. Your message requesting that full powers may be delegated to you has been received *viâ* Bombay and Hyderabad.

2. You have already been authorized by General Order 698, dated 19th May 1857, to promote to the Commissioned ranks of the army and to admit to the "Order of Merit" any Native officer or soldier whom you consider worthy of these rewards.

3. You have also been authorized by General Order 1124, dated 15th June, to issue commissions under Act XIV of 1857 for the trial of offenders against that Act and Acts XI and XVI of 1857.

4. Act VIII of 1857 is of course applicable to the Native Army serving in the Punjab.

5. Act XVII of 1817 permits you to invest any person with power to try for mutiny or desertion all who are subject to the Articles of War for the Native Troops.

6. It is not apparent what further powers you wish to have; but you may be assured that you have full authority to carry out any measures that you may think necessary to meet any emergency arising, and that your acts will be fully ratified by the Government of India.

7. Brigadier Cotton has long ago been appointed a Brigadier-General and posted to the Peshawur Division.

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105. *Telegram from Major-General T. Reed, C. B., Provincial Commander-in-Chief, to Sir John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, Rawulpindee,—No. 101, dated 4th July 1857.*

Overtures made by the King of Delhi.

The King is said to be anxious to come to terms provided his former position and pension are secured to him. What are the Chief Commissioner's views on the subject?

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106. *Telegram from Sir John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Commander-in-Chief,—dated 5th July 1857, 4 P. M.*

Views of Sir John Lawrence.

I have received your message. If the King can give us possession of Delhy, I would recommend that his position and pension be guaranteed provided it can be shown that he did not order any of the murders which were perpetrated on our countrymen. But I would not give him the Palace and he should quit Delhy. This seems to me essentially necessary. I have no idea what orders Government have given, but these are my views.

107. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 25, dated Rawulpindee, 5th July 1857.*

IN continuation of my last letter,* I am directed to report that all continues well in the Punjab.

*No. 24, dated 30th June 1857 (101, page 170).

Advance of Mr. Van Cortlandt to Hánsi and Hissar.

2. Mr. Van Cortlandt had advanced to Hansi and Hissar, and the Maharaja of Bikaneer had promised him further aid. We are endeavouring also to send him reinforcements; but it is not very easy to do so with the necessary promptitude.

Disturbance in Yusafzai.

3. On the 1st a robber, follower of the late King of Swat, entered Eusufzye in the Peshawur Valley with some 200 followers, and took up a position in one of the frontier villages. Major Vaughan of the 5th Punjab Infantry, with a detachment of his corps and a party of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, moved against him the same day and at daylight on the following morning attacked the marauders. They were pursued from point to point, and at last were utterly discomfited. A good number were killed and wounded in the affair. The leader was captured, tried and hanged. Our loss was only 2 sowars severely wounded. This little affair will doubtless prove of excellent effect in the Peshawur Valley.

March of Rohilkhand mutineers to Delhi. Failure of the Meerut Force to intercept them.

4. No fighting has taken place before Delhy since the 30th ultimo. The mutineers from Rohilkund laden with plunder had crossed the Ganges and marched quietly across the Doab to Delhy. It seems to the Chief Commissioner quite incomprehensible how they were allowed, first to cross the Ganges, and secondly to move within a moderate distance of Merutt, with impunity. There was no bridge over the river, which is wide and rapid, and they gradually crossed in boats and even on rafts. On the 22nd ultimo, by a return of the Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Troops, there were no less than 887† European soldiers at Merutt. To this force must be added some Native Troops, besides a considerable body of

†6th Dragoon Guards ... 433
60th Rifles 454

European Artillerymen. The whole Military strength at Merutt could not have fallen short of 1,200 men. Yet not an attempt was made to impede or annoy the mutineers. The Chief Commissioner himself saw a letter from an officer stationed at Merutt, who went down to Gurmuktesur Ghaut with a small party, and saw the enemy crossing slowly and gradually in a few boats. Surely it can hardly admit of a doubt that under such circumstances an enterprising and able officer might have prevented the passage of the Rohilkund Force, and at any rate have inflicted on them heavy loss. But no, they were allowed to march in triumph across the Doab, to swell the numbers, and add to the spirit of the Delhy mutineers. The Chief Commissioner records these facts under a sense of duty, for they may otherwise never come to the notice of the Supreme Government. But it is also done with a sense of shame and humiliation. It cannot be affirmed that the women and children could have been endangered by an attempt against the Rohilkund Force. They are all sheltered in a fortified building, which 3 or 400 men would have safely held. There must have been many officers at Merutt who would have been delighted to have moved against the enemy. The young officer whose letter the Chief Commissioner perused earnestly begged that a force might be moved down to the ghaut. But not a man was sent! When officers like General Hewitt are permitted to retain the command of our soldiers, it is not surprising that disaster and misfortune should occur; indeed it is only wonderful that more mischief does not happen. The British Troops are able and ready to face any dangers, but they should at least be efficiently commanded.

Condemnation of General Hewitt.

5. In my last letter the Chief Commissioner recorded the approximate strength of the Punjab Force, organized Police and new Levies. The Regular and Irregular Native Army when the disturbances broke out consisted of 41 corps* in the Punjab; out of which 2½ were considered loyal and were sent to form part of the Army before

Detail of troops in the Punjab.

*Regular Native Cavalry ...	5	
Irregular Native Cavalry...	8	
		13
Native Regular Infantry...	28	

Delhy. Ten have mutinied and left the country, 13 have been disarmed, and 15½ remain armed in the Punjab.

6. To overawe all these Hindostanee soldiers, to hold the balance against the Punjabees, and maintain our hold on the country, we have about 6,550 European Troops.* Out of these full 3,000 are locked up in the Peshawur Valley. This European Force is sufficient for all our requirements, so long as the Punjab Forces remain loyal. But it would hardly be expedient to lessen their numbers.

*Infantry	... ...	5,200
Artillery	... ...	1,350

Desertion of some Irregular Cavalry at Delhi.

7. Last night we received intelligence that some of the Irregular Cavalry with our Army before Delhy had deserted to the enemy. It has subsequently been reported that it was found necessary to disarm the Hindostanee sepoys of the 4th Seikhs [also with the army] who compose about one-fourth the strength of the whole regiment. These Hindostanee sepoys form a great element of weakness, even in the Punjab Force. In the 10 regiments of Infantry comprising 9,067 men, 1,300 are of this class. In the Cavalry out of 2,900 troops, no less than 1,600 are Hindostanees. All the Police Battalions have also some of these men in them.

Disarming of Hindustani sepoys of 4th Sikhs at Delhi.

Fighting at Alipur.

8. This report had been written so far when intelligence arrived that the insurgents had turned our flank, got in our rear, and taken up a position at Alipoor; and that a convoy of treasure and stores for the army, escorted by a wing of the 17th Irregular Cavalry, had fallen back for support on the Jheend Troops at Lursowly. A second message reports that the enemy had been attacked by our troops from Delhy and driven back.

Movements of certain officers.

9. General Johnstone, Brigadier Graves, Colonel Hartley and Major Laughton have all left the army and returned to Ambalah. The first three officers are sick; the latter has been required for his duties in his division which are very important. Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Smith has been summoned from Roorkee, and pending his arrival Lieutenant A. Taylor acts as Chief Engineer.

10. The Chief Commissioner has received His Lordship's demi-official communication of the 3rd ultimo and your letter No. 2485 of the 11th idem.

P. S., 2½ *P.M.*—I am directed to annex copy of a telegraphic message just received from the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, giving some particulars of the affair of Alipoor referred to in paragraph 8.

ENCLOSURE TO 107.

Telegram from Acting Adjutant-General, Dehlee, to G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Umballa, and Colonel MACPHERSON, Lahore,—dated 5th July 1857.

LAST night at midnight Allipore was visited by a large body of the mutineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. Our Cavalry retired with a loss of two killed, and six of the mutineers were destroyed by our men. A force from camp of twelve guns and twelve hundred men under Major Coke attacked at daylight and signally defeated them. The enemy left about a hundred bodies on the ground. Two ammunition waggons were captured. Our loss very trifling. An attack was made on Major Coke's Force by fresh Infantry and Cavalry at about half past eleven, which was again repulsed, after which the troops returned to camp. Particulars of affair at Alipur.

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108. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 161—2595, dated 3rd July 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of Dehlee news of the 1st and 2nd July 1857.

ENCLOSURE TO 108.

Meer Mohumud Alee of the 9th Irregular Cavalry deposed that on the 29th June he entered Dehlee by the Lahoree Delhi news, 1st July 1857.

Gate by the wicket. Inside the gate there were three guns pointed outside; one on each bastion outside; one pointed to Kishungunj; and one on the Subzee Mundee. He then entered the Chandnee Choke, saw sepoys on guard, then to the Juma Musjid, and then to the Behtab Bagh, where he saw 300 of the 3rd Regular Cavalry. One regiment was stationed at the entrance to Salemgurh, one at the stables of the Governor of the Fort, one at the "Now Mohulla" near the Dehlee Gate. He returned by the Lahore Gate. There was a little water in the ditch, probably from rains. He came out this morning by the Ajmere Gate. Three guns were planted on the road, pointed towards Pahargunj. On either side one gun on each bastion. A regiment was stationed at the "Madarassa Nookree Durwaza." A Jemadar of the Sappers and Miners was murdered for supposed collusion with British in making a mine under the "Shah Bastion." It was generally reported that five regiments, one resalah (the 8th Irregulars) and a battery were coming into Dehlee from Rohilkund. They had 1,000 carts and nine lakhs of treasure. At the Old Fort outside the Dehlee Gate there is a force of all arms stationed, but details not known. The mutineers outside and in amount to 20,000 men. They are all ready to die!

Delhi news, 2nd July 1857.

2nd July.—Jawahur Singh and Mam Raj, spies, depose that they accompanied one Maneea. On the 30th five regiments turned out at 4 o'clock in the morning led by the Bailey ka Pultun (20th Regiment). Three regiments were the Dehlee Brigade, who were goaded out by the abuse and taunts of other mutineers. There were 600 sowars also; only 50 or 60 went forward to fight, and the sepoys were smoking "bhung" and "churrus," and only a few went forward to the combat. On their return they were asked why they did not fight, and they answered because they had exhausted their ammunition. The King and the Hakeem Ahsun-oollah were dispirited at the result of the last fight, because his treasure is exhausted. The King wishes to retreat to the Kootub or to cross the river. The Mahajuns have been asked to advance a loan of 20 lakhs. But they said they could not raise money until some govern-

ment was established and the ordinary routine of trade resumed. They offered a search of their houses. The Rohilkund mutineers have all but reached Dehlee. They were on the 1st at Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur. The Neemuch Force had not been heard of. 35 Sikhs had reached from Benares and were encamped at the Kootub. They were brought into Dehlee. "Maneea," one of the spies, was seized and shot. The other two escaped with great risk.

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109. *From G. C. Barnes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 163—2673, dated 6th July 1857.*

Submits translation of Dehlee news of 2nd and 3rd July.

Enclosure to 109.

Mahboob Khan, Sowar of the Guides, went to the Eedgah, stopped the night in the serae, and entered the city by the Lahoree Gate next morning. Saw four sentries outside and four in, with guards complete. The gate was shut, but the wicket was open. There was no gun facing the entrance. Went right through the city and out by the Toorkaman Gate. Here he found 400 sepoys and a lot of city folk. He went with them to see the Bareilly mutineers, who were pitched outside. Their camp touches on the Ajmeree Gate or Nusseerabad Camp. The Rohilkund mutineers consist of four regiments of the line, one Cavalry, nine guns, of which six are Horse Artillery. They had no end of plunder, and about 300 Mounted Rohillas (Ghazees) with a Moulvee. The spy then returned to the Ajmeree Gate and saw a gun between the double gates. No water in the ditch of the Fort. The mutineers praised the Pioneers (Sappers and Miners) as having fought brilliantly, so that very few were left alive. The Sappers had pointed out the mines which the English had formerly laid in Dehlee. The Phillour Regiment was also encamped at the Ajmeree Gate. Delhi news, 2nd July 1857.

Delhi news, 2nd July 1857.

Meer Mohummud Alee, Duffadar, Punjab Cavalry, went into the city by the Ajmeree Gate. When the "Kala Boorj" was blown up on 1st July an alarm was sounded, and all the rebel army went outside by the Lahoree Gate and stayed there till evening. The 4th Cavalry (Irregulars) and two guns were posted out that night as an advanced picquet. At every gate there is a regiment and four or five guns at the least. There is a great scarcity of Artillerymen. At most of the bastions there is a gun, and eleven guns are mounted at Salemgurh. The mutineers are not in good spirits. There are great dissensions among them. Much damage to the city from the shells. The Rohilkund mutineers consist of—

4 Regiments of the line.

11 Sowars only.

9 Guns.

They have, besides, 40 elephants, carts, carriages without end and tents, and also 550 colts from the Hauper Stud. They possess 11 lakhs of treasure. To welcome this force the father-in-law of the King with a large retinue went out. There is no water in the canal nor in the Fort ditch. The Rohilkund mutineers have a considerable stock of ammunition with them.

Jawahur Singh and others, 2nd July.—The Rohilkund mutineers consist of—

2 Regiments Infantry (Bareilly),
800 Cavalry,
1 Regiment Infantry (Shahjehanpoor),
2 Regiments Infantry (unknown),
6 Guns (Horse Artillery),
2 Heavy guns,
2 Tumbrils, treasure,
500 Carts,
30 Elephants,

and no end of camels, carriages, tents and plunder. The Rohilkund mutineers asked the King to kindly give them the most difficult battery to take, and they would soon capture it.

Hurchund, Gooshaeen, 3rd July.—Near the Ajmeree Gate a gun is placed. At the Dehlee Gate saw the newly arrived mutineers from Rohilkund. They consist of— Delhi news, 3rd July 1857.

5 Regiments Infantry.

1 Regiment Cavalry.

9 Guns.

9 Lakhs of treasure.

800 Colts, Hauper Stud.

400 "Ghazees" of Rohilkund accompany the force. A Wurdee Major, with 25 sowars, came in from Gwalior, and had an interview with the King. 32 standards have been distributed by the King to the army. A bastion near the Cabool Gate has been much battered, and the protecting balustrades knocked down. An English officer from Hansee with all his family have become Mahomedans! It is said there are 9 Europeans concealed in Dehlee. 15 sepoys bolted with 1,500 rupees, but were caught at Old Dehlee by other mutineers and brought back. One regiment was in the Dehlee Serae, one at the Jail. 1¼ rupee was offered per diem for every sowar. Mirza Aboo Bukr and Mirza Mogul are the Chiefs of the Army by general consent. A pair of bracelets is offered to every soldier if they can gain a victory. The Gooshaeen asked some why they did not intercede for mercy. They said the English wanted to make them bite impure cartridges, and now would never spare them or their families. The Gooshaeen informed them that 80,000 Europeans were coming from England by steamers. It was proposed to leave a force in Dehlee to oppose the besieging force, and for the rest to take the field and settle the country. The prices inside the city were atta 22 seers, wheat 39 seers, ghee 2 seers, sugar 7 seers, goor 9 seers.

110. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 166, dated 7th July 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of Dehlee news of the 5th July 1857.

ENCLOSURE TO 110.

Delhi news, 5th July 1857.

IT is generally reported in the rebel army that the British have no money left, and the ammunition is nearly expended, and sickness is on the increase. It was reported that a lot of Europeans had fallen sick, and had been sent to Umballah, and eleven lakhs of treasure were coming from Ferozpoor. On this account the Rohilkund mutineers joined with the Nusseerabad mutineers to waylay the treasure and to murder the sick and wounded, and with this intent the rebels went out to Aleepoor. It is now 12 o'clock and no one has returned from the foray except 35 wounded sepoys. The rebels have an idea that a mine is being laid from Metcalfe House to the city. The Sappers in the city are going to lay a counterplot. The 20th Native Infantry has been removed from Nawab Abdoolah's Brigade and put into the Nusseerabad Brigade. For the last two or three days a report has been current that European Troops were coming up from Aligurh. To check their advance, the rebels intend to fortify the Old Fort outside the Dehlee Gate and to make entrenchments at the Hindun, and to break the bridge-of-boats. Immense preparations are being made for the manufacture of gunpowder under the superintendence of Mirza Mogul. The rebels have a report that Lucknow has fallen, and the British Government has been superseded. The watch on the gates is the same and with the same proportion of guns. The greatest care is now bestowed on the Dehlee Gate. The rebels are not discomfited with their last defeat. The Rohilkund and Nusseerabad mutineers have come to some private arrangement of which the rebel Commander-in-Chief has no knowledge. On Tuesday (the 7th) they intend a terrible onslaught on the British Camp, as the Mhow and Neemuch Troops are expected. A man called Buhadoor Khan, stout, with a red beard, and formerly in the Customs,

went all over the British Camp, and reported everything to the officers of the rebel army. The King has ordered an immense supply of grain to be stored in the city. The rebels have heard that the Raja of Bullubgurh is favorably disposed to the British, and intend to punish him. A proclamation that came from the British Camp was read to the mutineers by Gokul Chund, a Moonshee, and was instantly torn up. They forbade the Moonshee from repeating its contents on pain of death. Atta now sells for 16 seers, wheat 26 seers, gram 29 seers, ghee 1½ seers. The villagers burnt out by the British, whose wives had been violated by the Europeans, came to the King and to the army. They were commiserated, and the rebels said it was in revenge for such injuries they had determined to sell their lives. The Rohilkund and Nusseerabad mutineers are encamped from the Ajmeree Gate to the Dehlee Gate. The 60th Native Infantry are at the Old Fort, and the 20th Native Infantry at the Lahoree Gate, and the rest at the other gates and in the Fort. The Cavalry are in the Begum Soomroo's Garden. The rebels are rather disconcerted at the breach made in a new wall they had erected. There has been some dissension between the Moosulmans and Hindoos, but it has been appeased. The King constantly upbraids the rebels with their defeats. They quiet him by saying "our forces are on the increase day by day, whereas the English Army gets no reinforcements. We must win in the end." Delhi news, 5th July 1857.

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111. *Telegram from Sir* John Lawrence, *Chief. Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commander-in-Chief,—dated 8th July 1857, 2* P. M.

I have received your letter* of the 4th. If the King will let our troops into the Palace, which he may be able to do, unknown to the insurgents, the city would be untenable for the latter. We might simultaneously assault every quarter from within and from without. Indeed I doubt if the insurgents would stand. It will be necessary, however, to guard against treachery. Overtures made by the King of Delhi.

*Not traceable in the Punjab records.

112. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 2901, dated Fort William, 9th July 1857 (received 14th August 1857).*

Reservation by the Governor-General of the power of pardoning mutineers or rebels.

I AM directed to enclose for your information and guidance copy of a notification which has been issued under this date by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

ENCLOSURE TO 112.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Fort William, 9th July 1857.

No. 2899.—Notification.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, and hereby notifies, that it shall not be competent to any authority whatever, save only to the said Governor-General of India in Council, to exercise the power of pardoning any mutineer, or any rebel who has opposed the troops of the British Government by force, or who, in the course of recent events, has committed any heinous outrage; or any public officer, or State stipendiary, or Native Chief, who has joined or in any way whatever assisted mutineers or rebels; or any person belonging to the family of any such public officer, State stipendiary or Native Chief.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

113. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 26, dated Rawulpindee, 10th July 1857.*

Narrative of events in the Punjab.

IN continuation of my letter* of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit the following report.

*107 (page 184).

2. We had 7 companies of the 58th Native Infantry and 2 of the 14th Native Infantry at this station, 3 companies of the 58th at Kohat, and 8 companies of the 14th Native Infantry at Jhelum. Those at Jhelum had for some time shown a bad spirit, and more than once were expected to break out in open mutiny. Colonel Gerrard, however, who commanded the corps, entertained the usual "implicit confidence" in his men. And the wives and families of the officers who, at the Chief Commissioner's recommendation, had been removed from the station were recalled by Colonel Gerrard.

State of affairs at Jhelum preceding the mutiny of the 14th Native Infantry.

Experience had shown that the Seikhs and other Punjabees of the Native Infantry Regiments, though well disposed to Government and desirous of separating themselves from the Hindostanees, were often carried away with the latter when an outbreak took place, partly in consequence of their small number, but mainly perhaps because in no case had they any Native officers of their own race in the regiment round whom to rally. For this reason it has for some time been the practice to collect these Punjabees together, and make them the nucleus of the new regiments of Irregular Infantry. When those of the 14th Native Infantry were accordingly summoned to Rawulpindee for this purpose, Colonel Gerrard protested against the arrangement, affirming that he looked on these soldiers as the main support of the European officers in the event of mutiny. They were therefore allowed to remain, but this circumstance showed that the corps was not in as trustworthy a state as had been reported. Some days after this it became expedient to break up the bridge-of-boats over the Jhelum at that station lest it should be carried away by the river rising. On this being known to Colonel Gerrard he again said that if the measure was carried out the men would mutiny. The Chief Commissioner, not wishing to bring matters to extremity, allowed the bridge to stand; and in the meantime accumulated at Jhelum a considerable body of the Military Police and new levies. The river did shortly afterwards rise, and the bridge had to be broken up; but the sepoys remained quiet. A few nights, however, subsequently an attempt was made to destroy

State of affairs at Jhelum preceding the mutiny of the 14th Native Infantry.

between 30 and 40,000 rupees worth of Government stores lying at the ghat, over which there was a guard of the 14th. The fire was discovered by the Police and put out before any damage had occurred. But the act was that of an incendiary, as well as of one well acquainted with the nature of the stores. For the fire was placed under certain boxes which contained turpentine. No trace was discovered of the perpetrators, but there could be no doubt whatever that it was done by men of the 14th Native Infantry. The guard did not even report to their officers what had occurred. By this time also the Jhelum Treasury began to fill, and the Deputy Commissioner asked for permission that the Military Police should relieve the guard of the 14th. To this arrangement also Colonel Gerrard objected as evincing want of confidence in his men, and the matter was compromised by the money being sent to Rawulpindee.

Reasons for delay in disarming certain Native Regiments.

3. The General Commanding in the Punjab had for some time been desirous of disarming as many of the Native Regiments of the line cantoned cis Indus as possible. And Brigadier-General Nicholson had disarmed the 33rd and 35th as a precautionary measure at Phillour, feeling that from the want of reliable Cavalry he had not the means of intercepting every Native Regiment which might attempt to escape to Delhy. The Chief Commissioner, however, hoping that Delhy might soon be taken by assault, and relying on the difficulty which would be experienced by the fugitives in crossing successively the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravee and Sutledge, when the boats were properly secured, and wishing to strengthen the Europeans with some Multanee Horse expected from Peshawur, requested that the measure might be postponed. It was also felt that there would be great difficulty in disarming simultaneously the 59th at Umritsur and the 46th and 9th Cavalry at Sealkote.

Necessity for action at Jhelum.

But when the attempt to fire the stores was made at Jhelum, it was felt that the time for action had arrived. The heavy rains, moreover, were fast approaching, when

it would be difficult to move European Troops. It was therefore resolved to disarm the 58th and 14th the same day, when Brigadier-General Nicholson would also be at Umritsur and might, if necessary, disarm the 59th also.

4. Accordingly Colonel Ellice marched from Rawulpindee on the 2nd with 280 men of Her Majesty's 24th and 3 guns and was overtaken by 400 Multanee Horse, before his arrival at Jhelum, on their way to join the Moveable Column. The night before his arrival the Punjabees to the number of 106 had been separated from the rest of the 14th under the pretext that they were to go on with the detachment of the 24th to Lahore. Mutiny of 14th Native Infantry at Jhelum.

On the morning of the 7th Colonel Ellice arrived at Jhelum, where he was joined by a strong body of the Military Police and moved down towards the 14th, which were on parade. The moment, however, the Hindostanees descried the troops, they loaded their muskets and began to fall back on their lines, firing at their officers. Colonel Ellice attempted to stop them with his Cavalry and guns until the Infantry could come up; but the mutineers made good their retreat to their lines. There they manned the quarter guard, a regular defensible building, and their own huts which they had loopholed. A severe fight ensued. The Infantry on either side were about equal in numbers. The mutineers are calculated to have mustered 500 bayonets, and the detachment of the 24th and the Military Police Infantry, with the Punjabees under Lieutenant Macdonald, who joined and fought on our side, were equally strong. The insurgents had the advantage of position, and our troops of 3 guns. Fighting at Jhelum.

5. After a severe contest which lasted several hours, during which Colonel Ellice was severely wounded in heading an attack on the quarter guard of the 14th, the insurgents were driven out of their own lines and those of the 39th Native Infantry which adjoined. The quarter guard was carried and one of the magazines blown up by a shell. But about 300 of the insurgents made good their retreat to an Colonel Ellice wounded.

Jhelum mutiny. Details of fighting.

adjacent village strongly situated on the banks of the Jhelum. It was then 1 o'clock and the Europeans had marched or fought since midnight and had not broken their fast. It would therefore have been prudent to have refreshed the men and attacked in the cool of the evening, especially as with nearly 600 Cavalry of various sorts surrounding the village it ought not to have been possible for the insurgents to escape.

Attack on insurgents unsuccessful.

Colonel Gerrard, however, decided otherwise, and an attack was made. The position was difficult of access, and the insurgents protected by the houses resisted desparately. Our Infantry were forced back, and one of the guns which had been brought up as close as possible to cover the advance fell into the insurgents' hands. The fight then ceased, but the Cavalry remained round the village.

Reinforcements despatched to Jhelum.

A telegraph message was sent off for ammunition and reinforcements. It arrived at 9 P.M., and by midnight two more guns, abundance of ammunition, one company of European Infantry, all that could be spared, and two companies of the 4th Punjab Rifles which had arrived that morning from Peshawur, had started and made before morning a march of 30 miles, and would have been at Jhelum, 40 miles further off, by the ensuing morning.

Flight of insurgents during the night.

During the night, however, the insurgents endeavoured to escape. Some few got across the Jhelum in pleasure boats they found in cantonments, but were shot as they landed; some were drowned and others cut up by the Cavalry; about 150 made good their retreat for the time, but by the last accounts a boat load had been drowned in attempting to cross the river without oars; a party which got across had been disarmed and seized in Maharaja Golab Singh's territory, and about 50 were still at large followed by the Military Police. This affair has been a very sad one; our loss has been severe; but at any rate the insurgents have not marched off to Dehly in triumph. Colonel Ellice, who was reported killed, is alive

and doing well, though severely wounded. Our loss probably exceeds 150 men, for that of the Military Police has not been yet ascertained. Sham Singh, a gallant Seikh Subadar belonging to this force, and some men were killed also.

Losses of the British.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Her Majesty's 24th Regiment ...	26(a)	64(b)
Artillery ...	1	6
Mooltanee sowars ...	9	33
Total ...	36	103

(a) includes 1 officer, (b) 3 officers.

Disarming of companies of 58th and 14th Native Infantry at Ráwalpindi.

6. On the morning of the 7th the seven companies of the 58th and two of the 14th were disarmed at Rawulpindee. The only casualty was Captain Miller of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, who was severely wounded. The force at Rawulpindee was small, consisting of only 240 men of Her Majesty's 24th and about 150 of the Military Police. But the two companies already mentioned of the 4th Punjab Infantry arrived in time to have aided had the sepoys resisted.

The sepoys, on seeing the guns as the Europeans deployed, broke and made for their lines, which were within a few hundred yards. The guns were not allowed to open, and the European Infantry remained steady. The sepoys on arriving at their lines loaded their muskets and everything portended a desperate resistance. But the European officers behaved admirably. Colonel Barstow and the officers of the 58th, and Lieutenants Norman and Chapman of the 14th, went among their men as did Brigadier Campbell. In the end after nearly two hours' delay, what with the tact, temper and coolness of the officers, and their evident influence with the men, aided by the salutary presence of the guns and European Infantry drawn up ready to advance, nearly all the sepoys gave up their arms. Upwards of 30, however, made off with their muskets, but were followed and killed or captured. It was in this affair Captain Miller was wounded.

Disarming of company of 58th Native Infantry at Kohát.

On the 8th the three companies of the 58th Native Infantry at Kohat were disarmed without resistance by Captain Henderson with the aid of the 3rd and 6th Punjab Corps of Infantry.

Disarming of party of 24th Native Infantry at Fort Mackeson.

7. On the morning of the 7th Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes with two companies of the 3rd Punjab Infantry and a body of newly raised horse disarmed a party of the 24th Native Infantry who formed the garrison of Fort Mackeson, which they had arranged to make over to certain Afreedee tribes, in addition to a considerable sum of money, for a free passage through their hills.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, C.B., to Brigadier-General S. Cotton, Peshawur, No. 686, dated 8th July 1857.

Copy of the letter marginally noted accompanies this despatch.

Mutiny of 46th Native Infantry and wing of 9th Cavalry at Siálkot.

8. Early this morning news was received by telegraph that the troops at Sealkote consisting of the 46th Native Infantry and a wing of the 9th Cavalry had mutinied, but no particulars were added. Sealkote is off the trunk road, and there is no telegraph communication with it. The news came from Goojerat, about 25 miles from Sealkote, to Jhelum, and thence by telegraph.

Measures for providing funds for military purposes.

9. The Chief Commissioner has decided, in consultation with the General Commanding in the Punjab, to bring all the Military and Civil establishments of the Punjab gradually into arrears of pay and allowances for three months, except the European Troops, so as to economize the available resources. All expenditure in every department connected with the administration has also been restricted as far as possible. And the Commissioner on duty with the Army before Delhy has been urged to collect any money which may be available in camp. Copy of my letter to his address on this subject is also annexed.

Progress of reinforcements *en route* to Delhi.

10. Since my last report the 1st Punjab Cavalry under Captain Hughes have passed Amballah on their way to Delhy. And the Kumaon Battalion, with the exception of about 40 Hindostanees, have left Lahore for Delhy escorting 8 lakhs of rupees. Two hundred Seikh sowars as a reinforcement for the guard have been also despatched. A corps of Seikh Cavalry, which had been raised by the Judicial Commissioner for Captain Hodson under the authority of the late Commander-

in-Chief, has also started, besides some 700 newly raised horse, which will prove serviceable in escorting stores and keeping open the communication between Amballah and the army.

Tranquillity of Punjab.

11. Everything continues tranquil in the Punjab, but there can be no doubt that the delay in recovering Delhy forms a powerful engine for mischief with the ill disposed and disaffected.

News from Delhi. Movements of troops.

12. No fighting had taken place up to the last report which left Delhy yesterday morning. The Belooch Battalion and 150 men of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers are expected on the 7th at Multan. On their arrival the 2nd Punjab Infantry under Captain Green will march for Ferozepoor.

Raising of Gurkha Troops.

13. The Chief Commissioner has authorized the Resident of Nepal to raise some Ghorkas if practicable, either for the Kumaon Battalion or Punjab Corps.

NOTE.—For reply see 150 (page 317).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 113.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to Brigadier-General S. COTTON, Commanding the Peshawur Division,—No. 686, dated Peshawur, 8th July 1857.

Relief and disarming of Native Infantry Garrison of Fort Mackeson.

I HAVE the honor to report that your wishes for the relief and disarming of the Native Infantry Garrison of Fort Mackeson were carried out yesterday.

2 Mountain Train Guns under command of Major Brougham, 150 Mooltanee and Bungush Horse.

2. The detachment noted in the margin left this cantonment at half past nine o'clock on the night of 6th instant, and arrived about half past one next morning at Muttunnee, where the following troops on their

Disarming of garrison of Fort Mackeson.

line of march to and from Peshawur had been purposely halted :—

150 Riflemen of the 3rd and 6th Punjab Infantry going to Kohat.

200 Mooltanee Horse and 100 Mooltanee Foot coming to Peshawur from the Derajat.

3. From Muttunnee, out of the above troops, a party of 150 horse under Buhadoor Sher Khan, Bungush, who was well acquainted with the country, was ordered to make a circuit of about 9 miles by Eymul Chubootra and Bazeed Kheyl, so as to get between Fort Mackeson and the Afreedee Hills by daybreak.

4. After a halt of an hour or so to admit of this, the main body moved on by the direct road to Fort Mackeson, which is a distance of only three miles, and again halted in a ravine half a mile from the fort to await daybreak; for it was a brilliant moonlight night, and the troops had got over the ground more quickly than was expected.

5. As day dawned the two parties from north and south closed in upon the fort and threw a chain of horsemen round it; while Major Brougham drew up his guns so as to command the gateway. Major Shakespeare, Commanding 24th Native Infantry Regiment, to which the sepoys in the fort belonged, and your Staff Officer, Lieutenant Hovenden of the Engineers, then rode in to the fort and ordered the sepoys to parade outside. They were much surprised and confused, but made no resistance, and when ordered by Major Shakespeare piled their arms and gave up their belts and pouches in an orderly manner.

6. Had the sepoys been inclined to hold the fort they could not have done so, for the precaution had been taken to introduce a small party of Irregular Foot Levies into the keep the day before as the escort of an officer's baggage.

7. On mustering the sepoys, one Havildar named Adjoodhia, a native of Oudh, was alone missing. He had gone out in the evening in the direction of the hills and had not returned. His absence had been duly reported to Lieutenant Soady, Commanding the Fort, and horsemen had been sent out to search for him in vain.

Disarming of garrison of Fort Mackeson.

8. In the course of the day a Syud who lives under the hills brought in the missing Havildar a prisoner.

9. Another suspicious circumstance was this. Major Shakespeare found 230 rounds of ball ammunition missing from the men's pouches. The Soobadar Commanding could give no account of it, but suggested that the men "might possibly have it in their bedding." The Soobadar was immediately placed in arrest by Major Shakespeare. Search was made in the men's bedding, but the ammunition was not recovered.

10. A garrison of 100 Mooltanee Foot and 50 Mooltanee Horse was then placed in the fort under Lieutenant Soady's command.

New garrison placed in the fort.

11. There is a detachment of about 30 men of the 7th Irregular Cavalry in the fort, who might now therefore be withdrawn, should you think proper.

12. The disarmed men of the 24th Native Infantry were to march in to Peshawur during last night with Major Brougham's guns and an escort of 100 Mooltanee Horse.

13. These arrangements being made, Major Shakespeare, Lieutenant Hovenden and myself rode back into cantonments last evening.

14. It only remains for me to inform you that accounts from many quarters in both the Peshawur and Kohat Districts unite in corroborating the reports that had reached us from time to time, that negotiations were really going on between the men of 24th Native Infantry in Fort Mackeson and the Afreedees of Boree, for the latter to give the former an asylum

Intrigues of 24th Native Infantry with the Afridis.

in the hills for a sum of money said to have been fixed at 3,000 rupees. It is impossible to say, or to ascertain, whether these negotiations were carried on by the whole of the 24th Native Infantry Detachment or only a few of their number; but that such an intrigue was going on I have no longer any doubt whatever. Only a few nights ago a party of the worst characters in Boree were on their way to Fort Mackeson, as is supposed to bring off their friends; but the whole enterprise had been discountenanced by the influential men of all the tribes, who are on very good terms with us; and the Afreedees of Kundur, which lies on the road, refused a passage, and turned back the men of Boree. It is probable, however, that had the matter been allowed to run on, and especially if news from Delhi should have become more unfavorable to us, the tribes of the hills would not long have been able to resist such offers of money; and it is a good thing that this cause of disturbance and apprehension has been removed in time.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 113.

From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to H. H. GREATHED, Esquire, Commissioner on duty at Delhy,—dated Rawulpindee, 9th July 1857.

Measures for administration of Sirsa, Hánsi and Hissar.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that he has undertaken to endeavour, if possible, to recover Sirsah, Hansi and Hissar and to reintroduce our administration into these districts. General Van Cortlandt with a body of newly raised Levies and Military Police has arrived at Sirsah after defeating the insurgents in two actions. He has been joined by a force from Bikaneer, and has pushed on a party under Lieutenant Pearse to Hansi. Mr. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner, is now organizing an establishment for the Police and fiscal management of the country. With your permission the Chief Commissioner will arrange for the control of these three districts, which are accessible from Ferozepoor, and not from Delhy.

2. On the 24th ultimo the Chief Commissioner recommended that a treasure chest or Civil Treasury should be established with the Army before Delhy, and that facilities for the receipt of money should be given. Copy of this message is herewith annexed. It is understood that this scheme was attempted, but was subsequently given up in consequence of some inconvenience which it entailed on the Paymaster.

Suggested establishment of a treasure chest or Civil Treasury with the Army before Delhi.

The Chief Commissioner strongly recommends, however, that the plan be again tried. If it interferes with the duties of the Paymaster of the army, it might be entrusted to a Civil officer. The Chief Commissioner considers that every 1,000 rupees which can be thus collected and made available for the wants of the army will prove of importance.

3. The military expenditure of the Regular Army in the Punjab was mainly met by drawing Supply Bills on Calcutta and various treasuries of the North-West. In many instances no treasuries now exist on which to draw. But independent of this circumstance the demand for such bills will to a great extent be suspended. They are required in times of peace and prosperity to furnish funds for the purchase of goods. But at present trade must be at a standstill, and merchants will desire to reduce, rather than to add to, their stock in trade.

Necessity for economizing expenditure.

4. The expenditure in the Punjab, including that for the Army before Delhy, will, for various reasons, be considerably increased, while the income and available resources will be largely diminished. The Chief Commissioner has already arranged to borrow money where it is to be procured, and funds to a limited extent will doubtless be forthcoming. But if the war last, it seems certain that we must be sorely pressed for money. And it is therefore an important object to collect all we can, and to economize our expenditure, when this can be effected with safety.

5. Measures have been taken to gradually bring all Military and Civil establishments into arrears to the extent of three months' pay and allowances; and all works in the Executive Works Department, the Survey, Settlement and the

like have been greatly reduced. The Chief Commissioner suggests that similar arrangements as regards pay for all the Native Troops and establishments before Delhy be introduced. He does not anticipate that any funds will be available from the North-Western Provinces, and that all will have to come from the Punjab. The Government of Bombay had intended to give 20 lakhs, but have only been able to supply ten. This alone will be an indication of the tightness of the money market in that Presidency, and it is not improbable that a similar state of affairs may exist in Calcutta.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 113.

Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, to Commissioner, Amballah,—dated 24th June 1857.

Proposed establishment of a treasure chest at Delhi.

TWENTY LAKHS have arrived at Kurrachee for the Punjab. I will get it up with the next detachment of Europeans. How much cash have you at Amballah? Why don't they open a treasure chest, or collector's office at head-quarters? Many people would pay in money and take orders on Calcutta or Bombay, or even lodge their money by way of securing it. Send copy of this message to Mr. Greathed. It would be well to ascertain what funds are at head-quarters. I could send some by the Kumaon Battalion, which will be at Lahore by the 1st, and go on thence to Delhy.

114. EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT, UNDER DATE THE 10TH JULY 1857.

From C. BEADON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and N.-W. Provinces,—No. 1117, dated 10th July 1857.

Home Department.

WITH reference to the Proclamation of this date published in a *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, I am directed to observe that it is not thereby intended to restrict the Local Gov-

ernment from the offer or grant of higher rewards than those specified, in any instance in which, on special grounds, it may be thought necessary.

Rewards for apprehension of mutineers or deserters.

2. It has come to the knowledge of the Government of India that rewards have in some cases been offered for the capture of mutineers and rebels alive *or dead*. This practice should be strictly prohibited.

3. I am directed to request that the widest publicity may be given to this Proclamation in the native languages, and that at the same time the zemindars may be reminded of the obligation imposed on them by section VI, Act No. XVII of 1857.

FORT WILLIAM.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 10th July 1857.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Governor-General in Council hereby offers, and authorises the payment of, the undermentioned rewards by British Civil or Military authorities in every part of India:—

1. For the apprehension of any mutineer or deserter from the Native Army, or of any person guilty of seducing or attempting to seduce any officer or soldier from his allegiance or duty, a reward of fifty rupees if the offender be apprehended with arms belonging to the State, or of thirty rupees if he be apprehended without such arms.

2. For information which shall lead to the apprehension of any such offender, a reward of fifty rupees if he be apprehended with arms belonging to the State, or of thirty rupees if he be apprehended without such arms.

The rewards will be paid on conviction of the offender.

Rewards for restoration of Government property.

Whoever delivers to any Civil or Military authority any arms, horses, cattle, or other property belonging to the Government, which shall have been plundered or carried off by force, or gives such information as shall lead to the recovery of any such property, shall be rewarded, due regard being had to the nature of the property, and to its value and condition at the time of delivery or recovery.

Punishment of pensioners who conceal mutineers or deserters.

Every pensioner of the Government who conceals or harbours any person whom he knows or has reason to believe to have been guilty of mutiny or desertion, or of waging war against the Government, or of seducing or attempting to seduce any officer or soldier from his allegiance or duty, or who fails to do his utmost to secure the apprehension and conviction of such offender, or who neglects to give immediate notice to the Civil or Military authorities of any mutinous or rebellious designs of which he may become cognizant, will, in addition to the punishment to which he is liable by law, forfeit his pension.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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115. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 227, dated Fort Willam, 14th July 1857 (received 15th August 1857).*

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's despatch No. 22,* dated the 19th ultimo, and in reply to communicate to you the following remarks and instructions.

*87 (page 140).

2. The Governor-General in Council has received with the highest satisfaction the account of Major Marsden's vigorous and successful operations against the insurgents in the Fureedkote ilakah, headed by Sham Doss, Fakeer, and His Lordship in Council desires that the warm thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to Major Marsden for the useful service which he has performed with so much promptitude and energy.

Major Marsden thanked for his successful operations against the insurgents in Farídkot.

3. With reference to the 4th paragraph of the despatch under notice, the Governor-General in Council desires me to say that you must be prepared to detach one European Regiment from the Peshawur Force, if it should be called for, supplying its place, as you best can, with local levies. It will be better, in His Lordship's judgment, to reduce our European strength there, and turn some of it to account elsewhere, than to leave it to be reduced unprofitably by sickness in autumn.

Proposed withdrawal of one European Regiment from Pesháwar.

4. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves of your having forwarded to Delhie the reinforcements alluded to in the 5th paragraph, consisting of 1,250 European Infantry and Artillery and of 2,000 Local Infantry and Cavalry, as well as of your having sent on Mounted Levies under Chiefs of approved fidelity for the purpose of restoring and maintaining order in the disturbed districts. Your unceasing exertions to support and strengthen the Army before Delhie are fully appreciated by the Governor-General in Council.

Approval of Sir John Lawrence's measures for reinforcing the Army before Delhi.

5. On the subject of the 6th paragraph you will receive instructions from the Military Department.

Employment of Punjab Troops.

6. A daily summary of all the information received at Calcutta regarding events throughout India on this side Meerut will be prepared and sent to you *viâ* Bombay and Kurrachee.

Supply of a daily summary of news to the Chief Commissioner.

Measures for preventing the dissemination of seditious notices in Bombay and other Presidencies.

7. Copies of the Delhie Proclamation, which you have enclosed, will be forwarded to Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Nagpoor, with instructions to the authorities at each place to keep close watch against the dissemination of any such amongst the troops in those parts, and to punish summarily any person found distributing or exhibiting them.

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116. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 228, dated Fort William, 14th July 1857 (received 15th August 1857).*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's despatches* Nos. 20 and 21, dated the 12th and 16th ultimo, and to inform you that the former, together with paragraph 2 of the latter, and a copy of Mr. Ricketts' narrative of events at Loodhianah, has been sent to the Military Department in order that the reported conduct of Brigadier Johnstone may be brought under the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*81 and 86 (pages 122 and 129).

Conduct of Brigadier Johnstone at Jullundur reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

2. An extract (paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16 and 17) will be communicated to the same Department for information, and for the issue of such orders as may be thought requisite. The despatch of reinforcements to Delhie, as mentioned in paragraph 9, has been approved by the Governor-General in Council, as intimated to you in my separate letter No. 227† of this date.

†115 (page 208).

Approval of measures for reinforcing Delhi.

Commendation of services of Mr. G. Ricketts.

3. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in the commendation which you have bestowed on Mr. Ricketts' exertions, and desires that the thanks of the Government may be conveyed to that officer, with an intimation that His Lordship in Council is very far from reproaching him for the loss which the small force he led with so much spirit and energy unhappily sustained.

4. The disarming of the two regiments at Mooltan appears to have been attended with the most salutary effects.

Approval of disarming of Native Troops at Multán.

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117. *From A. Brandreth, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 27, dated Rawulpindee, 14th July 1857.*

In my letter* of the 10th instant I brought up the transactions in the Punjab to the latest date. I am now directed by the Chief Commissioner to continue the narrative.

*No. 26 (113, page 194).

Disposal of mutineers of 14th Native Infantry at Jhelum.

2. Nearly 80 of the mutineers of the 14th Native Infantry were seized, tried and executed. One small party were cut up by the Police on the Jhelum, and a Subedar and 12 men, who had dropped down that river in a small pleasure boat, have been seized by the Police of Jhung. One hundred and twenty mutineers effected their escape into the Jummoo territory, but have been seized and disarmed by the Maharaja's people. Not more than 50 of the mutineers of the 14th Native Infantry now remain to be accounted for. Our loss in their destruction has been very large, amounting to 158 men killed and wounded, besides 59 horses.

Mutiny at Siálkot. Casualties.

3. The 46th Native Infantry and a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry mutinied on the morning of the 9th instant at Sealkote. Brigadier Brind, Commanding the Station, was mortally wounded and died the next day. The Superintending Surgeon, Dr. James Graham, and the Medical Storekeeper, Dr. J. C. Graham, were shot dead in their carriages in presence of their female relatives. Captain Bishop and the Revd. J. Hunter, a Missionary, with his wife and child, were also murdered. As a rule, however, the women and children were spared; and in some cases the mutineers conveyed them in safety to the fort. Some few of the European soldiers sick in hospital were killed, but the great majority escaped to the fort. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and his wife were also escorted by some of the troopers to the fort. These men after seeing them in safety returned and joined their companions.

4. The fort above referred to is an old building of imposing appearance, which commands the town, and belongs to Raja Tej Singh. Some time ago the bulk of the treasure was placed in it, with a strong body of newly raised levies. This latter precaution has saved the lives of many of our people.

Misconduct of Military Police at Siálkot.

5. The Chief Commissioner regrets to add that some of the Military Police appear to have joined the mutineers. The jail, which might have been defended by its guard commanded by a Subedar of the Police Battalion, was surrendered without a shot being fired. In the same way some of the Mounted Police joined or connived with the mutineers. As the latter began to move off, the villagers crowded into cantonments and commenced the usual course of pillage and devastation. The next day the Rural Police under the Tehseeldar and Thanahdar, who had behaved well, and the Levies cleared the cantonment, shot some of the plunderers, and seized many more; and by the last accounts property was being brought back in great quantities and security restored.

Restoration of security at Siálkot.

Defeat of the Siálkot mutineers by General Nicholson.

6. The mutineers on leaving Sealkote crossed the country towards the station of Gurdaspoor in the Baree Doab, probably with the view of plundering its treasury and getting the corps of Irregular Cavalry stationed there to join them. It is also the shortest route towards Delhy. General Nicholson, on hearing of what had occurred, marched with the Moveable Column towards Gurdaspoor. The mutineers plundered Zufferwal, a considerable place, on their route; and on the morning of the 12th crossed the Ravee about 9 miles above Gurdaspoor. Here they were attacked by General Nicholson a few hours afterwards, who killed and wounded some 300, driving them over the river. The absence of any considerable body of Cavalry appears alone to have enabled them to escape. Yesterday news arrived that they had again crossed the river higher up, and threatened Lieutenant Boswell and two companies of Punjab Infantry who guarded the passage. Since then no information has been received.

7. Colonel Browne, with a detachment of Her Majesty's 24th consisting of 180 men, 3 guns, 2 companies of Punjab Infantry and upwards of 100 horsemen, marched on the 12th from Jhelum with the view of intercepting the mutineers should they turn southwards.

Measures for intercepting the Siálkot mutineers.

8. The unusual drought for this season of the year has so diminished the water in the Ravee that this river is fordable in many places. But despite this misfortune the Chief Commissioner has every hope that the mutineers as a military body will not escape.

9. On the news of the mutiny at Sealkote reaching Lahore, instructions were issued for the disarming of the 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepoor and the 4th Native Infantry in the forts of Kangra and Noorpoor. These were entirely precautionary measures. The Cavalry are said to have given up their horses and arms without hesitation. The wing of the 4th Native Infantry in Kangra was disarmed by the detachment of the Police Battalion; and that in Noorpoor previous to the arrival of the Military Police surrendered their arms at the request of their Commandant, Colonel Wilkie. We have no Native Infantry of the line on this side the River Indus and only three corps with arms trans Indus. The whole of the Punjab is now held by the European Troops and the Punjab Irregular Corps.

Disarming of 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore and 4th Native Infantry in the forts of Kángra and Núrpur.

10. Since the misconduct of the Hindostanees of the Punjab Force before Delhy, the Commander-in-Chief has issued instructions for gradually getting rid of as many as remain in these corps; and there is every prospect that within the next three months their number will be considerably reduced.

Dismissal of Hindustanis in Punjab Regiments.

11. On the 9th a sortie was made in strength from Delhy. The insurgents are said to have been repulsed with heavy loss and followed close up to the walls. Our troops also suffered considerably. Some idea may be gathered of the severity of the contest before Delhy from the fact that Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, the Guides, and Ghorkas have respectively lost more than one-fourth their number since their ar-

Sortie from Delhi on the 9th July 1857.

rival. In spite, however, of these losses, the spirit of the troops is universally described as excellent. The Hindostanees continue to desert to the insurgents. General Reed's health is described as very bad.

News of Sir H. M. Wheeler.

On the other hand, it is confidently reported that Sir H. M. Wheeler had arrived at Agra on or about the 1st instant, and subsequently moved *viâ* Aligurh towards Delhy with 1,600 European Infantry. It is fervently to be hoped that this news will prove correct. The delay in the capture of this place is severely trying our power and prestige throughout India.

Kashmir Auxiliary Force.

12. Maharaja Golab Singh has arranged to furnish 3,000 Infantry, 6 guns and 250 Cavalry, whom he will send to Delhy under Hurri Chund, Dewan Jowala Suhae's brother. The Dewan himself leaves this to-morrow morning for Jummoo and will accompany the force as far as Phillour. The Chief Commissioner considers it well worth our while accepting the service of these troops, who he has much hope will behave well. The great difficulty will be the selection of an officer to accompany these troops. Their conduct will mainly depend on the tact and temper and judgment which he displays. I have asked the Dewan to name the officer whom he himself would prefer.

Selection of an officer to accompany the force.

NOTE.—For reply see 235 (Part II, page 262).

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118. *From Colonel R. J. H. BIRCH, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 641, dated Fort William, 15th July 1857.*

Approval of the arrangements for raising more troops in the Punjab.

WITH reference to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 21* of the 16th June 1857 to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, I am desired to inform you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the arrangements made by you for raising more Native Troops and for the pay to be received by them, as reported in the 16th and 17th paragraphs of that letter.

*86 (page 129).

119. *From G. C. Barnes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 175—2858, dated 16th July 1857.*

Submits translation of Delhee news of the 13th, 14th and 15th July.

Enclosure to 119.

Kulroo and others, spies, depose that they went into Delhee by the Lahoree Gate, and were seized for "begar." Stayed six hours there. Heard reports that the Beeja Baee and a mutinous force had broken the Agra Jail and released all the prisoners. The British Force was surrounded. The mutineers would now advance on Delhee. The attack fixed for the 12th was put off expecting them, but an attack would soon be made whether they arrived or not. The King does not want this force to come, as his treasury is low. Proclamation was made in the city that the Emperor's authority had been established at Agra, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. Saw a force at the Delhee Gate, but could see neither force nor guns at Pahareepoor. No detachment had left for Aleepoor. Two cossids bearing letters for camp from Bhurtpoor were seized and carried into Delhee. **Delhi news, 13th July 1857.**

Pirbhoo, spy, deposed that he saw a force consisting of 3,000 horse, seven guns, a legion of foot, and the Rohilkund Brigade ready for action. The attack intended to be made on three sides of the camp. **Delhi news, 14th July 1857.**

Megh Raj, hurkara, deposed on the 15th July—Went into Delhee, ascertained that the 14th Irregulars and half the "Dooka Pultun" with three guns were expected from Jhansee. 100 sowars went out to the Hindun to welcome them. They bring treasure from Jhansee, and have divided it in the following proportions: for every sowar, Rs. 610; for every Sirdar, according to his rank; for every sepoy, Rs. 400; for camp-followers, Rs. 100; for fakeers, Rs. 25; for time-keeper, Rs. 50. The Jhansee territory was given to the Ranee, who has sent two elephants to the King. The other half of the regiment **Delhi news, 15th July 1857.**

Delhi news, 15th July 1857.

and three guns had gone off to the east of Lucknow. Some of the Neemuch mutineers had also gone down towards Lucknow after passing through Agra, and said they went to fetch up the treasure. All the Chiefs and Chukledars in Oude have seized possession of their respective estates. The English are all in the "Muchee Bawun" at Lucknow, and have let in the River Goomtee on all four sides. All the blackguards of the place have collected near Muttra, and are threatening Lukhmee Chand Seth with a view to plundering his treasure. It is reported that he has been plundered. 100 sowars and 500 infantry have gone to Bullubgurh to seize the Raja, or to get two lakhs of treasure from him. The city bunneeahs are called on for a lakh, and five lakhs from the Jhujjur Chief. 100 sowars have gone to Goorgaon to bring some guns from there and miscellaneous property. A Resaldar of the 4th Irregulars (Cashmeeree) volunteers to come in with 200 or 300 horse if the Government will protect him. Heard in the fort that the magazine is low; 6 maunds of powder are made every day. Saw that about 1,000 men were killed and wounded in the affair of the 14th. Great numbers of the 8th Irregulars were killed. Two regiments of the Rohilkund Brigade advanced in the fight on the 14th, and the rest of the Infantry were concealed in Teleewara.

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120. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 180—2913, dated 18th July 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of the Dehlee news of 16th July.

ENCLOSURE TO 120.

Delhi news, 16th July 1857.

Gopal, Shoukee Ram and others, spies, depose that an attack was intended for that morning. It was countermanded on account of the arrival of the Jhansee Force. The details of

this force are as follows :—Cavalry 1,000; foot soldiers 800; guns 4. They are encamped at the Delhee Gate. The magazine stores in Delhee are running low. Twelve barrels of gunpowder are made daily. Gun caps are getting scarce, but a man has come forward who says he can make them. A new battery has been erected where the old magazine was, between Kela Ghaut and "Nigumbode." 6 mortars, 2 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, and 2 of 5½ inch diameter, have been placed there. The vents of the guns on the "Shah Bastion" having run, the guns have been dismounted and new ones replaced there. The same circumstance has occurred with the guns at the Cashmeeree Gate, and Lahoree and Cabul Gates. A regiment of sepoys and two guns have gone to Bullubgurh to coerce the Raja there. 12 sowars of that Chief had been seized in Delhee because the Raja was friendly to the British. The Delhee and Meerut Regiments state to the King that they delivered up their treasure, but the Rohilkund Brigade will not give up theirs. Either the King should demand it, or allow them to share in it. Between the Cabul Gate and the canal a breach of six yards wide had been made, but the Sappers and Miners built it up again with sand bags, with a base of 32 sand bags broad. They repaired the "Shah Burj" in the same way. It is definitely determined that on the 17th* a general attack on three sides of the camp shall be made by all the force in Delhee. It is given out in Delhee that the party of Irregular Horse that entered the camp on the 9th entered with the knowledge and consent of the picquet of the 9th Irregulars there stationed.

*"Ekadshee."

THE Jhansee Force is said to have brought with it 13 lakhs of rupees. Half of the 15th Regiment from Neemuch accompanies.

G. C. BARNES,

Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States.

121. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 28, dated Camp Jhelum, 18th July 1857.*

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to make the following report of events which have occurred since the despatch of my letter* of the 14th instant.

*117 (page 211).

Disposal of mutineers of 14th Native Infantry.

2. One hundred and thirty-eight mutineers of the 14th Native Infantry have been seized in the Jummoo territory and are now on their way to Jhelum for trial. Out of 500 men, therefore, there are only 39 still to be accounted for.

Number who gave up their arms ...	19
Killed defending their lines	144
Executed after the fight as taken in arms	108
Drowned	25
Killed by the Police in pursuit ...	23
Imprisoned for various terms ...	4
Prisoners	138
Total ...	461
At large	39
	500

Defeat of the Siálkot mutineers by Brigadier-General Nicholson.

3. On the 12th Brigadier-General Nicholson intercepted the Sealkote mutineers just after they had crossed the Ravee a little above Gordaspoor. As an evidence of what can be done by a really able officer who desires to overtake his enemy, I am to record that the troops made a march of upwards of 40 miles on the night of the 11th, and advanced and defeated the insurgents immediately after their arrival. The insurgents had brought over the Ravee nearly all their plunder, and fought desperately. The 9th Cavalry charged simultaneously on both our flanks and our rear. And on their repulse the 46th Native Infantry attacked the guns in front. Some of them are said to have fallen within 25 paces of the guns. Nearly all their ill-gotten wealth fell into the hands of our troops.

4. After the affair of the 12th the Sealkote mutineers fell back, but on the next day again attempted the passage of the Ravee in the same place. Finding the river guarded, unwilling to retire, and unable to advance, they took possession of an island. Here many of them left the main body

and attempted to escape in small parties, but were intercepted and killed or captured. On the morning of the 16th Brigadier-General Nicholson attacked the main body in their position on the island, and destroyed them with the loss of 4 men wounded. In the previous affair of the 12th we had 12 men killed and 30 wounded. Thus at an aggregate loss of 46 soldiers, 12 of whom only lost their lives, Brigadier-General Nicholson disposed of a regiment of Native Infantry and a wing of Regular Cavalry, thus giving practicable evidence of what can be accomplished by a really efficient commander.

Beneficial effects of defeat of the Siálkot mutineers.

5. The importance of this affair is very considerable. Its effect on the country at large will be beneficial. But its main result consists in the loss which has been directly or indirectly inflicted on the general cause of the mutineers in Hindostan, as well as in the Punjab.

6. The Sealkote mutineers, encouraged by the success of those at Jalundhur, evidently intended to sweep across the country, picking up on their route the 2nd Irregular Cavalry at Gordaspoor, with whom they had an understanding; the 4th Native Infantry at Noorpoor and Kangra; and probably many of the disarmed sepoys of the 33rd, 35th and 59th at Jalundhur and Umritsur; and would probably have reached Delhy with 3 or 4,000 good native soldiers, to the infinite encouragement of the insurgents in that city; whereas, as the matter now stands, full a thousand mutineers have been destroyed, and all the disarmed soldiers will be awed by their fate.

Comparison between the proceedings of Brigadier-General Nicholson and Brigadier Johnstone, to the advantage of the former.

7. Such are the different results which attend the actions of a capable and of an incapable commander. It cannot be said that these different results arose from the different circumstances in which Brigadier-General Nicholson and Brigadier Johnstone were placed. The task before the latter officer was of the simplest and easiest character. He had only to pursue and overtake the mutineers of Jalundhur before they could cross the Sutledge. The distance was only 25 miles the river in their front was deep, broad and rapid, and the facilities for crossing consisted of three boats.

Injury to British interests from the junction of the Jullundur and Rohilkhand Troops with the insurgents at Delhi.

8. The injury which the junction of the Jalundhur and Rohilkund Troops with the insurgents at Delhy has caused to British interests it would be difficult to over-estimate. The Chief Commissioner believes that but for their arrival the city would long ago have been in our possession. It was not merely the material addition which the insurgents gained, which proved of so much importance, though even in that light it was of great value. But the almost triumphant advance of these large bodies of troops showed to the insurgents that the British Government were nearly powerless over wide and important tracts of country. The moral influence of such a circumstance must have been very great. And that such was the effect of our mistakes must be evident when it is considered that the most resolute and powerful attacks on our troops invariably followed the accession of each reinforcement to the enemy. As a spy heard them remark after one of their defeats—"We are continually gaining aid, while the English get none: we may be often beaten, but in the end we are sure to win."

Failure of General Hewitt to intercept the Rohilkhand mutineers.

9. The Chief Commissioner believes that in some quarters it is conceived that General Hewitt had not the means of intercepting or molesting the Rohilkund mutineers. But such assuredly was not the case. Our people at Merutt were in an entrenched post, defended by heavy guns. Under such circumstances it must be obvious that a few men might have held the place with perfect safety against large numbers. Indeed, it was so strong that the Rohilkund mutineers would not even approach it.

Ease with which he might have done so.

10. General Hewitt might well have spared at least half the 1,400 men under his command. Such a body under an enterprizing and efficient officer would have prevented the mutineers from ever crossing the Ganges; and even under the supposition that they had crossed previous to his arrival, which was almost impossible, would have harassed and impeded their march throughout the whole line of their route. So that it is only reasonable to suppose that not half the number would have reached their destination. Encumbered with plunder, rapid movement was impracticable. I am directed to annex extract

of a letter from an officer who was at Merutt during this very time and volunteered to go against the Rohilkund insurgents.

11. It may be urged that the state of the country would not admit of the movement of such a small body of our troops. But this is a mere fallacy. The state of the country was mainly, if not entirely, the result of our inaction. The success of the Ghorkas in Saharunpoor, that of the Volunteers round Merutt, prove, if proof were wanting, that a very small body of disciplined troops may move anywhere with perfect impunity. But the real fact is that half the population round Merutt consists of peaceful and industrious races, who would only have been too happy to have seconded our efforts.

Tranquillity of the Punjab.

Reinforcements for Delhi.

12. In the Punjab everything still continues tranquil, and we are making every effort still further to reinforce the Army before Delhy, though we can scarcely do so with safety. But the destruction of the 14th and 46th Regiments of Native Infantry, and the circumstance that we have now only the Hindostanee Cavalry and disarmed Infantry Regiments to guard, encourages the Chief Commissioner to run some risk.

Severe fight at Delhi on the 15th July.

Brigadier Chamberlain among the wounded.

13. On the 15th there appears to have been a very severe fight before Delhy. The particulars have not been received; but it is known that Brigadier Chamberlain and 9 officers have been wounded and that the enemy are considered to have suffered more than in any previous engagement. There can be no doubt, then, that our army requires reinforcements, and that we should send every man we can spare.

News from down country.

14. No further news has been received of the approach of Sir H. M. Wheeler; but we have heard that up to the 3rd of July Lucknow and Cawnpoor were safe.

Letters from the Supreme Government have been received up to the 19th ultimo.

Disarming of the 39th Native Infantry at Dera Ismail Khan.

15. On the 15th the 39th Native Infantry were disarmed at Dera Ismail Khan by Colonel MacDonald, their Commanding Officer, with the aid of the Punjab Irregular Force at that station consisting of 4 guns, some 300 Military

Police, and the newly raised Mounted Levies. The whole number could not have exceeded that of the 39th Native Infantry. This regiment had been stationed at Jhelum with the 14th Native Infantry and had lately left that place for Dera Ismail Khan. Some 33 men of the former regiment in charge of the heavy baggage of the regiment at Jhelum made common cause with the 14th on the 7th instant. And since that event the 39th Native Infantry must have been more inclined to break out than before. The particular circumstances which induced Colonel MacDonald to disarm the regiment are not known.

Disarming of Purbias in the 3rd Sikhs at Bannu.

16. A day or two previous to the disarming of the 39th Native Infantry at Dera Ismail Khan, Captain Renny, Commanding the 3rd Sikhs at Bunnoo, discovered that the Poorbeahs of his regiment had entered into a conspiracy to rise and seize the fort and murder their officers. They have all been disarmed.

Assistance rendered by Mr. Frere, Commissioner in Sind.

17. The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of acknowledging the great assistance he has received from Mr. Frere, the Commissioner of Sinde. This officer has been unwearied in his efforts to assist in strengthening the administration of the Punjab and enable the Chief Commissioner to reinforce the Army before Delhy. Already we have received from Sinde nearly 600 of the 1st B. Fusiliers and the Belooch Battalion.

ENCLOSURE TO 121.

Extract from the letter referred to in paragraph 10 ante,—dated Meerutt, 12th July 1857.

Strength of the Meerut garrison when the Bareilly Brigade crossed the river at Garhmukhtesar.

I RECEIVED your letter asking for information about the troops which were present at the time the Bareilly Brigade crossed the river at Goormuktesur. As far as I can ascertain the numbers are as follows :—

		Present.	*In hospital.*	*Effective.*
Artillery	...	372	30	332
Dragoons	...	440	40	400
Rifles	...	386	45	341

Besides these there were—

European Volunteers	...	...	... 100
and of Native Troops—			
4th Light Cavalry	...	200	
3rd ,, ,,	...	70	
11th Native Infantry	...	60	
Craigie's new levies	...	30	
Total	...	360	
Total Natives	...	360	Europeans 1,073

I am not quite certain that the numbers in hospital are exact, but I am over the mark if anything, as some of the rifles in hospital on that day had come in wounded from the fights on the Hindun. The rebels arrived at Tigree, two miles from the ghat, on Friday, the 19th; on Saturday, the 20th, they commenced preparations for crossing, commenced crossing on Sunday morning, the 21st, and were five days crossing, and then halted a day or two before they started again for Hauper. The Artillery officers here told me they could have taken out 10 field guns and 6 heavy guns, and then there would have been a number of heavy guns left for the protection of this station. No troops left Meerutt for Delhi at the time the Bareilly rebels crossed, nor have any left since; and my opinion is, I have no hesitation whatever in saying, that had a move been made with 500 men and 6 guns from this, not a man would or could ever have crossed the river, and that had we attacked them at Babooghur we could not fail to have given them a tremendous pounding. **Probability of success if the mutineers had been attacked from Meerut.**

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122. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 192—3013, dated 23rd July 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of the Dehlee news of 22nd July.

ENCLOSURE TO 122.

THE Bareilly mutineers accused the 54th of shirking duty, and said that the 54th sit at ease and count their money. **Delhi news, 22nd July 1857.**

After much wrangling, it was at last settled that four regiments should go out daily, and every regiment should take its share of the fighting. The mutineers inside Dehlee know they have no chance of their lives. They feel that the British will take retribution. Some sowars of the 9th Irregulars (70 in number) have deserted from Alleepoor and Soneeput. The firing on both sides is very slack. The force was called out today, but there was no fighting.

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123. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 29, dated Lahore, 23rd July 1857.*

IN continuation of my despatch No. 28* of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to make the following report.

*121 (page 218).

Tranquillity in the Punjab, except on the Yusafzai border.

2. In the Punjab all continues quiet. A Moulvee, however, with a body of followers had come down from Swat two days ago, and occupied Narinjee, a well known village on the Eusufzai border, which we were obliged to punish early last year. Major Vaughan, with the 5th Punjab Infantry and some Mooltanee and Police Cavalry, had moved out against the enemy.

Refuge of a party of Siálkot mutineers in Jammu territory.

3. I have already given an account of the fate of the majority of the Sealkote mutineers. A considerable number, finding no safety in British territory, took refuge in Jusrouta, a hill tract which adjoins Jummoo and forms a part of the Maharaja's country. His people have been called on to give them up, which the Chief Commissioner anticipates they will do.

Report of Captain R. Lawrence on measures taken at Siálkot.

4. Annexed is an interesting report by Captain Lawrence giving an account of the measures which he and Captain Cripps carried out during their short deputation to Sealkote. Both officers appear to have acted with much judgment and vigour. And the salutary examples which they made on the

spot had the effect of restoring peace and order. There appears to be but one opinion of the justice which overtook the Ressaldar and Soobadar of the organized Police, and the Jail Darogha.

Conduct of the wing of the 9th Cavalry at Siálkot.

5. The conduct of the mutineers, from the details which have come to light, appears to have been marked by extraordinary deliberation and system. Through the whole affair the troopers of the wing of the 9th Cavalry were the moving spirits. Nearly all the murders were perpetrated by them. They took post in small parties on the bridges and at other points leading direct from the cantonment to the fort, with the view of intercepting those who they foresaw would fly in that direction. How so many officers escaped seems to have been most providential. Among the enclosures will be found a letter from Dr. Butler of the 9th Cavalry giving a graphic account of the escape of his family.

Escape of Dr. Butler, 9th Cavalry.

Considerate treatment received by Colonel Farquharson and Captain Caulfield from the mutineers.

6. Colonel Farquharson and Captain Caulfield of the 46th were kept in confinement during the whole day of the mutiny, and finally allowed to escape. The mutineers appear to have regarded both officers with much consideration. On parting with them several of the men shed tears, touched their feet, the most respectful mode of native salutation, and deplored the separation between them. On being urged not to join in the mutiny, they said they could not avoid doing so. They must fight for the general cause. So assured were the mutineers generally of success that they offered to secure Colonel Farquharson Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and a residence in the hills, if he would make common cause with them, and retain his command. When he refused they made a similar offer to Captain Caulfield on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

Conduct of Havildar Mirwan Singh, 9th Cavalry.

7. One of the 9th Cavalry, Havildar Mirwan Singh, awoke Colonel Campbell, the Commanding Officer of the corps, on the morning of the mutiny and urged him to escape at once, or he would be murdered. This man led one of the attacks on the guns and fought with great desperation. Failing to shoot a horse artilleryman with his pistol, he hurled the

weapon with so strong an arm and so true an aim as to knock out several of his opponent's teeth and bring him to the ground.

Siálkot mutineers joined by Hindustani servants.

8. The rebels were accompanied by nearly all the Hindostanee servants in cantonments. Khitmutgars, syces, grass-cutters, bazaar people, all appear to have joined them.

Activity of Brigadier-General Nicholson.

9. Brigadier-General Nicholson received the news of the outbreak about 3 on the morning of the 11th. He instantly disarmed the left wing of the 9th Cavalry which formed a part of the Moveable Column and marched to intercept the mutineers.

Fighting at Delhi on the 17th July 1857.

10. On the 17th instant another sharp conflict took place at Delhy, in which, though the enemy were defeated, our loss was considerable. In the three attacks of the 11th, 15th and 17th we must have lost full 500 men killed and wounded,—a number which our small force could ill afford.

Succession of Brigadier-General Wilson to the command of the Delhi Force *vice* General Reed.

Application for reinforcements.

11. On the following day Brigadier-General Wilson succeeded to the command consequent on General Reed's retirement from sickness. General Wilson telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner for further reinforcements. Copy of his letter of the 18th and of the Chief Commissioner's reply is herewith annexed. From his account, as well as from other sources, it is clear that our troops are in a very critical situation. Their numbers have been largely reduced by war and sickness; and the season is now approaching when they must be expected to suffer still more from the latter cause.

Importance of maintaining our position at Delhi.

12. It is obvious to the Chief Commissioner that we must maintain our position at Delhy at all risk. The present struggle must be fought out on that spot. To retreat would be fatal. The troops would be destroyed; and even the Punjab would be invaded and forced into insurrection. On the other hand, though we have at present lost the opportunity of taking Delhy, our troops, if well handled, can maintain their ground. We can afford them aid. And ere long it is to be hoped that reinforcements from below will be approaching; while the

mutineers have probably received all that they can hope for. During the rains the Gwalior Troops, if so disposed, can scarce cross the Chumbul.

Assurance of Sir John Lawrence that every available man will be sent to Delhi.

13. The Governor-General in Council will perceive that we have arranged to send down 4,200 men, of whom 1,300 are Europeans, more than half of whom will be at Delhy within the next 15 days. His Lordship may depend on the Chief Commissioner's assurance that every man that can be possibly spared shall be sent. We must guard against insurrection; we need do no more, except on the frontier; for, as has already been stated, if we fail at Delhy, we cannot hope to hold the Punjab.

Opinion of Sir John Lawrence that the frontier must be abandoned if more European Troops are needed at Delhi.

14. If more European Troops should still be necessary, no resource will then remain but to abandon the frontier, to resign Peshawur and Kohat, and send down the regiments now stationed in these districts. It will be vain to attempt to retain the Trans-Indus border while we lose the interior of the Punjab. We cannot hold the latter and succour the Army before Delhy. It is our bounden duty, and our true policy, to maintain the life and death struggle at Delhy to the last. Such is the course which the Chief Commissioner means to adopt.

Lord Canning's private letter* dated June 29th.
Mr. Edmonstone's letter No. 172, dated June 29th (97, page 164).
Mr. Edmonstone's telegraphic despatch No. 4,* dated July 3rd.

* Not traceable in the Punjab records.

News from down country.

Cawnpore massacre.

15. The latest news from Calcutta are the dates marginally noted. The Chief Commissioner understood that on the 30th ultimo a brigade of three European Regiments and a few guns and some cavalry would march from Allahabad to relieve Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpoor. But from a letter from Sir Henry Lawrence of the 27th it would appear that Cawnpoor capitulated three days previously, when the General and all his troops were basely and treacherously destroyed. Since then some Seikh sepoys who had arrived at Amballah from Calcutta affirm that on the 29th ultimo Sir Hugh Wheeler had reached Lucknow.

News from Agra of unsuccessful attack on Neemuch Force.

16. By a letter of the 7th of July from Mr. Muir at Agra we have heard that on the 5th we attacked the Neemuch Force close to that city. Our troops consisted of the 3rd Europeans (650 men), some guns, and a few Volunteer Cavalry and the Ulwur and Kerowly Contingents. The latter utterly failed or mutinied. Our troops fought successfully until the ammunition of the Artillery failed, when they retired with some loss.

Proposed co-operation of a force from the left bank of the Jumna against Delhi.

17. The Chief Commissioner much fears that under these circumstances the troops moving from Allahabad will have ample employment and will hardly be able to advance so far as the Jumna. At the same time he trusts that, if possible, this may be attempted. A brigade advancing up the Gangetic Doab would produce great results. It could obtain guns at Merutt, and might then co-operate from the left bank of the Jumna with great effect against Delhy.

Detail of the European Troops left in the Punjab.

18. After the march of the reinforcements for Delhy the European Infantry in the Punjab will in round numbers stand as follows :—

Peshawur ...	... 2,400	
Ferozepoor ...	... 300	
Mooltan ...	... 500*	
Jalundhur ...	... 200	
Rawulpindi and Jhelum	... 240	
Lahore and Meean Meer	... 800	
Umritsur ...	... 200	
Moveable Column ...	... 400	
	——	5,040

Detail of the new Native Regiments in the Punjab.

19. The Chief Commissioner has this day directed that the four new companies of 14 regiments of Punjab, Seikh Infantry and Police, be formed into seven new regiments of Infantry, to each of which two companies shall be added,

*NOTE.—300 on their way from Kurrachee and not expected for another month.

thus making seven additional regiments of 10 companies each. We shall then have the following troops available by October next :—

Punjab Infantry	...	...	20 regiments.
Seikh Infantry	...	...	4 „
Guides ...	...	...	1 regiment.
Police Battalions	...	...	7 = 32

Taking each regiment and battalion at 800 men, this will give 25,600 bayonets and with non-commissioned officers 29,440.

In addition to this force of Native Infantry, we shall have the following disciplined Levies fit to be embodied into regiments :—

At Gordaspoor	...	... 400	
„ Sealkote	...	... 400	
„ Goojranwala	...	... 300	
„ Jhelum	...	... 300	
„ Futtehpoor Gogera		... 300	
		——	1,700

of which more than half are already fairly drilled soldiers able to control the country. These troops do not include the Levies which have been raised for service in Sirsah, Hansi and Hissar, nor the Mounted Levies, nor the Irregular Footmen, which probably amount to 8,000 men in all. In my next despatch an approximate return of these shall be given.

20. The Chief Commissioner calculates that with great care and economy we have money to last until the end of September ; but unless Delhy shall have fallen by that time we shall then be utterly without funds, exclusive of such sums as we may be able to borrow. It is therefore to be hoped that the Supreme Government will take measures to supply our wants before that date. Without money it will be impossible to maintain our position before Delhy or the occupation of the Punjab. If very successful in raising loans we may be able to manage for October, but this is uncertain. Next to European Troops money is our most urgent want. Financial situation.

21. Copy of the last news-letter from Delhy dated the 18th instant is enclosed. Delhi news of 18th instant.

Departure of General Nicholson with troops to Delhi.

22. Brigadier-General Nicholson accompanies the troops to Delhy. He marched from Umritsur this morning with Her Majesty's 52nd and a battery of 9 pounders.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 123.

From Brigader-General A. WILSON, Commanding Dehli Field Force, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—dated Camp before Dehli, 18th July 1857.

Assumption of command of Delhi Field Force by Brigadier-General A. Wilson.

1. The command of the Dehli Field Force having been made over to me by Major-General Reed, who has been obliged to leave on medical certificate, I wish to acquaint you as briefly as possible with our present position here.

Strength of force before Delhi.

Strength of insurgents.

2. I have consulted with Colonel Baird Smith, the Chief Engineer with the force, and we have both come to the conclusion that any attempt now to assault the city of Dehli must end in our defeat and disaster. The force consists at present, exclusive of Cavalry and Artillery, of 2,200 Europeans and 1,500 Natives, or a total of 3,700 bayonets; while the insurgents are numberless, having been reinforced by the mutinous regiments from every quarter. They are in a perfect state of preparation, with strong defences and well equipped. In fact, this force is, and has been ever since we arrived here, "besieged" rather than "besiegers." The insurgents have attacked our position twenty different times, and this day they are out again, making their twenty-first attack. It is true they have been invariably driven back, but we have lost a great many men in doing so in killed and wounded, and from the season of the year to which the men are exposed we must expect great sickness in camp. I have determined to hold the position we now have to the last, as I consider it of the utmost importance to keep the insurgents now in Dehli from overrunning the country or turning their arms towards the reinforcements coming up from below. To enable me, however, to hold this position I must be *strongly* reinforced, and that *speedily*. I hear there is no chance of relief from

Determination of General Wilson to hold the position before Delhi to the last.

Necessity for strong reinforcements.

the forces collecting below, as their attention has been diverted towards Oude. I therefore earnestly call upon you to send me, as quickly as possible, such support as you can from the Punjab,—a complete European Regiment if possible, and one or two Seikh or Punjabee Regiments.

3. I candidly tell you that unless speedily reinforced this force will soon be so reduced by casualties and sickness that nothing will be left but a retreat to Kurnaul. The disasters attending such an unfortunate proceeding I cannot calculate.

Probability of retreat to Karnál, failing reinforcements.

4. May I request an immediate reply by telegraph stating what aid in reinforcements you can afford me, and when I may expect them to join my camp.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 123.

Telegram from Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, *Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Brigadier-General A.* WILSON, *Dehlie,—dated Lahore, 21st July 1857.*

I HAVE received yours of the 18th.* We can send you off at once seventeen hundred men: thus Her Majesty's 52nd, six hundred; Military Police, four hundred; Kumaoon Battalion, four hundred; Multanee Horse, two hundred; 9-Pounder Battery, one hundred. These to be followed up by some two thousand more. I will write by post. Why not get a portion of the Merutt Force?

Reinforcements promised by Sir John Lawrence.

*Enclosure (1) to 123 (page 230).

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 123.

From A. BRANDRETH, *Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Brigadier-General A.* WILSON, *Commanding Dehlie Field Force,—dated Lahore, 22nd July 1857.*

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter† of the 18th instant explaining the state

†Enclosure (1) to 123 (page 230).

of our troops and that of the insurgents before Dehlie and calling for reinforcements.

Detail of reinforcements *en route* to Delhi.

2. The following troops are now on their way to Dehlie or will immediately march:—The Kumaoon Battalion about 400 strong, which has passed Lodhianah, and ought to be at Dehlie by the 4th or 5th of August; Her Majesty's 52nd from the Moveable Column now at Umritsur, 600 bayonets; Military Police, about 400 bayonets; Multani Horse, 200; and a 9-Pounder Battery. All these troops should be at Dehlie before the 15th of August, and in an emergency might make double marches. Brigadier-General Nicholson will command this force.

Kumaoon Battalion	400	
Her Majesty's 52nd	600	
Police Infantry ...	400	
Multani Horse ...	200	
9-Pounder Battery ...	100	
		1,700

Further reinforcements promised.

3. The Chief Commissioner further proposes to despatch the troops marginally noted as quickly as possible, and all or nearly all can be at Dehlie by the end of August, some of them a good deal earlier. The 2nd Punjab Infantry and wing of Her Majesty's 61st ought to be there by the 15th proximo. The former is now on its way from Multan to Ferozepoor. The 61st is at Ferozepoor, from whence it will march on the arrival of the detachment of the B. Fusiliers which left this place last night. The wing of the Belooch Battalion has not yet left Multan, but orders for its march have been despatched.

2nd Punjab Infantry	700	
Her Majesty's 61st ..	400	
Wing of Belooch Battalion ...	400	
4th Punjab Infantry	600	
2 Companies of Her Majesty's 8th ...	200	
Detachment of 4th Seikhs ...	100	
Dawes' Troop H. A.	100	
		2,500

The 4th Punjab Regiment is at Peshawur and will march in two or three days. It can hardly be at Dehlie before the end of August. The two companies of Her Majesty's 8th are holding Jalundhur and Phillour, and cannot be spared until relieved by a detachment of Her Majesty's 24th now on its way from Rawulpindee. Rothney's Seikhs are at Lodhianah and will join Brigadier-General Nicholson *en route*. Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes' Troop will be sent or not, as you may

desire. It is believed that light guns are not required at Dehlie.

4. All these troops are of excellent quality, fully equal, if not superior, to any that the insurgents can bring against them and comprise a force of 4,200 men.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 123.

From Captain R. C. LAWRENCE, Captain of Police, Lahore Division, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—dated Lahore, 18th July 1857.

Proceedings of Captain R. Lawrence at Siálkot.

WITH reference to your letter No. 2431 of the 11th instant, directing me to proceed to Sealkote and, in conjunction with Captain Cripps, try and punish all persons who may have taken any active part with the mutineers, or who may have been engaged in acts of plunder at that station, I have the honor to report as follows.

Description of state of affairs at Siálkot.

2. Captain Cripps and myself arrived at Sealkote on Sunday morning, the 12th instant. We found the whole European community in the fort, and great alarm still pervaded all classes. The station presented a sad scene of desolation. The kutchery had been burnt and all records destroyed; the jail partly unroofed and otherwise damaged; Mr. Monckton's own house completely looted—doors, windows, &c., carried away. In the cantonment every house was looted, but little or no injury has been done to either public or private buildings. The Sudder Bazaar has been partially plundered and burnt down. The Parsee merchants have suffered considerably. Not so the Mahomedan merchants* residing in the bazaar. The shops of these men appear to have been respected. They declare that their money and other valuables have been carried away, but this assertion I do not entirely credit. The officers of the station appear to doubt their honesty, but there was nothing tangible against them, and my brief stay at Sealkote did not permit of any lengthened enquiry. I would

*Nubbee Buksh and others.

recommend, however, that the attention of the Deputy Commissioner be drawn towards them and their proceedings.

Station of Siálkot plundered by villagers on departure of mutineers.

3. The mutineers marched out of the station about 1 P.M. on the day of the outbreak, from which time until the following morning the houses and property were left to the mercy of plunderers from the neighbouring villages. These men fully availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. The following morning detachments from the levies in the fort were sent to clear the cantonments of plunderers. This was soon effected, and 24 of them were shot in the act of plundering. Had this measure been carried out on the previous evening, much property would have been saved. It is true that Mr. Monckton ordered the Ressaldar of the Mounted Police to clear the cantonment with his sowars, but no European officer was deputed to see the order carried out, and in consequence it was never done.

Cantonments cleared of plunderers.

Collusion of Rasaldar of Mounted Police and Subedar of Jail Guard with mutineers.

4. The Deputy Commissioner accused the Ressaldar of the Mounted Police and the Soobadar Commanding the Jail Guard of collusion with the mutineers, and with the grossest neglect of duty. On enquiry the conduct of the Jail Darogha appeared to me most suspicious. I therefore ordered him at once into confinement, and proceeded to investigate his conduct and that of the Ressaldar and Soobadar. After a somewhat lengthened enquiry it was clearly proved that the Soobadar of the Guard and the Jail Darogha had a good understanding with the mutineers of the 9th Cavalry, and that they opened the jail gates and let loose the prisoners without even a show of resistance. The guard* was not a strong one, but it was more than sufficient to have resisted the force brought against the jail, which merely consisted of from 40 to 50 sowars of the 9th Cavalry, attended by the Mounted Police under Ressaldar Runjeet Singh.

* 1 Soobadar.
3 Havildars.
2 Naiks.
30 Sepoys.

Conduct of Jail Darogha.

5. The Darogha was a Hindoostanee, as were also most of the Jail Burkundazes. Not a blow was struck, or an effort made to save the place. It appears that for the last month or

two the men of the 9th Cavalry have been in the habit of visiting and smoking with the Darogha at the jail. No doubt matters were arranged during these interviews and the Soobadar was won over to assist.

Conduct of Subedar of Jail Guard.

6. After the release of the prisoners the Ressaldar withdrew his men to the lines, the Soobadar his guard to the treasury, where Burkundazes alone were stationed. Had the Soobadar possessed a spark of loyalty or honesty, he might here in a measure have retrieved himself. You know the plan for all treasuries in the Punjab. They are in fact small forts, capable of defence by a small party against anything but artillery. Sad to say the Soobadar here added to his cowardice and treachery. On the appearance of three or four companies of the 46th and a party of the 9th Cavalry, he gave up the place without striking a blow.

Cenduct of Rasaldar of Mounted Police.

7. The Ressaldar of the Mounted Police had been directed by Mr. Monckton, in the event of any disturbance, to at once bring the Ressala to his house, distant but a stone's throw. This order was reiterated on the evening previous to the outbreak. The Ressaldar totally disregarded this order. He never went near the Deputy Commissioner until some hours after the mutineers had left the station. Early on the morning of the same day three or five of the 9th Light Cavalry proceeded at once to the lines of the Mounted Police, where they were allowed to remain in conversation with the Ressaldar and others until more arrived, when the Ressaldar marched with all his men (30) to the jail in company with the 9th Cavalry. The conduct of this man is inexplicable. He bore an excellent character, and was perhaps the last man in the mounted force whom I would have suspected of such conduct. I can only imagine that he was corrupted by four or five designing Hindoostanee scoundrels in the Ressala. This Ressala was unfortunately situated. The lines formed a part of the Deputy Commissioner's compound; a number of Hindoostanees were entertained on its formation, and these men were intimately connected with the Deputy Commissioner's chuprassies, several of whom have proved great scoundrels, and went off with the

mutineers. The sowars appear to have taken no active part in the mutiny, but I grieve to say that there was not found one man amongst them sufficiently loyal and brave to strike a blow in our cause. The Missionary, Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child, were murdered not a quarter of a mile from their lines. The Ressaldar's own defence would have condemned him. The Jamadar and men merely pleaded the Ressaldar's orders, which were that they should remain quiet. I hanged the Ressaldar within quarter of an hour of the conclusion of his trial. The Jamadar I sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment with labour, and the remainder of the petty officers and men to imprisonment, or discharge, with confiscation of property, according as each case appeared to demand. The Soobadar and the Jail Darogha were also executed at the same time.

Rasaldar tried and hanged. Others punished.

Subedar and Jail Darogha executed.

8. Previous to our arrival at Sealkote the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. McMahon, had issued a proclamation to the effect that unless plundered property was given up within 24 hours the lambardars of villages would be seized and hung. If property was given up within that period, they would be let off. This promise which had been accepted in all faith by the lumberdars, and which had induced them to make every exertion for the recovery of property, prevented me from proceeding with the utmost severity against them. Property of every description was poured in from the surrounding villages. Large quantities were nightly thrown out on the roads. The greatest alarm prevailed. Another reason which induced me to refrain from the execution of these men was the fact that in no instance had insult or violence been offered to any of the fugitives from Sealkote, several of whom took refuge in the neighbouring villages, and were most kindly and hospitably received, and assisted in every way. I contented myself, therefore, with fining the different villages in which plundered property was found, according to their ability to pay. This I ascertained, as far as practicable, with the assistance of the Extra Assistant Kaim Ali. The total amount of fines levied is Rs. 7,500, which I beg to recommend be made available for the relief of the sufferers at Sealkote. The headmen of the villages were in most cases deprived of their *pachotra* rights

Return of plundered property by villagers.

Villagers fined.

for one year. I should also mention that six bad cases were selected, and the parties concerned in them were executed.

Misconduct of Siálkot Cantonment Police.

9. The Cantonment Police proved themselves utterly useless: out of 50 Burkundazes 40 ran away. They were chiefly Hindoostanees. The Kotwal himself bolted on the first alarm, and was not seen again for a day or two. I directed his discharge and requested Captain Chambers to appoint a Punjabee in his place, and to entertain Punjabee Burkundazes.

Dismissal of Kotwal and entertainment of Punjabis.

Misconduct of Jail officials.

10. Most of the Jail Burkundazes had run away. Such Duffadars as were present, and had been so on the day of the outbreak, I discharged. Almost every Native official in the Sealkote District is an Hindoostanee. The Kotwal (an Hindoostanee) had obtained two months' leave, but was present at the station. I desired Mr. McMahon to send this man into Lahore with instructions to report himself on arrival to the Commissioner of the Division. I strongly recommend that he be not allowed to return to Sealkote. His *locum tenens* is a Punjabee and appears in every way fit for the post.

Predominance of Hindustanis among the Amlah at Siálkot.

The whole of the Sudder Amla are Hindoostanees. They seem in their way to be very good men. They worked hard and willingly during my stay at Sealkote. I would recommend, however, that natives of the Punjab be gradually substituted for them.

Good conduct of Siálkot townspeople.

11. I have much pleasure in stating that the Sealkote townspeople behaved very well during the late trying occasion. They offered no molestation to the fugitives, and very generally abstained from plunder. Further, they assisted the fugitives by at once answering all demands for provisions, &c.

Good service of newly raised levy under Lieutenant Stewart.

12. The newly raised levy under Lieutenant Stewart did good service. On the day of the outbreak they were anxious to be led against the mutineers, or rather to be allowed to harass them on their retreat. They are a remarkable fine body of men and would do good service anywhere. I authorized Lieutenant Stewart to give the rank of Soobadar to the head

man of the levy. He is a jageerdar and a man of influence, and has done excellent service since the levy was raised. I beg the favor of your soliciting the Chief Commissioner to confirm his rank.

Rewards to three men of the 9th Cavalry for good behaviour.

13. I rewarded three men of the 9th Cavalry with 100 rupees a piece in acknowledgment of their good behaviour, two of them having brought in European children on their horses. Their merits will doubtless be brought forward by the Military authorities. I awarded them these small sums as compensation for their loss of kit, &c., whilst serving us.

Rewards for apprehension of notorious offenders.

14. I offered rewards for the apprehension of a few notorious offenders, amongst the worst of whom was a Jemadar and two chuprassies on the Deputy Commissioner's establishment. One of these men it is believed consummated the murder of the unfortunate Missionary, his wife and child. For his apprehension I offered a reward of 1,000 rupees. The Jemadar gave himself up on the third day after the mutineers left. He had been inciting the released prisoners to plunder his master's house. He was executed previous to my leaving Sealkote.

Execution of the Deputy Commissioner's Jamadar.

Assistance afforded to Captain Lawrence by the District staff.

15. In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the assistance which was afforded me by Captain Cripps, the Deputy Commissioner of Goojranwalla, without whose aid I could scarcely have accomplished the work for which you deputed me to Sealkote. Mr. Monckton and his Assistant, Lieutenant McMahon, freely afforded every information and assistance in their power.

Abstract of cases tried at Siálkot.

16. I annex an abstract of the cases, amounting to 251, disposed of by Captain Cripps and myself. The misls in the different cases are forwarded under a separate cover.

Shot	24
Hanged	10
Imprisoned	8
Dismissed from service	22
Flogged	109
Number of villages fined	27
Acquitted	51
Total ...	251

ENCLOSURE (5) TO 123.

From Dr. J. H. BUTLER, 9th Cavalry, Sealkote, to Lieutenant McMAHON, Assistant Commissioner, Sealkote,—demi-official dated 11th July 1857.

Account by Dr. J. H. Butler, 9th Cavalry, of the experiences of himself and his family at Siálkot.

YOU ask me to give you some particulars of the disastrous occurrences of the morning of the 9th, which to the best of my recollection I will now attempt to describe exactly what I observed. The condition of my family and self from 4½ A.M. until 8 P.M. was one that beggars description. At about 4½ A.M. I was called by one of my servants rushing into my bedroom and calling out: "Sahib! Sahib! juldee utho, sowar log bunduk chalate, aur pultun bigra hua." As quickly as possible I dressed myself and called up all the family, armed myself and went to the verandah to see what was going on. I then saw several sowars riding about, some leisurely, others furiously, and heard pistol shots in several places; waited, momentarily expecting some intimation from the authorities as to what course was best to be pursued. Residing with Dr. Saunders, the Quartermaster of the 9th Cavalry, we had previously arranged in case of an outbreak that our carriages should be immediately got ready and our families conveyed to the fort. This was done, and some of the few things we had pre-determined to take with us were put into the carriage, but before putting our families into them Dr. Saunders mounted his horse and rode down to the Cavalry Mess House about 300 yards distant, where he met three sowars. He asked them what was going on in the lines. They merely replied "Bhag jao," and proceeded on their way. I was standing in the verandah and watched them; so soon as they arrived at the gate of our compound they consulted together for a minute or so, then turned their horses' heads and went in an opposite direction. At this period there were two or three parties of sowars who rode in the direction of the 46th Native Infantry and others apparently patrolling the station at all the turnings. About half an hour elapsed from the time I came out to the moment when things had progressed so far. A pistol shot was heard to our extreme left, when some of our servants (most of

Experiences of Dr. Butler and his family at Siálkot.

whom were congregated in front of our house) said: "There is the Doctor Sahib's buggy coming." I looked in that direction and saw Miss Graham coming in the buggy apparently alone, screaming and crying most piteously. I helped her to alight. The pistol shot I had heard was fired by a trooper (she afterwards told me) who rode after them, passed her side of the buggy and went round to her poor father's and shot him. She told me the sowars had possession of the bridges along the road to the fort. I assisted in taking her father's body out of the buggy and had it placed in one of the verandahs of the servants' houses, and then we determined upon not venturing out in that direction. I knew not in fact what to do. At this juncture we were joined by Mr. Garrad, the Veterinary Surgeon, who came up in good spirits and said he thought only a few of the troopers had gone, and we were told that the Brigadier with some one else had gone down in his buggy to the Cavalry Lines. This was untrue. Sowars were riding hither and thither, passing our compound, and taking no notice of us; frequent pistol shots were heard. We had heard that in case of an outbreak a picquet of Irregular Cavalry were to move up and protect us in escaping to the fort, and were anxiously looking out for this picquet. Moments passed on. Our compound gate to the extreme right was closed, that to the left was open. A sowar now rode in front of our compound, entered and came opposite the door, carbine in hand, pointed it to the servants and directed them, at the peril of their lives, not to remain in the compound, and desired the coachman to take the carriage to the lines. On the approach of the sowar, our servants persuaded us to go into the house and to shut the doors, as the "pultun" was coming down. This we did, and there being three of us all armed with revolvers, we determined upon defending our lives to the last.

There were now with us two native servants (females), and the members of our families numbered 10, besides Miss Graham. About 10 minutes elapsed from the time of the sowar coming into the compound until the arrival of a party of the 46th who were brought up by sound of bugle to do

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their bloody work, which was frustrated only by an overruling and merciful Providence in our case, and the ladies retreated to the bathing-room, but Miss Graham would not remain there. The men of the 46th now were breaking open the doors, and firing as they came along the corridors and into the rooms. On one making his appearance in the bathing-room I pointed my revolver at him; this was not a sepoy, but apparently one of the servants pointing out where we were; for on seeing a pistol and hearing it snap, he cried out: "Sahib log wahan hain, ham nahin jaenge, marne ko moostaid hua." All this time our families were retreating from the bathing-room into the zenan (*sic*) compound and securing themselves in a godown there. Miss Graham on seeing the place left our party to hide in the garden. We all made good our retreat into the godown before the wretches again made their appearance. They were keeping up a constant fire in the rooms and breaking open doors. They burst into the zenan (*sic*) compound and fired at the door. Mr. Garrad standing by my side, in front, aimed and fired, but missed his object—a sepoy of the 46th, with the most fiend-like expression I ever saw. We then thought that we should have more men about us. Instead, however, the men retreated and did not return. From our place of hiding we could hear them calling out to the chowkedar to point us out. He assures us that he replied we had left. I can't tell the painful state of suspense and anxiety we were in from that time till about 11 o'clock, when the chowkedar came in and told us to be quiet, as the sepoys had left the house, but that sowars were frequently coming into the compound to know what had become of us; that now the house was being looted. The yells that ever and anon rose and the crashing noises caused by the plunderers breaking open the wardrobes, almirahs and chests kept us in a constant state of alarm, as we could hear the troopers riding about. The chowkedar said our only security was in keeping quiet, which was no easy task with eight young children, as the least noise might reveal to the villains our hiding place. The chowkedar brought us some chupattees, some stale bread, and a large pitcher of water. In this godown there were most fortunately two small windows;

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the glass of one was broken, and we were able to have some ventilation; but the heat and stench of the place was most trying. The godown adjoining was broken into, and when the magazine was exploded we thought—such was the shock we felt—they had mined the wall and were going to blow it in. When a second magazine was blown up, there was so much noise and riding about that preceded it, we imagined the mutineers had brought the cannon to bear upon the place to induce us to come out to be massacred. The suspense and anxiety was awful. It then occurred to us that the mutineers had blown up the magazine. Soon after this some one looked into the grating of our godown and ran off yelling. We felt sure now that our fate was doomed, feeling sure that the person would go and bring others. Our door was occasionally battered, and then a savage looking man gave it a tremendous blow, but not succeeding, he looked through the grating. I took a steady aim with my revolver and fired. He fell back and groaned, but never spoke more. He was dead before we left. Soon after this occurrence the chowkedar returned, brought us some more water, some fruit, &c., and promised to tell us when all the troops might leave and when it would be safe to venture out. We were not interrupted after the man was shot. Having one child nursed by a native "Dai" who behaved admirably throughout, my wife and myself determined upon making over the child to her protection, she being a Seikhnee. She said she would go out with the chowkedar and remain concealed there until dark enough to proceed to her house. This we did, thinking we might all perish and this little one be saved.

At 7 o'clock in the evening we came out and walked to the fort, distant about 1¼ mile, where we were received by hearty congratulations of many kind friends, for our deaths had been reported.

Such, my dear McMahon, is a faint picture of our horrors on that terrible day. You may judge of our thankfulness to a merciful Providence, who had so shielded us through so much danger. I have subsequently heard that the mutineers

had vowed to take Saunders' life for the part he had taken in the Moonshee case.

Excuse a hurriedly written scrawl.

ENCLOSURE (6) TO 123.

Dehlee news dated 18th July 1857.

(Petition from Dehlee).—I am rejoiced to hear of your safety. There are about 125 maunds of powder in the magazine, and no end of caps, round shot, &c. Grape shot is made every day. New round shot are cast every day, and fresh powder is being made fit for guns, but not for muskets. New swords are being made. Every evening at the Jumma Musjid there is a bazaar held for the sale of arms. Bukhtawur Khan, who was made Commander-in-Chief of all the force, now reverts to his old position as Commander of the Rohilkund Brigade. Two Generals, one of the Cavalry and another of the Infantry, have been appointed. It has been arranged that a force of 12,000 Infantry shall occupy Alleepoor and stop the supplies coming into camp. When the British go out to attack the opportunity will then be taken to attack the camp. So take care and be warned in time. 50 sowars of the Lucknow Irregulars went out to Goorgaon and brought back some tents, pots and pans belonging to the Collector, Mr. Ford. The majority of the rebel army are now encamped outside the Dehlee Gate and in Durriaogunj, and the old Dehlee and Meerut Brigades are inside the city. The spy that was seized is still in arrest, but arrangements are on foot for his release. The other is very ill. I am ready to come into camp, but am more useful I think here. The Neemuch Force at Muthra has sent for some ammunition and a siege train. The King has ordered them to come to Dehlee in the first instance, and that after beating the British Force here their wishes shall be taken into consideration. 600 sowars, 500 Infantry and 3 guns and some treasure came in from Jhansee. The old treasure has all been

Delhi news, 18th July 1857.

spent. Money is being raised by orders on the Nawab of Jhujjur, the Bullubgurh Chief, and the city shroffs. The fanatics, chiefly released convicts under one Talib Allee, are in the Musjid, and Goolzar Allee, a resident of Umroha, with 1,000 budmashes, has his head-quarters in the city. None of the city people have joined the fanatical band, except some few budmashes. The King has composed two couplets expressive of his own state, and the other of the present condition of the British—

> The army surrounds me. I have no peace nor quiet.
> My life alone remains, and that they'll soon destroy.
>
> The Persian hosts and the Russian armies could not prevail against the British, but an impure cartridge has sapped the foundations of their power.

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124. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 193—3036, dated 24th July 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of Delhee news of 22nd July.

ENCLOSURE TO 124.

Delhi news, 22nd July 1857.

(*Sent by Mohi-ood-deen*).—The King has sent an order to the Neemuch Force to bring in from Muthra Munnee Ram, Seth, with a crore of rupees; also to collect the first instalment of the rubbee harvest. Munnee Ram is appointed Fotehdar of the recovered country. The force that was to have gone to Bhagput has received counter-orders. Letters have been addressed to the Rajas of Bhurtpoor and Ulwur soliciting their co-operation and aid. They were sent through General Bukhtawur Khan. The emissary sent to Jhujjur has returned. It is suspected he has come to make excuses for not bringing treasure. There is a force ready to march on Alleepoor to cut off the communications of the British Army. In yesterday's fight (21st) the mutineers suffered very little loss. 50 sowars

(9th Irregulars) from the British Camp came over last night to the enemy; 100 more are ready to desert. Kwajeh Mohumud Bukhsh, Serishtadar, Zilla Goorgaon, has been appointed Tehseeldar of Goorgaon by the King. The treasury is low, and the pay of Native officers has not been disbursed. It is reported in the letters of mahajuns that an European Force has arrived at Futtehgurh. The Neemuch mutineers were yesterday at Pulwul. Delhi news, 22nd July 1857.

(*Deposition of Megh Raj, Hurkarah*) *22nd July*.—Went yesterday into Delhee. The mutineers outside were making preparations for an attack. But a shell fell among them, and a charge was commenced by the British, when the mutineers rushed back into the town. It is reported that a picquet of one hundred sowars with one gun is stationed at the Eedgah. Several of the 9th and 17th Irregulars came over to the enemy yesterday. Desertions from these two corps take place every day. Grain still continues cheap—atta 23 seers, gram 45 seers, &c., &c.

Delhee news, 22nd July.—The mutineers have distributed their forces into four divisions, the Nusseerabad, the Bareilly, the Ferozepoor and the Delhee Divisions. Each division contains six Infantry Regiments, 1,000 sowars, and a detail of Artillery. Each division will fight by turns. The 14th Regiment Irregulars dismounted and fought on the 20th. But they were not supported. 10 sowars were killed, 60 wounded. Their Resaldars, Muhamud Hyat Khan and Fyz Tulb Khan, were much annoyed, and openly declared they would not fight again. General Bukhtawur Khan has suggested that he should take his division to Alleepoor, where they would be obliged to fight on the plain. In these sorties from the city the sepoys always take to their heels and run behind cover. The Raja of Ulwur, it is said, is dead. Marfut Alee Khan, Sudder-ool-Suddoor of Meerut, is coming to take arms in the religious war. The Deputy Collector of Mooradabad, who was dismissed two years ago, and the Deputy Collector of Furruck-

abad are both at Delhee. Mohumud Azeem, Shahzada, Patrol of Customs at Sirsa, has been at Delhee ever since the commencement of the outbreak. It is reported that 14,000 troops with treasure, Artillery, &c., are marching up from Bombay to reinforce the British. It is supposed to be the army that has returned from Bushire. Resaldar Uttaoolla Khan has addressed a petition to the King enquiring who is to receive the revenues of Oude. Gunpowder is made every day. Half the round shot in the magazine has been consumed. Deserters from the 9th Irregulars report that the detachment of 4th Irregulars is ready to follow their example. Rao Toolla Ram of Rewaree has come in to Delhee.

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125. *Demi-official letter from Colonel A. BECHER, Quartermaster-General of the Army, Delhi, to Colonel MACPHERSON, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,—dated Camp before Delhi, 22nd July 1857 (received 25th July 1857).*

Alarm among the European residents of Simla.

I, in common with many others in camp whose wives and families are at Simla, have for some time past received intelligence of continual alarms and excitement going on there owing apparently to the belief that the residents of the Simla bazaar are most disaffected, and that the order that was given for disarming them has been most imperfectly carried out. In the event of any rising in the bazaar many of the residents, especially those in the Chota Simla direction, would be quite at the mercy of the insurgents, and I would earnestly ask you to press upon Sir John Lawrence the advisability of measures being at once taken for effectually disarming the bazaar people and others before the approaching festival of the Eed, when if any rising is really contemplated it will probably take place. I do not myself anticipate any rising at Simla, but there is no doubt that a bad feeling prevails with many of the bazaar people, and only yesterday two instances of misconduct on their part were mentioned to me,—one of

a lady, who had reproved a female milk-seller, being told by her "never mind, you'll soon have your throat cut" (the woman was fined Rs. 5 by Lord Hay for this); the other of a lady when going through the bazaar being impudently stared at by a respectable looking native who came close up to her jampan and then twisted his moustache in her face.

Alarm among the European residents of Simla.

2. Other instances plainly indicating a bad feeling on the part of the natives have been mentioned to me, and as it is understood that Lord Hay has a large party of armed men at his house, and also that Major Goad has taken many armed Goorkhas into his service and has fortified one of his principal houses with the avowed object of making it a place of refuge, you cannot be surprised at alarm and anxiety prevailing amongst the unprotected ladies at Simla. I trust to your bringing the matter without delay before Sir John Lawrence and urging upon him to write to Lord Hay to put himself in communication with the chief Military authority at Simla, and, in concert with him and the Officers Commanding the Simla Volunteers and at Jutog, to take means to effect a complete disarming of the people of the bazaar and others. It appears to me also that all suspicious characters should be sent away from the station and a census taken of the bazaar residents, so that those who cannot show that they have any legitimate business there may be ejected from the place.

3. We are glad to hear that you are sending down European and Native reinforcements.

4. They are much wanted, but there is little fear of our coming to grief till they arrive, the attacks of the enemy each time becoming more feeble. We have no further news from below since the letters of the 27th from Lucknow that I sent you.

5. Let me hear please what Sir John Lawrence says to this representation of mine about Simla and what instructions he sends up there.

126. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—dated 25th July 1857.*

Alarm among the European residents of Simla.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward to you the annexed extract from a demi-official letter from Colonel A. Becher, Quartermaster-General of the Army, dated 22nd instant, on the subject of a feeling of alarm prevailing among the European residents at Simla owing to a belief that the native inhabitants of the place are ill-affected and not thoroughly disarmed.

2. With reference to this communication, I am to request that you will ascertain what has been done as regards the disarming of the people in the Sudder Bazaar, and, in the event of the measure not having been effectually carried out, to beg that stringent orders may be issued on the subject. I am also directed to forward for your perusal the documents marginally noted in original, and to request that it may likewise be ascertained what steps have been taken towards organizing a body of special constables as was suggested by the Chief Commissioner.

From Residents of Simla, 7th June 1857 (82, page 127).
Chief Commissioner's reply, 13th June 1857 (83, page 128).
N. B.—These to be returned.

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127. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Colonel A. BECHER, Quartermaster-General of the Army, Camp before Dehlie,—dated Lahore, 25th July 1857.*

WITH reference to your demi-official letter* to the address of Colonel Macpherson, dated 22nd instant, regarding apprehensions entertained by the European community at Simla of a rising of the native inhabitants at that place, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for your information, copy of a letter this day addressed to the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab on the subject.

*125 (page 246).

2. In future the Chief Commissioner will esteem it a favor if you will address your representations to the Superintendent at Simla, and failing to be satisfied with his arrangements, to the Commissioner of the Division. Much time and labor will thus be saved to all parties. It must be obvious that the Chief Commissioner cannot act on an *ex parte* statement, but must refer to the local authorities. Moreover, he believes himself that every necessary precaution for the safety of Simla has been taken. The particular cases you adduce can only be dealt with by the parties aggrieved making their representations to the Superintendent and Commissioner.

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128. *From Brigadier-General A. WILSON, Commanding Dehli Field Force, to A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—dated Camp before Dehli, 25th July 1857.*

Acknowledgments of Brigadier-General Wilson for the reinforcements promised by Sir John Lawrence.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of the 22nd instant, and to request you will express my thanks to Sir John Lawrence for the reinforcements ordered to march to join me, as well as for those he proposes to despatch as quickly as possible, but at the same time to urge that they may be directed to join me as quickly as possible without distressing the troops.

*Enclosure (3) to 123 (page 231).

Necessity for early reinforcements.

The insurgents have been and are being daily reinforced by large bodies, and shortly expect to be joined by the mutineers from Neemuch. They are now taking measures to establish themselves in my rear, at Allipore or Raee, and to make a simultaneous attack upon my positions on all sides. With the small force I have I can send so small a detachment to intercept them that I may have some difficulty in doing so, particularly as the insurgents have a very large body of Cavalry at their disposal who could elude our small detachment.

We are well supplied with light guns, and Colonel Dawes' Troop will not be required.

129. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 30, dated 27th July 1857.*

Letter from the King of Delhi to the Maharaja of Patiála.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward a copy of the letter or perwanna from the King of Dehli to the Maharaja of Putiala called for in your letter No. 146* of the 19th ultimo, the same having been procured from the Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States.

*88 (page 147).

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130. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 31, dated 28th July 1857.*

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 172† of the 29th of June and to furnish copy of the missing despatches‡ from this office.

†97 (page 164).
‡6, 8, 11.

Discharge of sepoys wishing to leave the service.

2. Comparatively very few seepoys of the Native Army in the Punjab have received their discharge, the proposed measure not being carried out, when it was found that the disaffection was so very general as it has proved. On the contrary, those seepoys who deserted and attempted to return to Hindostan have been very generally seized and punished. These, however, do not of course include the regiments which openly mutinied and went off to Delhy with arms in their hands.

Reasons for discharging sepoys of the 45th and 57th Native Infantry at Ferozepore.

3. The case of the seepoys of the 45th and 57th at Ferozepoor was exceptional. Their proximity to our largest remaining magazine, the demand for European Troops to move out and fight, and the probable call for reinforcements for the Army before Delhy were the main causes which induced the Chief Commissioner to try and get rid of these men. We had really no means of detaining them. In the one case they would have deserted, in the other they were simply dismissed.

4. With the exception of the 45th and 57th Native Infantry the 10th Irregular Cavalry is the only corps which has been disbanded and the men sent to their homes. A trooper without his horse, arms and equipments is a very different soldier from those of the Infantry. Under such circumstances he is indeed quite helpless. He is no longer formidable to his enemies, nor an effective aid to his own party. The 10th Irregulars were slowly and carefully by a given route obliged to march from Peshawur to Lahore, followed by a body of Police. They have only now passed Lahore, and possibly will not reach the Jumna for another month, by which time it is to be hoped that matters will have greatly mended in Hindostan.

Disbanding of 10th Irregular Cavalry and measures for rendering the men powerless for mischief.

5. The Chief Commissioner consented to the discharge of these men at the earnest desire of Brigadier-General S. Cotton and the Commissioner of Peshawur, who were sadly burthened with so many disarmed regiments. The troopers also being all Mahomedans, there was danger of their being allowed to fraternize with the people of the country or the adjacent tribes.

Reasons for discharging the 10th Irregular Cavalry.

6. Of the corps which mutinied and turned their arms against the British Government, the 55th, the 14th and the 46th have been destroyed, imprisoned or are refugees in foreign countries among races hostile to them. Those seepoys of the 55th who were not killed or are not in prison at Peshawur have been wandering from tribe to tribe, from hill to hill, among the wild and fanatic races north and north-east of Peshawur and Huzara. Many had perished from cold, wet and hunger, and the scanty remnant, by the last account, had taken refuge beyond Chelas.

Disposal of the corps which mutinied and turned their arms against the British.

7. Those men of the 14th Native Infantry who were not killed in action and pursuit, nor were subsequently executed, but escaped into Maharaja Golab Singh's territory, have been seized, and are now on their way to Jhelum. Many of the 46th Native Infantry and wing of the 9th Cavalry were killed in the two actions with our troops, or drowned in their attempted flight across the Ravee. 200 of the remainder have been seized and executed.

Desertions from the Irregular Corps at Delhi.

8. Desertions have taken place from some of the Irregular Corps of Cavalry which went to Delhy to join our army, but with these exceptions and those above noted the number of Native soldiers who have effected their escape have been remarkably small out of so large a force. The corps from which desertions have taken place before Delhy are the 4th, 9th and 17th Irregular Cavalry and the wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The three former have been remanded, as has been the case with the Hindostanees of the Punjab Regiment.

Present state of the Regular and Irregular Army in the Punjab.

9. The annexed memo. will show the present state of the Regular and Irregular Army in the Punjab up to this date. Out of 42 corps 8½ are armed, but with the single exception of the 1st Irregular Cavalry at Multan, and a few sowars, natives of the Punjab, of the 17th, are neither trusted nor employed, but carefully guarded against, and 19½ are disarmed and under surveillance.

	Armed.	Before Delhy.	Disarmed.	Mutinied.
Native Infantry ...	2	1	15	10
Regular Cavalry ...	...	...	4½	2½
Irregular Cavalry ...	6½	½	...	1
	8½	1½	19½	12½ (*sic*)
	42			

Disposal of B. Fusilier Regiment at Multán.

10. The requisitions for aid from the Punjab for the Army before Delhy have been so constant and urgent that but a small portion of the B. Fusilier Regiment has been retained at Multan. As yet we have received only 510 men, but the

rest are now soon expected. Of those who have arrived 180 have been left at Multan and 330 sent to Ferozepoor, where it has relieved the left wing of Her Majesty's 61st, who have just marched for Delhy. The Chief Commissioner has not received an exact return of the European Infantry available for active service on this side the Indus; but it cannot exceed 2,000 bayonets. Multan, however, will be duly cared for.

11. The Seikhs and indeed all other races in the Punjab have hitherto evinced the most loyal spirit, and the Chief Commissioner is persuaded that any number of troops which the Supreme Government may think fit to employ can be raised in the Punjab and speedily be organized and disciplined. Loyalty of the Punjab.

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131. *From A. Brandreth, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 32, dated 29th July 1857.*

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, copy of the correspondence marginally noted, connected with the mutiny of the 36th and 61st Regiments of Native Infantry and 6th Light Cavalry at Jalundhur on the night of the 7th of June, and of the 3rd Native Infantry at Phillour on the following morning, as well as of the abortive measures which were adopted to pursue and punish these regiments.

1. From Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, No. 133, dated 20th June.
2. Lieut Obbard's statement.
3. Captain Farrington's report.

Mutiny of Native Regiments at Jullundur and Phillaur.

2. The distance from Jalundhur to Phillour and thence to the River Sutledge cannot exceed 25 miles. The road is almost throughout hard and level. The Chief Commissioner cannot have a doubt that had the pursuit been commenced within a reasonable period after the insurgents left Jalundhur and prosecuted with proper vigor, that the pursuers would Delay in pursuit.

have come up with them either on this side of the Sutledge or on the other.

Route taken by the mutineers.

3. The mutineers avoided the ferry opposite Phillour and went five miles up the river. There they found only three boats and were engaged during the whole night crossing. Their conflict with Mr. Ricketts and Lieutenant Williams of the 4th Seikhs, already reported to Government,* delayed them some time, and they afterwards had to march to Lodhianah.

Conflict with Mr. Ricketts and Lieutenant Williams of the 4th Sikhs.

* *Vide* enclosure to 86 (page 134).

Comments on General Johnstone's abortive pursuit.

4. If General Johnstone had pursued with vigor, using all the means available which a large station like Jalundhur might have supplied to help on his European Infantry, he might have been at the Phillour Ghat by 10 or 11 on Monday morning and crossed in the evening. But even admitting that he did not cross until early on Tuesday morning, he would still have been in a position to have attacked the mutineers.

5. The fact was that the pursuit was worse than useless. It would have been better not to have attempted it than to have moved at the rate General Johnstone did. There was the less excuse for the delay and mismanagement because it was well known that the Native Troops were certain to break out. From Captain Farrington's statement it appears that the mutineers were quarrelling over the division of the public treasure on the parade ground at Jalundhur without any attempt being made by the General to chastise them.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 131.

From Major EDWARD LAKE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, to* ROBERT MONTGOMERY, *Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 133, dated Jalundhur, 20th June 1857.*

Mutiny of the troops at Jullundur on the 7th June 1857.

I HAVE the honor to submit an official report of the outbreak in the Jalundhur Cantonment which took place among the Native Troops on the night of the 7th of June.

2. No one who had watched the temper of the troops forming the Native Brigade at Jalundhur could be surprised at their breaking out into open mutiny. Fires, unmistakably the acts of incendiaries, had been more or less frequent, and a seditious notice threatening certain Native officers supposed to be well disposed towards the Government had been posted at the Pay Office Treasury evidently with the view of giving it widest publicity, as the guards there were relieved daily. This notice implied open defiance of the constituted authorities, because General Johnstone had on the previous day at parade mentioned the Native officers thus threatened as specially deserving of approbation and confidence.

Events preceding the outbreak of the Native Troops at Jullundur.

3. A few days before the outbreak a 6th Cavalry Trooper taunted one of his comrades and a non-commissioned officer with being Christians. The case, properly speaking, was one for a District Court-Martial to deal with, but at the earnest solicitation of the Native officers of the Cavalry (who expressed themselves anxious to maintain the credit of the corps) the man was tried by a Regimental Court-Martial and by them acquitted, to the surprise of every one. As the trooper has since signalised himself by shooting at his own Commanding Officer, and there is little doubt of his having done that with which he was charged, the conduct of the Native officers forming the Court would lead to the supposition that there was a preconcerted design to secure the man's acquittal at all risks.

4. Simultaneously with all these unmistakable signs of disaffection towards the authorities there was a morbid readiness among the sepoys to take offence at the veriest trifles.

5. When therefore on the night of the 4th June the hospital of the 61st Native Infantry was burnt down, I gave it as my opinion to General Johnstone that the time had arrived when the sepoys of that regiment should be disarmed. The General himself appeared disposed to act on my suggestion and drew up a memorandum showing the mode in which the disarming was to be effected, which it was settled should

Events preceding the outbreak of the Native Troops at Jullundur.

take place when the 4th Sikh Infantry passed through cantonments. They arrived here on the morning of the 6th, but were allowed to go on again in the evening because Major Innes' report of the good feeling in his regiment (the 61st) made General Johnstone doubtful of the propriety of disarming them. I did not press the measure because a temporizing policy appeared best calculated for ensuring the safety of Europeans at Hoshiarpoor, Phillor, Noorpur and Kangra, where our officers and others were more or less at the mercy of the sepoys. The intention of disarming was abandoned on the evening of the 6th; the mutiny broke out on the night of the 7th.

Commencement of the mutiny.

6. All was quiet in cantonments at 10 o'clock at night when I left for the Civil Lines in company with Captain Farrington. Shortly after 11 a fire broke out in the lines of the 36th, and the officer of the day who went down for the purpose of extinguishing it found some of the men with cross belts and pouches on deliberately loading their muskets. When he remonstrated with them, one of them shot at him. This appeared to be the signal for others to possess themselves of their arms. The disturbance became general not only in this regiment, but in the 6th Cavalry, where a trooper shot at his Commanding Officer and the men mounted their horses in defiance of orders received from their European officers. In the 61st Regiment the Commanding Officer reports that he had succeeded in allaying the excitement caused at first by the sound of firearms, when the appearance of Cavalry troopers, who fired pistols in the air and shouted to the sepoys, excited the latter anew, and gradually the whole corps became unmanageable.

Repulse of attack by the mutineers on the Native Troop of Horse Artillery.

7. By the time I reached cantonments (which as you are aware is some distance from the Civil Lines) the mutineers had assembled in front of the position which General Johnstone had taken up, and were advancing upon the guns of the Native Troop of the Horse Artillery. They attempted to hold some communication with the Native gunners, but were

dispersed almost immediately by a discharge of grape. For about a quarter of an hour a few of the mutineers were to be seen hovering about the position, after which they disappeared.

Departure of mutineers from Jullundur.

8. About 1 o'clock a party consisting of 2 guns, 15 Europeans and 70 Irregular Cavalry were sent out to reconnoitre. I attached myself to this party. Our movements were necessarily slow as we visited all the bungalows in which it was likely Europeans were secreted. By the time we reached the quarter guard of the 61st (where we found Major Innes, three of his officers and those among his regiment who had remained staunch) we learnt from them and other parties that the mutineers had deserted the station and were in full march for Phillor. Having ascertained this fact, I returned immediately to General Johnstone, and urged that a party of our troops should follow in pursuit. This must have been between three and four in the morning.

General Johnstone urged to send a party in pursuit.

Delay in departure.

9. As the troops had been under arms all night, some delay took place in giving them refreshment. The column therefore did not actually start before 7 o'clock. It was my intention to have accompanied them, but as Captain Farrington volunteered his services, I was glad to accept them, as indifferent health makes me less capable than I would wish of undergoing fatigue and exposure. I had been in the saddle half the night; Captain Farrington was comparatively fresh.

Captain Farrington's narrative of the pursuit.

Results unsatisfactory.

10. I have left to Captain Farrington the recital of all particulars connected with the pursuit, which he has done in detail in the accompanying report transmitted in original. The results, I may observe, are far from satisfactory. A party of 200 mutineers got away unmolested along the skirt of the hills, but the main body crossed the Sutlej at the Karanah Ferry five miles from Phillor. Although the last of the mutineers did not get across the river before 9 A. M. on Tuesday morning and our pursuing column reached Phillor at 9 o'clock on Monday evening, no portion of our troops were moved down to the ferry, and the only attempt made to check the

Attack on the mutineers by Captain Rothney and Mr. Ricketts.

mutineers was a very gallant attack made upon them with inferior numbers by Captain Rothney and Mr. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Loodianah. If that attack had been supported by a movement from Phillor, the results would probably have been very different.

Delay of pursuing column in reaching Ludhiána and consequences.

11. Our inactivity on Tuesday is still more unaccountable. Although it might be expected that the mutineers would move on Loodianah, and the distance from Phillor is only seven miles, the advanced guard of the pursuing column did not reach Loodianah before six in the evening, by which time the mutineers had released all the convicts in the jail, had pillaged the Mission premises and other property in the town, and had carried away some fellow mutineers of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry who had possessed themselves of the fort. An early advance on Tuesday morning would not only have prevented this, but would have given our troops an opportunity of coming up with the mutineers and inflicting signal punishment upon them. The pursuing column was broken up into two detachments, the policy of which I question with reference to the superior numbers of the mutineers. I also understand that the European soldiers were very ill-provided with food and other necessaries.

Comments on the proceedings of the Military authorities.

12. It is lamentable to find the energies of good troops strained to little purpose. Not only were opportunities lost of inflicting signal punishment upon the mutineers, but they were allowed to capture a gun from the Nabha Chief, one of our Native allies, to plunder the town of Loodianah, and to commit other outrages. All these events, seriously affecting our prestige and the maintenance of good order, might have been prevented if the movements of the pursuing column had been more judiciously directed. Although the personal exertions of some officers were conspicuous, all was marred by faulty and defective arrangements. During the actual mutiny the position taken up by ourselves was essentially one of defence, and the same defensive policy appears to have characterised our pursuit. If there had been a determination to come up with them at all hazards they could not have escap-

ed at first when they were crossing the Sutlej and again when they entered Loodianah.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 131.

From Captain O. J. McL. FARRINGTON, Deputy Commissioner, Jalundhur, to Major EDWARD LAKE, Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, Jalundhur,—No. 290, dated 18th June 1857.

Captain Farrington's report on the mutiny and pursuit of the troops at Jullundur.

AGREEABLY to the Judicial Commissioner's letter No. 2106 of the 12th instant, received direct by me, I do myself the honor to forward herewith a statement of the occurrences connected with the mutiny and pursuit of the troops at this station on Sunday evening last, the 7th instant.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 131.

Report of Captain FARRINGTON, Deputy Commissioner, Jalundhur,—dated 18th June 1857.

ON Sunday night* Major Lake and myself dined at the Artillery Mess. We got home about ¼ past ten. About 11 o'clock I was awoke by my people saying there was a fire and some firing. A sowar came up saying Captain Holmes, Brigade-Major, had sent him to report there was a fire; that Cavalry had gone down. He added, from himself, that all was again quiet. I sent over a note to Major Lake saying there was a fire and the sound of firing. Although he had a guard of the line there, my note, written by Mr. Hogg, seems to have been the first intimation he got. Major Lake rode off to cantonments. I considered if anything serious had occurred he would have sent off word. It had been previously arranged by the Brigadier that if requisite an officer should be sent down, and the understanding was I should go down with what horsemen I could and take up my position near the Artillery. I heard nothing more except by being awoke again and told there was a fire. Mr. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner,

*7th June 1857.

Captain Farrington's account of the mutiny at Jullundur and pursuit of the mutineers.

was in the house, also Mr. Knox, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who came over on finding Major Lake had gone to cantonments. I have reason to believe from what has since transpired that a body of Cavalry were drawn up in a concealed position at the back of my house, and that two or three troopers actually rode up past the two guns in position at the tahseel and from thence to the spot where the Raja is encamped, but seeing all on the look out no attack was made on the guns. Had we advanced from this it is possible that an attempt would have been made.

2. I went down very early, 5 A. M., to cantonments as usual, and to my astonishment found out that the troops had broken out, officers wounded, &c.; people seemed to be doubtful whether the mutineers had left or not.

3. No one appeared to have been sent to reconnoitre; at all events some three or four officers whom I addressed were not acquainted with any certainty of the result; they thought the mutineers had gone to Phugwara. I understand from Lieutenant Sankey that he urged to be allowed to go into different parts of cantonments, but did not succeed till two hours after the outbreak.

4. I understand from Major Lake that he accompanied Lieutenant Sankey with two guns; that they went to all the houses in the Staff Lines and in the 61st, and they found the mutineers gone. I don't know what was done after that. I have since heard that the mutineers remained a considerable time on the 61st parade dividing and fighting about the treasure. Grape might have been poured into them. I asked some officers what was being done. They said pursuit was ordered, but they were waiting for instructions to move. I asked at several places for the General. No one seemed to know where he was. This was at about ½ past five. I then came upon Major Lake; asked him how it was he did not let me know; he said I had been the first to send him a message; so he thought I knew it. I then proposed to ride back to the Civil Lines and get all our sowars together and come down for orders. I came, and Mr. Hogg and myself went down with

Captain Farrington's account of the mutiny at Jullundur and pursuit of the mutineers.

about 150 sowars and remained nearly two hours at the Artillery waiting for orders. I at length found the General at the 61st Lines on the road to Phugwara; told him I had brought up my sowars and would accompany him; he expressed himself satisfied. I met Major Lake and asked him if I should go on. He said he thought I should. I asked him if he were going on, he said no, but if I wished he would go; we could not both go; I said I would go. The General asked me to get Nicholson to come on with his men. I went down and found Nicholson watching in case of any disturbance the remainder of the Cavalry (6th) being disarmed, and also selecting some horses; he told me he wanted to water his horses and would follow in an hour or so at the trot. On this I went off and found the pursuing column had gone off a short time before. This must have been about 7 o'clock. We followed at the trot and overtook it about 2½ miles off. At the Sheikh's bridge the halt was sounded, and during this I passed to the front. We marched to Phugwara, which place we reached at 11 o'clock. We halted there 5½ hours. The General observed it was very hot, and said he would halt till it got cooler.

Nicholson only arrived at 6 A. M. Lieutenant Probyn with sowars was employed during the night.

5. Had rations been sent with the men an hour's rest would have been ample. The men got odds and ends from the town, but not a substantial meal.

6. Major Olpherts and myself prevailed upon the Brigadier to allow us to go on ahead; as it got darkish, I pushed on ahead to gain intelligence, Nicholson having already done so.

7. At Phugwara we had ascertained from travellers that the mutineers were going along very fast; that they enquired if the bridge-of-boats were up, and seemed intent on nothing but getting across it.

8. Whilst at Phugwara I had been unable to get any intimation as to what had taken place on the force reaching Philor. The latest of the travellers I questioned had met

Captain Farrington's account of the mutiny at Jullundur and pursuit of the mutineers.

them just before they got there. Moreover, the Tehseeldar of Phugwara had some time previous to our arrival sent two men on to bring news, and they had not returned. Knowing that the telegraphic message sent to Philor to warn the Officer Commanding had failed to attract attention there, and also that it had been sent to Umballa to be sent back to Philor, I feared a surprise might have occurred. I despatched a man and offered him Rs. 20 if he brought back an answer as quickly as possible.

9. The General had already determined to halt till it was cooler, and it was conjectured we should get tidings of Philor before we started. A note came from Colonel Butler saying they were all safe in the fort, and that the mutineers had struck off across the parade at 9 A. M. and gone to ghats five and six miles above Philor, where they had crossed. It appears now that the 3rd Native Infantry told them that the guns were ready to open on them from the fort, which caused them to go to other ghats.

10. On the road I met a man who stated he had been seized to show the road to the ghats; he asserted that the mutineers had crossed. We pushed on to Philor. Here we found the bridge had been destroyed. It was intended it should have been so to stop the mutineers, but I learnt from Colonel Butler that they ceased to try to get over the bridge at 9 A. M., and yet at 11 it was cut away. This of course checked our movements. All enquiries made by me led to the belief that the whole of the mutineers had crossed, but on hearing to the contrary I sent Lieutenant Medge of the 8th Foot to the General to say I thought the whole of the mutineers had not crossed.

11. The halt was a very long one, but it must be borne in mind however that the Europeans had been up all night, that their rations had not come, that Nicholson did not arrive till about 6 o'clock, and his horses had had long marches. At the same time he was ready to go on after an hour or so halt, but, when we consider how guilt gives speed, the capabilities of the mutineers to stand heat and exposure, and the light way

in which they were marching, and that they were actually at Philor when we were only half way to Phugwara, that is, they had gone 24 miles when we had gone 7, it is *then* we see clearly the disadvantage of delay. Had the pursuit commenced at 2 or 3, the mutineers having left at 1, the Europeans would have had a cool march. I went myself down with Nicholson at 11 P. M. to the General, who had encamped on the parade ground, whereas we were under the fort; this was after we saw and heard Ricketts' party attacking on the other side of the river. The General had no orders to give. It seems quite requisite to ascertain how it was that our message regarding the mutiny was not taken at Philor, and how it coming through Umballa did not reach Philor till 9½ o'clock. Mr. Hogg went down to the ghat and tried to get the bridge together; he spoke to me on the subject. I told him he should go to the Brigadier and get him to declare which he wished, because whilst making the bridge the ferries could not be worked efficiently.

Captain Farrington's account of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

12. The Brigadier, it appears, had previously said he wanted to move over the force at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. As the bridge could not possibly be ready by that time, all our attention was directed to the ferry boats: they were ready from the first. Instead of the force moving at 3 A. M. the first portion did not move till 9 or 10, and that after pressing requests on my part. I sent Lieutenant Obbard, Adjutant, 61st Native Infantry, attached to me, down to him about coming on; I wrote and said "General, when are you going to move; it is getting hot and the wind is rising."

13. A movement of the advance, consisting of 2 guns, 100 Europeans, the detachment of 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and the sowars who accompanied me with an 8-inch mortar, was made (for in the meantime we heard the guard had taken possession of the Loodiana Fort). We took about three hours crossing. I was told the General was talking of crossing the rear portion of his force in the cool of the evening. This would have been some 20 hours after first arriving at Philor. In fact

Captain Farrington's account of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

a Conductor was sent down at 12 to see if the bridge could not be repaired for the force with the General, though we were crossing well without one. The Conductor was told by me it could not, and Major Olpherts, in concert with me, went back to the General and urged him to come up.

14. On our reaching the river Captain Nicholls, Assistant Commissioner of Loodiana, met us at the ghat, told us the mutineers had not all crossed over when opposed by Captain Rothney and Mr. Ricketts the night previous, but had done so at 9 A. M. and were resting on the spot where the engagement took place. We again sent back to the General giving this information and recommending him to come on.

15. Although we arrived at 9 or 10 at night on Monday and rations were ordered for the men from the fort, they only just got them as my urgent requisition to cross came to the Brigadier, namely at 9 A. M. on the next morning,—*vide* Lieutenant Obbard's letter (copy attached). I believe the Europeans of the advance came away without partaking of food.

16. On our advance reaching the opposite bank we received a message saying the mutineers had advanced and joined the guard in the Loodiana Fort. We intimated this to the General. Major Olpherts, hearing the mutineers were well together and some 1,600 or 1,700 strong, did not consider himself warranted in moving on them without the General and his force. Had we gone on then we should only have had 100 European Infantry with 2 guns, and were told should have had to cross a long narrow bridge within fire of the fort. Shortly after this we heard the mutineers had evacuated the fort. We then advanced.

17. As we got close to Loodiana, Captain Nicholls, Assistant Commissioner, came and told us they had plundered a little and opened the jail and gone on towards Kotla Mulair. It was just sunset when we arrived at Loodiana. Chupatties were cooked and beer supplied and orders issued to march at 3 A. M. The rest of the force did not come up till 11 P. M.

18. Major Olpherts, Captain Rothney, Nicholson, Ricketts and myself were trying to push on with a suitable force with the General's concurrence; for, although in the afternoon previous we had not thought ourselves strong enough for the mutineers, we were now joined by the 4th Sikhs. We marched at 4 A. M. and arrived at a village (Gill I think) about 6½ A. M., and heard the mutineers had passed through it at 11 at night. It was evident they had got a good start of us. The road after this became very heavy; the elephants we had with us we had sent whilst at the river to bring up the General; but the Europeans were conveyed on camels and a small number on the guns. Our progress was very slow. We arrived at Deylon at about half past 9 or 10 A. M. on Wednesday. Captain Farrington's account of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

19. I should have mentioned that the evening before Lieutenant Nicholson and his men cut up nine of the stragglers. On our reaching this place we found they had captured two more, who were shot. Shortly after a reconnoitring party that had been sent out brought in 13 more; some 7 of these were shot; the rest retained for further identification. We learnt at this place that the mutineers had reached Kotla Mulair (10 or 12 miles off), where they intended to feed, and to push on if we advanced. The Europeans were foot-sore and bottom-sore. They were very eager up to this moment, but were disappointed at the chances lost. It will scarcely be credited when I record that not a thing in the way of eatables or anything else was sent up from the rear: the men were famished. The 4th Sikhs had managed to bring up their grog, and of their own accord gave the Europeans some. After much delay sheep were procured and cooked by the Europeans as best they could and with atta chupatties the men in the afternoon got a pretty good meal, but the officers declared the men unable to go on. They should be questioned closely as to the state in which they were sent off. From the hour they left Jalundhur on Monday morning at 7 A. M. to Thursday morning at 4 A. M. they had not a single cook boy with them nor any cooking utensils.

Captain Farrington's account of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

20. Not till 4 or 5 P. M. on Wednesday did I advocate an abandonment of the pursuit, and this was when I saw clearly that the Europeans were wearied and neglected, and that nothing had been sent for them. The enemy, moreover, were ten or twelve miles ahead. I agreed, and so did some others, that if we advanced we should be quite isolated and without supplies; how long were we to continue the chase under such circumstances?

21. We resolved to march back that evening at 8. Before starting we learnt that the Brigadier was going to start that evening a fourteen mile march in the direction of Umballa. No order came for our advance to cut across and join him; so we came back to join him and found he had gone off with 150 Europeans and 4 guns. He had left no orders. On Thursday, at about 3 P. M., Major Olpherts received instructions to join by forced marches. Carriage had to be procured. Mr. Ricketts stated he required the presence of troops and an officer was sent out to explain matters to the General.

22. It was proposed when at Deylon that the Cavalry and Sikhs should go on in pursuit, but the Officer Commanding the advance did not consider it desirable to break up the detachment.

23. Admitting the information regarding the whole of the mutineers having crossed or not before engaged by the party from Loodiana to have been faulty, had we continued the pursuit at 3 A.M. on Tuesday morning, having once gained the Loodiana bank, we could have either attacked the mutineers on the spot where they were resting or have reached Loodiana and prevented the excesses committed at that place.

24. On my requisition Lieutenant Obbard, Adjutant, 61st Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Tyndall of the same corps, were attached to me and gave me every assistance. Mr. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, accompanied the force to Loodiana and was active in performing whatever he was entrusted with. I arranged that he and Lieutenant Obbard should re-

remain with the main force, whilst Lieutenant Tyndall accompanied me with the advance under Major Olpherts. Mr. Knox was directed by me to defend the tehseel at Jalundhur and carry on current work.

Captain Farrington's account of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

25. Major Lake having suggested that, as there was no longer any pursuit, I should return, I left with the Raja's sowars, a few of the 9th Irregulars, and some Jageer Levies, and reached this on Saturday morning, the 13th.

26. I am ready to appeal to officers of the force that I took occasion to urge advance. The information regarding the whole of the mutineers not having crossed was not so full as it might have been, but they were all across early next morning and crossed at several ghats, the Cavalry riding along the banks and taking to the ghats as they came to hand.

27. I have since learnt from a reliable source that all the fighting men were across that night. They began crossing about 4 P. M. Most of the Infantry crossed at Karanah Ghat about five miles above Philor, a few of them and some Cavalry at Lussarah, the rest of the mounted men (for although there were only 180 men of the 6th Cavalry, many had suited themselves by plundering all the horses along the road) crossed at Toghur and Kunown Ghats. The latter is near Rahon. The distance travelled and the feet of the horses that came into our hands showed clearly the speed of their flight.

28. The attack under Captain Rothney and Mr. Ricketts was a very spirited move. From all I can gather about 30 or 40 were killed. The villages report that the mutineers threw a number of bodies into the river. Only 10 corpses were found on the bank.

Abstract Memo.

The mutiny commenced at 11 P. M. on Sunday, 7th June 1857.

Mutineers are said to have left cantonments at 1 A. M. the next morning.

Captain Farrington's account of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

The pursuing column (some of the Europeans marching, a portion on the guns, and a portion on elephants) left in pursuit at 7 A. M.; arrived at Phugwara about 11; marched from there at about 5½ P. M.; reached Philor at about 9½ P. M.

The mutineers are said to have begun crossing the river about 4 P. M.

The advance crossed the Sutledge about 2 P. M., the 9th instant; reached Loodiana about 6 P. M.

I don't know when the Brigadier crossed his portion of the force; it reached Loodiana at 11 at night; from the river to Loodiana the Europeans of the advance marched, a few only riding on the guns. The elephants were sent back to bring up the main body of the force.

The advance marched from Loodiana at 4 A. M. on the 10th, some of the Europeans marching, others on camels and a few on the guns, reaching Deylon at 9½ A. M. At 8 P. M. we returned, reaching Loodiana at 3 A. M., 11th instant.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 131.

Statement of Lieutenant H. S. OBBARD, Jalundhur, 18th June 1857.

Pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers. Statement of Lieutenant H. S. Obbard.

ON the morning of the 9th June 1857, when in camp under the fort of Philor, Captain Farrington gave me a note for Brigadier Johnstone in cantonments regarding the passage of the troops over the Sutledge. This was about 6 A. M. I delivered the note without delay, at the same time telling Brigadier Johnstone, as requested by Captain Farrington, that the mortar was ready, and soliciting orders about its being sent across, and asking when the troops would be ready to start. In reply I was told by Brigadier Johnstone that the mortar might be sent across at once with 50 of the Punjab Irregular Cavalry, and that a party of the 8th Foot, I think 80 strong,

Pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers. Statement of Lieutenant H. S. Obbard.

should be sent after as soon as they had eaten their breakfast. Though possibly not quite within my province, I urged the necessity of an immediate advance to catch the rebels, who were reported to be encamped on the other side of the river, where they had fought on the previous evening, and a forced march if necessary, while the Europeans were fresh, to prevent their escape ; but in reply Brigadier Johnstone told me that all had nearly been ruined by undue haste already made, and that now they must proceed in the usual manner. This I made known to Captain Farrington.

2. At about 8 o'clock, I suppose, the guns and Europeans arrived at the fort, where we all joined them and proceeded to the bank of the river. I remained on this side with Mr. Hogg and a small party of the Raja's sowars, while the rest crossed over. Some delay occurred in the passage consequent on horsemen having been seen on the other opposite side. Shortly after all had crossed over a note was received from Major Olpherts calling for reinforcements. This was passed on without delay and taken on to Brigadier Johnstone by a sowar. About half an hour after we saw a great deal of smoke in the direction of Loodiana and heard a great deal of musketry, on which Mr. Hogg sent another sowar to Brigadier Johnstone with a note telling him of the circumstance and requesting him to send reinforcements without delay. Another half hour passed, when seeing what appeared suspicious bodies of Cavalry on the other side of the river and some of our own apparently returning, I rode back to cantonments myself and told Brigadier Johnstone. He said reinforcements had been ordered and were starting. 100 Europeans and 2 guns left the cantonments about a quarter of an hour after I arrived. The distance from the cantonments to the river is about four miles.

3. Brigadier Johnstone appeared to be suffering much from the heat and went to sleep before I left the room. I was there about half an hour.

4. This is the only day in which I was employed in carrying notes or messages between Captain Farrington and Brigadier Johnstone.

132. *From A. Brandreth, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 33, dated 30th July 1857.*

Jullundur mutiny.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 198* of the 4th instant, which was received yesterday, and to reply as follows.

*104 (page 177).

2. My letter† of the 29th instant will furnish further particulars of the émeute at Jalundhur. In it the 6th Light Cavalry, as well as the 36th and 61st Native Infantry, were concerned. Indeed, the Cavalry were the most active parties in the insurrection. Nearly half the regiment went off with the Native Infantry, and of the six officers wounded in the affair, four suffered by the attacks of troopers, and on the next morning the swords of every trooper who had been present in cantonments was shown to have been freshly sharpened. On the morning of the 8th of June a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry under Lieutenant C. Nicholson arrived at Jalundhur, after a march of 25 miles, and joined the pursuing column. These were the only reliable Government horsemen who were available in the emergency.

†131 (page 253).

Explanation of the inactivity of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment on the night of the mutiny at Jullundur.

Her Majesty's 8th Regiment was indeed called out on the night of the mutiny, but was allowed to do nothing. Copy of the report‡ by the Military authorities on this subject will be found in the enclosures. But the Chief Commissioner has no doubt whatever that had the 8th Regiment and the Horse Artillery been efficiently directed, they would have inflicted severe chastisement on the rebels. Troops, however good, it is obvious, must be powerless without capable leaders.

‡Colonel Hartley's letter No. 192, dated 13th June 1857, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division.

News from Delhi. Arrival of Neemuch mutineers.

3. All was well before Delhy yesterday morning. The Neemuch mutineers had arrived, but were not inclined to fight, on the alleged ground of their success at Agra. Our troops were sadly reduced in effective strength, consequent on

casualties in the field, sickness and the necessity of disarming or sending back Hindostani soldiers. The 9th Irregular Cavalry and the wing of the 17th have both been ordered back. It is to be hoped that the Punjab reinforcements will soon begin to arrive. The Kumaon Battalion ought to be at Kurnaul by this time. Her Majesty's 52nd and a 9-pounder battery crossed the Sutledge this morning. By the 15th proximo 2,850 men ought to be at Delhy, and by the end of August from 1,300 to 1,400 more good soldiers. Another siege train will leave Ferozepoor within the next four or five days, escorted by four companies of the Lahore Police Battalion, *en route* to Amballa, to form a wing of a new corps of Punjab Infantry.

Reduction of our effective strength at Delhi by sickness, &c.

Progress of reinforcements.

9-pounder Battery E	... 100	
Her Majesty's 52nd	... 650	
" " 61st	... 400	
		1,150
Kumaon Battalion	... 400	
2nd Punjab Infantry	... 700	
New Punjab Corps	... 600	
		1,700

The Chief Commissioner has further this day resolved to raise a new corps of Seikh Cavalry at Lahore, which he anticipates he can manage to effect within the next three months. He also proposes attempting to raise a squadron of European and Eurasian Cavalry.

New corps being raised at Lahore.

4. The Jummoo authorities have surrendered nearly 600 of the Sealkote mutineers. Many of them have turned out to be camp-followers; but 126 were soldiers of the 46th and 9th Light Cavalry, all of whom have been shot.

Surrender of Siálkot mutineers by Jammu authorities.

They have also sent off towards Jhelum nearly 200 seepoys of the 14th Native Infantry. At the instance of Dewan Jowala Suhae, the Minister of the Maharaja, the Chief Commissioner has consented to spare their lives on the ground that they only surrendered on an assurance to that effect. General Gowan, Commanding in the Punjab, has been duly informed of this promise; and the mutineers thus saved from death will doubtless be condemned to imprisonment for life. Thirty-two Native officers and soldiers of the late 55th were brought in by the Syuds of Khagan in Huzara on the 17th and 18th, tried and sentenced to death by a Military Commission. In

Surrender of Jhelum mutineers by the Jammu authorities and sparing of their lives.

Punishment of remnant of the late 55th Native Infantry in Hazára.

the late affair also at Narinjee in Eusufzie, on the 21st instant, some men of the same corps were slain.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 132.

From Colonel H. W. HARTLEY, Commanding at Jullunder, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division,—No. 192, dated Jullunder, 13th June 1857.

Report by Colonel Hartley, Commanding at Jullundur, on the mutiny at that station.

1. In the absence of Brigadier M. C. Johnstone, I have the honor to report the following occurrences connected with the mutiny of the Native Troops at this station on the night of the 7th instant.

Commencement of outbreak in the lines of the 36th Native Infantry.

2. At about 11 o'clock P. M. an alarm of fire was given in the lines of the 36th Native Infantry immediately followed by the report of a musket shot, and then several others in succession, when no doubt was left that that regiment had risen in open mutiny. This was shortly afterwards confirmed by the Christian drummers and musicians of the regiment rushing to the Artillery barrack (where nearly all the European residents of cantonments had most fortunately for some time past been in the habit of assembling during the night) stating that they had been fired upon by the sepoys, and also the arrival of some of the officers of the same corps, who had done all in their power to prevent the men from possessing themselves of their arms, but without effect. These officers all mentioned that many men of the 6th Light Cavalry were in the lines of the 36th Native Infantry and appeared to be the chief promoters of the outbreak by spreading reports amongst the men that the Europeans and Artillery were fast approaching to destroy them, and it was by one of these men that the Adjutant of the 36th, Lieutenant Bagshawe, was, I regret to state, most severely wounded.

Collusion of 6th Light Cavalry.

3. Whilst the above was taking place in the 36th Native Infantry the 6th Light Cavalry, with the exception of about

60 men, mounted their horses, notwithstanding the endeavours of their officers to prevent their doing so, and went bodily over to the former regiment, when the whole proceeded to the lines of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, to which corps some of the men of the Cavalry had previously been sent to raise in their favor, and which unfortunately they succeeded in doing. The whole of the above now marched back with the intention of making an attack on the guns, which were in position at the gun sheds, supported by a detachment of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment.

Mutiny of Native Troops at Jullundur.

4. On the alarm of the outbreak being given, I at once proceeded from my bungalow to the 8th Regiment and brought up 4 companies (all I could spare) and proceeded along the front of the lines of the 36th Regiment to join the Artillery. On arriving within about 200 yards of the Artillery, an alarm of Cavalry was given, upon which I formed square and opened fire, the Artillery doing the same from three guns. The fire checked them and they never attempted to attack us again. Fourteen of the mutineers were killed, and from the traces of blood along the road they retired several must have been wounded. Some of those wounded were subsequently discovered in different parts of the station.

Repulse of attack by the mutineers on a portion of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment and guns.

5. I would here beg to mention that Lieutenant Sibley, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, shortly after the outbreak occurred, proceeded to the quarter guard of the 36th Native Infantry and ascertained that that guard had in a most exemplary manner, although fired upon by their comrades, remained staunch to their trust, and preserved the treasure under their charge, amounting to 40,000 rupees. A very few men of this guard absconded; the remainder are now here, and I would most strongly beg to recommend them to your favorable notice. On the four companies of the 8th Regiment moving down towards the quarter guard, the sepoys expressed very great fear that the Europeans would attack them, and begged Lieutenant Sibley to remain with them, which that officer did, and subsequently brought the whole of the treasure away to the Artillery Lines.

Staunchness of quarter guard of 36th Native Infantry.

Removal of treasure by Lieutenant Sibley to the Artillery Lines.

Mutiny of Native Troops at Jullundur.

6. The troops (14 guns and 400 men) remained in position from the commencement of the outbreak at 11 o'clock P. M. of the 7th until daybreak of the 8th, when it was decided that the mutineers, who it had been discovered had quitted the station, should be pursued, for which purpose a force consisting of 200 men of the 8th Regiment and half a troop of European and half a troop of Native Horse Artillery, with a detachment of Irregular Cavalry, under the immediate command of Brigadier Johnstone, started at 7 o'clock A.M., a delay I regret to state I am unable to explain.

Departure of pursuing force under Brigadier Johnstone.

Conduct of Commissariat and other guards.

7. The whole of the Commissariat guard of Captain Sibley, with the exception of the Havildar, deserted, taking with them a portion of the treasure, to the amount of about 5,000 rupees. The Havildar of the guard, it has been satisfactorily proved, did his utmost to prevent his men from joining the mutineers, but, on a party of some 25 men coming down and calling on the guard to join them, he could no longer restrain their doing so, and was himself at last obliged to hide himself. I beg most strongly to bring the case before you. I would also beg to mention the equally good conduct of the guard of the Deputy Paymaster, who were guarding a large sum, and who most resolutely refused to join in the outbreak, and who threatened to fire on any party who approached.

8. The guard of the Executive Engineer deserted bodily with 12,000 rupees.

Saving of lives of officers of the 61st Native Infantry by men of that regiment.

9. During the outbreak Major Innes and the officers of the 61st Native Infantry were placed in imminent danger in the quarter guard and exposed to considerable danger, but through the resolute conduct of about 60 of that regiment their lives were preserved. The whole of these men are now at this station, and I would likewise beg to bring their conduct to your favorable consideration.

Safety of European residents.

10. The whole of the European inhabitants are located in the barracks of Her Majesty's 8th; but, as the station

now is perfectly quiet, they will be enabled to return to their bungalows.

Mutiny of Native Troops at Jullundur.

11. It affords me great pleasure to state that not a single casualty has happened to any European resident whatever, and it was entirely owing to the precautions taken in sleeping at the Artillery Lines that in my opinion they escaped destruction, which undoubtedly would have been the case had they remained in their own houses.

Disarming of remnant of 6th Cavalry.

12. On the departure of Brigadier Johnstone the command devolved on me, and I immediately disarmed those men of the 6th Cavalry who still remained (about 160), as that regiment had undoubtedly taken the most prominent part in the outbreak. I also convened that day a Drumhead Court-Martial for the trial of a Native officer and 10 men who Major MacMullen admitted had left their lines to join the mutineers. They were all convicted and sentenced to be shot, which was carried out about 2 o'clock the same day.

Proof of premeditation of the mutiny of the 6th Cavalry.

13. I beg also to forward a copy of a report, No. 162, dated 12th June 1857, from the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, under whose charge the arms of the 6th Light Cavalry have been placed, and which I was induced to call for in consequence of its having been brought to my notice that the swords of the aforesaid corps appeared to have been sharpened but lately, from which it will be observed that no less than 197 out of 270 sabres are stated to bear the appearance of having been but recently sharpened. The number not sharpened almost corresponds exactly with the number of men away on leave. And, as the Armourer Sergeant was totally ignorant with the object of this inquiry, I consider it most clearly proved that the sword of every man now *present* of the 6th Light Cavalry has been recently sharpened, and which circumstance is, I think, alone sufficient to prove that the mutiny of this regiment at all events was premeditated, and not the impulse of sudden fear.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 132.

From Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. GREATHED, Commanding Her Majesty's 8th (the King's Own) Regiment, to the Major of Brigade, Jullunder,—No. 162, dated Jullunder, 12th June 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the swords of the 6th Light Cavalry have been examined by the Armourer Sergeant of the regiment under my command, who reports that out of 270 sabres 197 appear to have been recently sharpened.

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133. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Chaplains in the Punjab,—Circular dated Lahore, 28th July 1857.*

Appointing of Sunday, the 9th August 1857, as a day of general humiliation and prayer.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that he thinks it is incumbent on us, in our present difficulties, to appoint a day to be observed by all Christians as a day of general humiliation and prayer to the Almighty for aid in our present necessities. For these reasons the Chief Commissioner requests that you will give notice that Sunday, the 9th proximo, is the day appointed for this solemn purpose, and that you will call upon the members of your congregation to unite in observing this day in an appropriate manner.

The Chief Commissioner has been compelled to issue these instructions himself owing to the great delay which would be caused by a reference to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and for this reason no general form of service can be prescribed; but perhaps that appointed by the Bishop in his circular of the 25th May 1855, with the necessary modifications, might be advantageously adopted.

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134. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to all Chaplains in the Punjab,—Circular dated 31st July 1857.*

Cancellation of the preceding orders.

THE Chief Commissioner has heard from Calcutta that the Bishop is himself proposing to appoint a day of humilia-

tion and he therefore requests that you will consider his circular as cancelled until he hears further from Calcutta.

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135. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 255, dated Fort William, 31st July 1857 (received 7th September 1857).*

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Secretary's letter dated the 30th ultimo, No. 24,* reporting on the present state of affairs in the Punjab.

*101 (page 170).

Approval of disbanding of 10th Irregular Cavalry at Nowshera.

2. In reply I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council approves of the disarming and disbandment of the 10th Irregular Cavalry at Nousherah. As to the sending of the men to their homes, His Lordship in Council desires me to refer you to my letter dated the 29th ultimo, No. 172,† to your address, in which the sentiments of the Government on this point have been expressed, and further to request that you should in no circumstances dismiss to their homes in large masses men who come from Oudh, Rohilkund, or other parts of India, already in insurrection. These men can be retained and watched with less danger and inconvenience in the Punjab than elsewhere, and to send them into Hindostan will have the effect of reinforcing the rebels.

†97 (page 164).

Prohibition against dismissal of sepoys from Oudh, Rohilkhand, &c., to their homes in large masses.

Warning to Nawab of Baháwalpur.

3. With respect to the lukewarmness shewn by the Nawab of Bhawulpore, His Lordship in Council requests that you will remind His Highness that he owes a portion of his territory to the liberality of the British Government, and warn him that as the reward for his predecessor's good conduct on a former occasion was munificent, so, if he now misbehaves, will the penalty inflicted on him be exemplary.

Communication of correspondence for the orders of the Military Department.

4. Copies of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10 and of the enclosure referred to in paragraph 9 of the letter under acknowledgment have been sent to the Military Department for information, together with copies of paragraph 6 and of the message forwarded therewith, for information and any orders that may be necessary in that department.

CHAPTER IV.

AUGUST 1857.

News from Delhi—Mutiny of disarmed 26th Native Infantry at Mián Mír—Murder of Major Spencer—Pursuit and destruction of mutineers—Further reinforcements for Delhi—Arrangements for protection of Simla—Day of humiliation and prayer—Further accounts of Jullundur mutiny—Attempt to raise rebellion in Kulu—Account of destruction of Siálkot mutineers by Brigadier-General Nicholson—Address by Sir J. Lawrence to 4th Native Infantry—Destruction of village of Naranji in Yusafzai—Acknowledgment by Court of Directors of services of Sir J. Lawrence—Report by Mr. F. H. Cooper on capture and destruction of mutineers of 26th Native Infantry—Mutiny of disarmed 10th Cavalry at Ferozepore—Kashmir Auxiliary Force—Defeat of insurgents at Najafgarh by Nicholson—Operations against Ranghars in Hissar—State of insurgent forces in Delhi.

136. *From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 204—3215, dated 3rd August 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of the Delhee news of 28th and 29th July.

ENCLOSURE TO 136.

THE preparations for the bridge were ready, but the force has been countermanded. A muster was taken of all the fanatics by Sooraj-ood-deen of Tonk, and their numbers amounted to 7,000 men. There is a report of a conflict between the Bombay reinforcements (rebels) and the Raja of Joudpoor, but nothing authentic. A man has come in from Sirsa who reports that the Nawab of Raneea has been hung. Reports have also come in from Hansi stating that 8,000 Europeans have taken

Delhi news, 28th July 1857.

possession of the fort at Hansi. This intelligence does not sound true. Hakeem Abdool Haq has been appointed Nazim of Goorgaon. Six Tehseeldars and 16 Thanahdars have also been nominated, but none have started. The plan of the campaign is entrusted to General Mohumud Bukht Khan, who, through the interest of Zeenut Muhul, has been promised the appointment of Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General of India on condition of his taking the English right batteries, and Mirza Juma Bukht has been promised the succession to the Empire at Delhee. If I (the news-writer) have your permission, I will introduce my younger brother on some trifling pay into General Bukht Khan's Office, and then we shall get authentic news of everything. But I shall require a written guarantee of your consent to this plan. No force has yet appeared at Fattehgurh. A copy or the original of the letter received from Cawnpoor will be sent to-morrow. A letter came in from Furruckabad merely mentioning that daily conflicts were going on at Lucknow. It is pretty certain that an attack will be made on the camp to-morrow, and that all the rebel army will turn out except one regiment to hold the fortress. A Council of war is now being held, the result of which I shall know this evening. If a man is sent to me over night, he can return with the intelligence the first thing in the morning.

Delhi news, 29th July 1857.

Rujjub Alee, 29th July.—The Hindoos in the rebel army killed five butchers for killing beef. Dissensions have sprung up and increase daily between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. The King, with the view of preventing an open rupture, has also lately interdicted the sale of beef and even goat's flesh. The Mahomedan fanatics are greatly disgusted, and vow they will offer a sacrificial cow in the open street on the day of the Eed, and if the Hindoo sepoys try to prevent it, then they will wage a religious warfare with them, and die as martyrs for the faith, or conquer. It is equal glory to die in battle with the opponents of cow-killing as with the detested Feringhees. First, they say, we will settle this dispute, and then we will turn our arms against the Feringhees. It is very likely

indeed that there will be bloodshed and fighting among themselves on the day of the Eed. Hakeem Ehsunoollah embezzles the pay of the sepoys and gives only Rs. 4 to each man instead of Rs. 10. The sepoys are savage, and will soon take his life. The 74th and 54th have a private stock of 500 maunds of powder, which they will not give up. They say they know their lives are forfeited, as they raised the rebellion. They keep this powder for emergencies. There are about 400 maunds cutcha of saltpetre, but no sulphur, in Delhee. All the respectable people in Delhee are in great terror, and none expect to live out the struggle. A guard is placed over the houses of Nawab Hamid Allee Khan and Mooftee Sudder-ood-deen, and has been since the first day. The news-writer in Delhee suggested to the King to throw open the gates and admit the English Force, as by that course, though he may lose his own life, his family would have great claims on the British. The King consented, but Hakeem Ehsunoollah stepped in and would not allow the plan to be executed. Delhi news, 29th July 1857.

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137. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 205—3216, dated 3rd August 1857.*

SUBMITS 2nd edition of the Delhee news of 28th and 29th July.

ENCLOSURE TO 137.

THE General of the Neemuch Force had an interview with the King to-day. He asked for 2 lacs of small arms ammunition, 200 English saddles, 400 pistols, 400 swords and a second class siege train. He obtained the promise of 150 swords, 50 saddles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition. But he was much dissatisfied, and owing to his disgust the attack that was to have been made by his force has been postponed. The attack meditated for to-morrow on the Hill Batteries will therefore be Delhi news, 28th July 1857, 2nd edition.

made by some of the old force. Some rockets have been found in a "tykhanah," and 13 of the Tonk fanatics have promised to fire them off. The move on Alleepoor is still postponed, but there is a talk of establishing a battery somewhere across the river. Their plans, however, seldom come to maturity. The Bareilly mutineers are out of heart and demand their pay. They are promised payment when they take the Hill Batteries. It is not unlikely that they will refuse to attack without their pay. The Cawnpoor letter has been destroyed, but it was written about the 10th July, and stated that a fight of six hours' duration had taken place, and 1,600 men had been killed on both sides. Two regiments had remained at Cawnpoor, eight had started for Lucknow, and two for Futtehgurh.

ABOUT 15 maunds of powder is made every day, but owing to heavy rain only 20 maunds were made during the last six days. The only powder in Delhee is with the 74th, 11th and 54th, amounting altogether to about 500 maunds. There are six lacs of gun caps. They have given up firing heavy guns from the walls, and have stationed six skilled marksmen at each bastion with muskets who will keep up a constant fire. These are the muskets made up on a pattern sent from Lahore. Sulphur is not to be had, and no one troubles himself to get a supply in. In a few days the manufacture of gunpowder will be stopped for the want of it. They have prepared one lac of cartridges, and will bring them into use to-morrow. Some troops from Ghazee-ood-deen-nugger came into Delhee to-day. They are all Sikhs from Benares, and there is a report that the Cawnpoor mutineers are coming up also.

Delhi news, 29th July 1857, 2nd edition.

Rujjun Goojur, spy, 29th July.—Saw three regiments Infantry, one regiment Cavalry, six Horse Artillery guns, and one heavy gun cross the Bussye Bridge. They are about to establish a battery, and are raising breastworks of sand and "jou" bushes; 100 men are employed in making the fascines. The rebels murdered the uncle of the Bullubgurh Raja this day, and have seized the Bullubgurh Raja himself.

138. *From A. Brandreth, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 34, dated Lahore, 3rd August 1857.*

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to report the following occurrences in the Punjab.

Rising in Fattehpur Gugera Jail.

2. On the night of the 26th ultimo the prisoners in the Futtehpoor Gogeirah Jail rose *en masse*, and attempted to overpower the guard. Eighteen prisoners effected their escape, 18 were killed and 33 wounded.

Mutiny of disarmed 26th Native Infantry at Mián Mír.

3. The seepoys of the 16th, 26th and 49th Regiments of Native Infantry and the troopers of the 8th Light Cavalry at Meean Meer, since they were disarmed on the 13th of May last, have remained tolerably quiet. But latterly it has been generally understood that these corps meditated flight. On the 30th ultimo the 26th Native Infantry appear to have completed their preparations early in the morning. It is not clear how the alarm was first given, but the probability seems to be that the Quartermaster-Sergeant of the corps heard of the intended movement. However this may be, Major Spencer, the Commanding Officer, went down to the lines of the 26th Native Infantry between 10 and 11 o'clock with the Quartermaster-Sergeant, shortly after which the two were attacked by the men and murdered along with the Havildar-Major and a Subedar. Lieutenant White of the regiment happened to be riding past the lines, and being summoned by some of the men, who asked him to come and see their Major who had been nearly killed by some Seikhs, was about to dismount from his horse to examine the bodies which he saw lying before him when he was warned by a seepoy to make his escape if he valued his life. As he put his horse to his speed, he with difficulty avoided a blow aimed at his back, which wounded his horse. Lieutenant White then rode off to the Artillery Lines to give the alarm. But the distance was considerable, and by the time the troops were out and ready to act the mutineers had disappeared. The troops went out three or four miles, but finding no traces of the fugitives returned to cantonments.

Murder of Major Spencer and others.

Escape of Lieutenant White.

Precautions taken by the Civil authorities.

4. The news did not reach Anarkulli until past 2 P. M., when the Judicial Commissioner and the Commissioner of Lahore and subsequently the Chief Commissioner proceeded to Meean Meer. These officers, finding that the pursuit had been given up, and that there was absolutely no information of the route taken by the mutineers, despatched at a venture three strong parties of Mounted Police towards Umritsur, Hurreekee and Kussoor, the three routes towards the Sutledge. The largest body under a Seikh Sirdar arrived at Hurreekee in little more than six hours, a distance of full 45 miles.

Route taken by the mutineers.

In addition to these precautions, information was sent out in every direction offering rewards for the capture or destruction of the mutineers. On the ensuing day, it was ascertained that the mutineers had taken a northerly direction, apparently with a view of making for Gordaspoor. On the 1st instant information arrived that they had escaped up the banks of the Husli Canal, and had approached Shahpoor on the left bank of the Ravee, and were evidently trying to get across that river and make for the Jummoo territory. On the following day it was ascertained that the Police and people of the country had turned out and killed a considerable number. Some were drowned in an attempt to reach an island in the river and the rest took refuge on it. Here they were all captured by Mr. F. Cooper, the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, by the aid of his Police, some Mounted Levies and the people. These were all identified next morning as seepoys of the 26th Native Infantry and summarily executed. Altogether not fewer than 500 out of 600 men who escaped from Meean Meer after the perpetration of the murders above described lost their lives. About 140 seepoys, who are Bhojpoor Brahmins from Behar and had been previously separated from the Oude men, and did not join in the conspiracy, alone survive.

Capture of mutineers by Mr. F. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, and their execution.

Probable cause of the mutiny of the 26th Native Infantry.

5. It does not appear certain why the 26th Native Infantry thus broke out. The separation of the Bhojpoor Brahmins, a measure which was adopted at the suggestion of Mr. McLeod in all three regiments of Native Infantry, with the view of giving this class a chance of showing whether they

might not be less ill-affected than the general mass, is said to have created some alarm. The Military authorities also, at the instance of the Judicial Commissioner, had made arrangements for separating the three corps, by sending one to Shekoopoor, one to Shahderah, and keeping only one at Meean Meer. This arrangement had circulated in the orderly books and was generally known to the men, but was given up at the request of the Chief Commissioner, who considered that it would probably imperil the lives of the officers. It was also apprehended by him that any advantage which might be gained by separating the regiments would be more than counterbalanced by the absence of supervision and control over the corps placed at Shekoopoor and Shahderah. On the other hand, however, the 26th happened to be the very corps which was to have been retained at Meean Meer. The impression appears to be that it was the intention of the four regiments to go off at the signal of the noonday gun, but that the murder of Major Spencer deranged the scheme.

Misbehaviour of detachment of the 14th Native Infantry at Ráwalpindi.

6. The two remaining companies of the 14th Native Infantry which were at Rawulpindee appear to have misbehaved, for they have all been put into prison. No report has been received of the circumstances which led to this step.

Memo. of the effective force before Delhi.

7. Annexed to this report is a memo. from the office of the Adjutant-General at Delhy, showing that the effective force before the insurgents amounted to 6,585 men on the 27th ultimo from which syces and lascars should be deducted. Including the detachment at Aleepoor, the Native Cavalry do not exceed 700 sabres; but in this return 3 squadrons of Seikh Cavalry raised for Lieutenant Hodson by the Judicial Commissioner is not included. However, even including this regiment, our strength in Cavalry is very small.

Reinforcements for the Army before Delhi. Contingency of the force having to fall back on Karnál.

8. I am further directed to submit copy of correspondence* regarding the reinforcements for the Army before Delhy. The Chief Commissioner has sent and will send every available soldier, so far

* From H. H. Greathed, Esquire, dated 30th July 1857.
From Lieutenant-Governor, Agra, dated 24th July 1857.
From Brigadier-General Wilson, dated 30th July 1857.

as his authority extends. Independent of other considerations, the administration cannot last very long if the Army before Delhy is destroyed, or compelled to retire. Indeed, in his judgment the retirement of the army would be followed by its destruction.

NOTE.—For reply see 180 (Part II, page 23).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 138.

Memo. of the effective force before Delhi.

MEMORANDUM OF FORCE BEFORE DELHI, 27TH JULY 1857.

Effective.

Corps.	European Troops.		Native Troops.	
	Officers.	Men of all ranks.	European officers.	Men of all ranks.
Artillery	46	612	...	*471
Sappers and Miners	...	...	17	192
Punjab Sappers and Miners ...	...	...	2	262
Carbineers	10	143	...	...
9th Lancers	16	412	...	...
Guide Cavalry	...	...	3	335
Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry ...	...	...	2	146
„ 2nd Punjab Cavalry† ...	...	...	2	108
Head-quarters, 68th Foot	14	184	...	...
Head-quarters, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles	18	281	...	...
„ „ „ 61st Foot	13	283	...	...
„ „ „ 75th Foot	16	497	...	...

*Includes Sikh Artillery (2 companies), gun lascars and syce drivers.

†There is also a squadron, 5th Punjab Cavalry, 115 effective men, detached at Alepore with an European officer.

MEMORANDUM OF FORCE BEFORE DELHI, 27TH JULY 1857—*concluded*.

Memo. of the effective force before Delhi.

Effective—concluded.

Corps.	European Troops.		Native Troops.	
	Officers.	Men of all ranks.	European officers.	Men of all ranks.
1st European Bengal Fusiliers ...	19	501	...	...
2nd European Bengal Fusiliers ...	19	537	...	...
Sirmoor Battalion	...	...	4	292
Guide Infantry	...	...	5	270
4th Sikh Infantry	...	...	5	340
1st Punjab Infantry	...	...	6	719
Total ...	171	3,450	46	3,135

Non-effective.

Sick.	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
27 officers, 738 men.	26 officers, 325 men.	53 officers, 1,063 men.

H. W. NORMAN, LIEUT.,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Army.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 138.

From H. H. GREATHED, Esquire, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—dated Camp before Delhi, 30th July 1857.

AT Brigadier-General Wilson's request I transcribe the following letters. I must explain that the Brigadier-General's letter of the 18th touched on the contingency of this army having to fall back upon Kurnaul unless reinforced.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 138.

From the Hon'ble J. R. COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor, Agra, to Brigadier-General WILSON,—dated Fort Agra, 24th July 1857.

Contingency of retirement upon Karnál. Deprecation of such a step by Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of Agra.

I HAVE seen the extract of your letter of July 18th sent by you to Captain Nixon. The results of the movement you there glance at would be so grave for us that I must place the facts plainly before you.

That movement once begun, the enemy would throw himself with heavy Artillery upon this place, and the second great magazine of Upper India would be in extreme peril. We have no reasonable hope for early succour. Gwalior Troops might help the enemy. General Havelock's Brigade is believed to have reached Cawnpoor, 1,600 Europeans, 400 Seikhs and 8 or 9 guns. But it has to control that part of the country and to support Sir Henry Lawrence, who is hard pressed at Lucknow. We cannot look for it soon.

Our garrison is not strong enough to guard the walls of so large a place. We need officers and men of Artillery.

You probably know the town and fort; on one side large buildings come close up to the fort wall. The great mass of helpless persons, women and children, are a great impediment.

They are of all sects and grades of Christians; to feed, shelter and keep so many from sickness is hard now when bazaars are open and native servants come in freely. If we are shut up distress and disease must be serious : already cholera has carried off several.

Time for us is everything. Troops will be gathering fast at Allahabad and will be sent up. While you stoutly hold your ground and defeat every assault the opening is given for aid reaching all points and saving the Empire.

I therefore urge upon you in the strongest terms not to think of falling back, and I support with all my power your request to the Punjab for more troops.

Let me know Sir John's answer and your decision without delay.

One of your three copies to Captain Nixon not yet come.

Pray send a copy of this letter to Sir John Lawrence.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 138.

From Brigadier-General A. WILSON to the Hon'ble J. R. COLVIN, Lieutenant-Governor, Agra,—dated Camp before Delhi, 30th July 1857.

IT is my firm determination to hold my present position and to resist every attack to the last. The enemy are very numerous, and may possibly break through our entrenchments and overwhelm us, but this force will die at their post. Luckily the enemy have no head and no method, and we hear dissensions are breaking out among them. Reinforcements are coming up under Nicholson; if we can hold on till they arrive we shall be secure. I am making every possible arrangement to secure the safe defence of our position.

Determination of Brigadier-General Wilson to hold on at Delhi.

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139. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 208, dated 4th August 1857.*

SENDS translation of the Delhee news of 1st August.

ENCLOSURE TO 139.

ON the 30th July much damage was done in the town by the British batteries. The stores in the magazines are running very short. Only 85 maunds of serviceable gunpowder are ready. All this has been distributed. A lot, indeed all the rest, has been damaged by wet. A shell from the batteries fell right in the midst of the powder magazine and failed to explode it because of its damaged state. Buhadoor Singh, nephew of Sirdars Shumsher Singh, Runjodh Singh, Goormookh Singh and Mootsuddee Singh, Sindhanwallas, arrived at Delhee with a letter from the Sirdars to the King, stating that they were aware of the revolt of the Bengal Troops, and that the King was doing his best to recall them to their duty. The report now is that the English have misunderstood the King's exertions, and are now fighting with the King. The Sirdars solicit orders whether they also should

Delhi news, 1st August 1857.

Delhi news, 1st August 1857.

attack the English in the Punjab. An answer was despatched by order of the King authorising the Sirdars to rise and attack the British. The writer saw this emissary and reported the fact. It is understood that the emissary has lost the order, but he has set off for the Punjab. He appears a rogue. If he was really the bearer of despatches, he should be intercepted and killed. He can be distinguished by the following marks: Fair complexion; broad forehead; open eye-brows; average stature and build; pierced ears, and on the left ear he wears a ring; a mole on the upper lip; black hair and beard, and mounted. A man was seized at Mirza Moghul's quarters, and another is under suspicion. Both are still alive. The one seized had two pistols round his waist, and came in boldly and sat down at the Darbar; the Soobehdar of Delhee, however, recognised him and had him seized. Another was seized by a sepoy of the 74th. They are both said to be Englishmen. The last seized said he belonged to the Sappers and Miners, and had deserted to join his co-religionists. The sepoys quarrel daily on the slightest pretexts. The force sent to Alleepoor went with great unwillingness and disgust. The mutineers in the city are rather hard up for food and are thinking of a bolt. The Nawab of Malagurh has sent in for reinforcements, and a detachment has been sent across to his support. The zemindars of the Doab have sent in to say they are ready to pay their revenue.

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140. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 3147, dated Fort William, 5th August 1857 (received 4th September 1857).*

Rules for the punishment of mutineers and rebels.

I AM directed to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying five printed copies of a Resolution recorded by the Governor-General in Council in the Home Department under date the 31st ultimo, laying down rules for the punishment of mutineers and rebels.

ENCLOSURE TO 140.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council in the Home Department under date the 31st July 1857, No. 1359.

RESOLUTION.

Rules for the punishment of mutineers and rebels.

1. The Governor-General of India in Council has observed with approbation the zealous exertions of the local Civil authorities for the apprehension and condign punishment of the mutineers and deserters concerned in the present revolt. It was necessary by the severe and prompt punishment of such of these criminals as found their way into the districts in our possession, where the minds of the Native Troops could not but be in a very unsettled state, though the men for the most part had abstained from open mutiny, to show that the just fate of the mutineer is death, and that the British Government was powerful to inflict the penalty. It was necessary also, by the offer of rewards for the apprehension of all deserters, to check the crime of desertion which was becoming rife in some of these regiments, and to prevent the possible escape of men who, apparently mere deserters, had been concerned in such terrible atrocities that their apprehension and condign punishment was an imperative duty.

2. But lest measures of extreme severity should be too hastily resorted to, or carried too far, His Lordship in Council thinks it right to issue detailed instructions on this subject, by which all Civil officers will be guided in the exercise of their powers in the cases of mutineers, deserters and rebels.

3. There is reason to believe that in some, even of those Native Regiments whose revolt has been stained by the most sanguinary atrocities, some men may have distinguished themselves from the mass by protecting an officer. In some such cases men of very guilty regiments possess certificates in their favor from officers of their regiments; but there may be others equally deserving of clemency who are without any such ready means of clearing themselves from the presumptive evidence of their deep guilt.

Rules for the punishment of mutineers and rebels.

4. Where the number of men guilty of what it is impossible to pardon is so great, the Government will gladly seize every opportunity of reducing the work of retribution before it, by giving a free pardon to all who can show that they have a claim to mercy on this ground, provided they have not been guilty of any heinous crime against person or property, or aided or abetted others in the commission of any such crime.

5. It is understood that in regiments which mutinied and for the most part went over to the rebels, without murdering their officers or committing any other sanguinary outrage, there were men who appeared to have had no heart in the revolt, though they failed in their duty as soldiers, and who have evinced their peaceable disposition, and their want of sympathy with those who are now armed in open rebellion against the Government, by dispersing to their villages when the regiment broke up, and mixing quietly with the rural population. It is desirable to treat such men with all reasonable leniency.

6. The Governor-General in Council therefore deems it necessary to lay down the following rules for the guidance of Civil authorities in exercising the powers vested in them by recent legislation for the punishment of Native officers and soldiers charged with mutiny or desertion :—

1st.—No Native officer or soldier belonging to a regiment which has not mutinied is to be punished by the Civil power as a mere deserter, unless he be found or apprehended with arms in his possession. Such men, when taken before or apprehended by the Civil power, are to be sent back to their regiments whenever that can be done, there to be dealt with by the Military authorities. When such men cannot be sent back to their regiments immediately, they should be detained in prison pending the orders of Government, to whom a report is to be made addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

2nd.—Native officers and soldiers being mutineers or deserters, taken before or apprehended by the Civil power, not

found or apprehended with arms in their possession, not charged with any specific act of rebellion, and belonging to a regiment which has mutinied but has not been guilty of the murder of its officers or of any other sanguinary crime, are to be sent to Allahabad, or to such other place as Government may hereafter order, and are there to be made over to the Commandant, to be dealt with by the Military authorities. Should any difficulty arise in sending the offender to Allahabad, either by reason of its distance from the place of arrest or otherwise, the offender should be imprisoned until the orders of Government can be obtained, unless for special reasons it may be necessary to punish the offender forthwith, in which case a report will immediately afterwards be made to the Government.

Rules for the punishment of mutineers and rebels.

3rd.—Every mutineer or deserter who may be taken before or apprehended by the Civil authorities, and who may be found to belong to a regiment which killed any European officer, or other European, or committed any other sanguinary outrage, may be tried and punished by the Civil power. If the prisoner can show that he was not present at the murder or other outrage, or, if present, that he did his utmost to prevent it, full particulars of the case should be reported to Government in the Military Department, before the sentence, whatever it be, is carried into effect. Otherwise the sentence should be carried into effect forthwith.

4th.—If it cannot be ascertained to what regiment a mutineer or deserter taken before or apprehended by the Civil authorities belonged, he is to be dealt with as provided above by the 2nd rule.

7. Lists showing the several regiments and detachments which have mutinied will be prepared with all practicable despatch in the Military Department, stating in each case all known particulars of the mutiny and accompanied by nominal rolls, with appropriate remarks opposite to the names of those Native officers and men who are known to have been absent from their regiments at the time of the mutiny, and of those who, if present, are known to have taken an active

Rules for the punishment of mutineers and rebels.

part either in promoting or suppressing the mutiny, or to have simply joined, or abstained from joining it. These nominal rolls as soon as prepared will be printed and circulated to all Civil officers, and to Military officers in command.

8. The Governor-General in Council is anxious to prevent measures of extreme severity being unnecessarily resorted to, or carried to excess, or applied without due discrimination, in regard to acts of rebellion committed by persons not mutineers.

9. It is unquestionably necessary, in the first attempt to restore order in a district in which the Civil authority has been entirely overthrown, to administer the law with such promptitude and severity as will strike terror into the minds of the evil disposed among the people, and will induce them by the fear of death to abstain from plunder, to restore stolen property, and to return to peaceful occupations. But this object once in a great degree attained, the punishment of crimes should be regulated with discrimination.

10. The continued administration of the law in its utmost severity after the requisite impression has been made upon the rebellious and disorderly, and after order has been partially restored, would have the effect of exasperating the people, and would probably induce them to band together in large numbers for the protection of their lives, and with a view to retaliation—a result much to be deprecated. It would greatly add to the difficulties of settling the country hereafter if a spirit of animosity against their rulers were engendered in the minds of the people, and if their feelings were embittered by the remembrance of needless bloodshed. The Civil officers in every district should endeavour, without condoning any heinous offences or making any promises of pardon for such offences, to encourage all persons to return to their usual occupations, and, punishing only such of the principal offenders as can be apprehended, to postpone as far as possible all minute enquiry into political offences until such time as the Government are in a position to deal with them in strength after thorough investigation. It may be neces-

sary however even after a district is partially restored to order to make examples from time to time of such persons, if any, who may be guilty of serious outrages against person or property, or who by stopping the dawk or injuring the electric telegraph or otherwise may endeavour to promote the designs of those who are waging war against the State.

Rules for the punishment of mutineers and rebels.

11. Another point to be noticed in connection with this subject is the general burning of villages, which the Governor-General in Council has reason to fear may have been carried too far by some of the Civil officers employed in restoring order.

12. A severe measure of this sort is doubtless necessary, as an example, in some cases where the mass of the inhabitants of a village have committed a grave outrage, and the perpetrators cannot be punished in their persons, but any approach to a wholesale destruction of property by the officers of Government, without due regard to the guilt or innocence of those who are affected by it, must be strongly reprehended. Apart from the effect which such a practice would have upon the feelings and disposition of the country people, there can be no doubt that it would prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming the cultivation of their fields, a point at this season of vital importance, inasmuch as if the lands remain much longer unsown, distress, and even famine, may be added to the other difficulties with which the Government will have to contend.

Ordered, that instructions to the above effect be issued to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and to the Commissioners of the Allahabad and Benares Divisions.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Foreign and Military Departments for such further orders as may be necessary.

C. BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

141. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 35, dated 7th August 1857.*

IN continuation of my letter* of the 3rd instant, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to report the following occurrences in the Punjab and the adjacent country.

*138 (page 283).

Destruction of remaining mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry.

2. The men of the 26th Native Infantry who were not in the first instance destroyed must now have all been killed. One party, who were attacked by Major Jackson of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry and three sowars, not far from Gordaspoor, fought desperately, wounded that officer, and killed one of his men. Some 24 of the mutineers have been sent in to Lahore for execution.

Precautions against the mutiny of the rest of the disarmed troops at Mián Mír and Amritsar.

3. The information procured both by the Military and Civil authorities leading to the belief that the rest of the disarmed troops at Meean Meer were still resolved to make an attempt to escape, the whole have been removed from their different lines and encamped on the plain in front of the European barracks, and are especially guarded by a strong body of the new Seikh Regiment and of Her Majesty's 81st supported by guns. Orders have also been issued to place the 35th and 59th in camp under the guns of Govindghur at Umritsur.

Movements of troops.

4. The 9th Irregular Cavalry, which in consequence of frequent desertions had been sent back from before Delhy, has been ordered across the Indus to Bunnoo, and the wing of the 17th Irregulars to Leia. The head-quarters of the 1st Punjab Cavalry has also been sent to Saharunpoor, where it is hoped it may do some service.

Mutinous conduct of Native officers and men of 69th Native Infantry.

5. A short time ago the Subedar-Major of the 69th Native Infantry having been convicted of mutinous conduct was blown away from a gun. And since this 10 other Native officers and men of the same regiment have met with a similar fate.

6. On the evening of the 1st instant, the day of the "Bakra Eed," a desperate attack, as had been anticipated, was made on our position before Delhy. The insurgents first attempted during the day to establish themselves in our rear, which failed, owing to the inundated state of the country. They subsequently attacked our breastworks. The struggle lasted from 5 P. M. of the 1st until 2 P. M. on the 2nd. Our troops were kept under good control, behind the works. The consequence was that their loss in killed and wounded was only 46 men, while that of the enemy is estimated at from 2 to 3,000 men. Since then the desertions from the insurgent ranks have been large. Consternation and discord is said to prevail among them, to which the advent of wounded fugitives from Cawnpoor has much contributed.

Attack on our position at Delhi on the 1st August, Bakra 'Id.

Our losses and those of the enemy.

7. On the 3rd Nerinjee in Eusufzie, which the fanatics from Swat had again occupied, was once more attacked, and about 50 of them killed, and the whole village thoroughly destroyed. The arrangements of Captain James, the Deputy Commissioner, in these late affairs in Eusufzie have been excellent, and he has been ably supported by Major Vaughan of the 5th Punjab Infantry in command of the troops.

Destruction of the village of Narinji in Yusafzai and services of officers engaged.

8. Owing to the good arrangements of Major Becher, the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara, and the loyal conduct of the inhabitants, the fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry who had made towards Khagan failed to penetrate that outlying and rugged tract, and have been either killed in the attempt or captured. Many of the latter have been tried and executed. This regiment may now be considered to be utterly destroyed.

Destruction of fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry who went towards Khagán.

9. The Kumaon Battalion reached Delhy on the 1st instant. Brigadier-General Nicholson with considerable reinforcements* must be this day at Amballah and the 2nd Punjab Infantry† at Lodhianah. The 4th Punjab Rifles left Rawulpindee this morning, and the wing of the Belooch Battalion are pushing up from Multan.

Arrival of reinforcements at Delhi.

*	Her Majesty's 52nd ...	560
	Wing of 61st ...	380
	9-Pounder Battery ...	100
	New Punjab Corps ...	640

†700 strong.

Four companies of a new Punjab Regiment also left Lahore for Ferozepoor two days ago as an escort for the siege train.

Progress in recruitment of the new corps of Punjab Cavalry.

10. The new corps of Punjab Cavalry is also making fair progress. About 100 old troopers have already been enlisted, and volunteers from all sides are coming forward. The only difficulty is the scarcity of horses and the poverty of these men. The latter evil the Chief Commissioner has partially met by small advances of money. In a couple of months he anticipates having a fine regiment of Cavalry fit for active service.

Tranquillity of the Punjab. Sympathy of inhabitants of Ludhiána, Thánesar, &c., with insurgents.

11. The Punjab continues to be tranquil. The only part of its inhabitants who sympathize with the insurgents are many of those about Lodhianah, Thanessur, Khytul and the banks of the Jumna. In these parts severe examples have had to be made. Among others a well known fukeer of the Putiala Hill States has been hanged. A letter was intercepted from this man urging the religious adviser of the Maharaja of Putiala to induce his Chief to break with the English. He pointed out that we had only maintained the struggle by the aid of the Chiefs, and that now was the time to attack the hill stations, where there were only women and children.

Execution of a fakir of the Patiála Hill States.

Death of Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow.

12. On the 5th the sad intelligence of the death of Sir Henry Lawrence was received at Lahore. His untimely fate will be much felt and greatly deplored in the Punjab, where he was so well known and beloved. His loss in the present crisis to Government will be irreparable.

NOTE.—For reply see 203 (Part II, page 127).

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142. *From R. SIMSON, Esquire, Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 3197, dated Fort William, 10th August 1857 (received 14th September 1857).*

Services of Colonels Chute and Nicholson in the operations against the 55th Native Infantry at Mardán.

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor-General in Council your Officiating Secretary's letter dated 1st June, No. 11,* together with its enclosures, reporting operations at Murdan against the mutinous 55th Regiment Native Infantry, and in reply I am directed to request you will convey to Colonel

*59 (page 85).

Chute and Colonel Nicholson the thanks of His Lordship in Council for the vigorous measures taken by them and the activity of the pursuit against the rebels.

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143. *From G. C. Barnes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to A. Brandreth, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 222, dated Umballah, 10th August 1857.*

Arrangements for the safety of Simla.

I have the honor to forward, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner, a letter* in original from the Deputy Commissioner of Simla detailing the arrangements made for the safety of Simla.

*No. 313, dated 7th August 1857.

2. The hill population is favorable to us, and all the Hill Chiefs belonging to the Simla jurisdiction have to thank the British Government for their possessions, rescued from the Goorkhas and restored to them in 1813 A. D. They are bound to us by inclination as well as gratitude. We have no reason to distrust them; and if this confidence is warranted, which I conscientiously believe it to be, then Simla is amply and efficiently protected.

3. Fifty chosen hill men from the warlike race of Kuhloor occupy Boileaugunj, which, as the Chief Commissioner knows, is the principal approach to Simla. Another detachment of 60 men from Sirmoor, also a brave clan of Rajpoots, occupy the main bazaar. And another contingent of 60 is concentrated at the Deputy Commissioner's house, a convenient position, ready to accompany the Magistrate at a moment's notice to the point of danger.

4. In addition to these arrangements, Lord William Hay has nearly doubled his Police, which does not include a single Hindoostanee.

5. Above all, there is a body of English residents, numbering 120 men, well armed and commanded by commissioned officers. This force alone would hold such a position as Simla against an army from Hindoostan.

6. I think these arrangements are complete. As far as human foresight can go, Simla is as secure as any place in India, and those who have their wives and children there may receive this assurance in perfect confidence. I am sure the Chief Commissioner will agree in this opinion.

ENCLOSURE TO 143.

From LORD WILLIAM HAY, *Deputy Commissioner, Simla, to* G. C. BARNES, *Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, Umballa,—No. 313, dated Simla, 7th August 1857.*

Details of the arrangements for the protection of Simla.

1. In reply to your letter No. 1131, dated 31st July, I have the honor to state that the following arrangements were made as soon as was possible after the mutiny for the protection of Simla and its European inhabitants.

2. Fifty well-armed Rajpoots from Kuhloor were stationed at first *near*, and subsequently *in*, the Boileaugunj Bazaar. Sixty Sirmoorees under the command of Konwur Bir Singh, uncle of the Raja of Nahun, were posted under the Burra Bazaar, and 60 men furnished by the Ranas of Keonthul, Dhamee and Bhujjee I stationed in the immediate vicinity of my own house, which is within five minutes' ride of the Burra and Chota Simla Bazaars, and which commands a complete view of the former, so complete that not a man can move without my seeing him from the place where I am now writing.

3. The Police I increased from 40 to 70, all of whom are either hill men or Punjabees ; for I am happy to say that I have not and had not a single Poorbea burkundaz or chuprassee (jail or muzkoorie) at Simla in the Government service, except my own jemadar and his brother, the former of whom I discharged as soon as the disturbances commenced ; the latter I have since removed.

4. In addition to the above I have 20 muzkoorie chuprassees, all chosen men belonging to the hills ; while for upwards of a month there was a strong guard of Goorkhas in the Upper Bazaar.

5. I may also mention that for the first month after the mutiny commenced Mya Jye Singh of Bhagul, the Ranas of Keonthul, Dhamee, Kotee and Joobul, with about 250 followers, remained in Simla ready to render their services at a moment's notice.

Arrangements for the protection of Simla.

6. At this moment, then, I have 170 men furnished by the Chiefs, well armed with swords and matchlocks, and 90 Hill Burkundazes, altogether 260 men wherewith to control the Simla Bazaars.

7. I had almost forgotten to mention the Volunteer Corps which was organized some time back. It consists of about 120 Europeans under the command of Captain Seymour, Assistant Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces.

8. It is divided into four companies under commissioned officers whose names are noted in the margin. Muskets and ammunition were procured from Kussowlie, and measures have been taken for rendering the corps as effective as possible.

Captain Mackenzie.
" Jenkins.
" Campbell.
" Ross.

9. I trust the above measures will be regarded as sufficient for the protection of the station. The truth is that, if the hill men and servants of Europeans are excluded from the calculation, there are not 300 Poorbeas in the whole place, and those there are are for the most part men who have lived so long at Simla that they would regard it the greatest misfortune to be compelled to leave the place, and who know full well that whatever happens they cannot look for any sympathy from the hill population.

10. But after all the best security for the peace of the place is the intimate acquaintance which a long residence in the hills has given me of the inhabitants of Simla, &c.

11. There is not a man in the bazaar of consequence whose name and character I don't know, while the faces of all are familiar to me. A strange face strikes me at once, and every man unable to give a satisfactory account of himself is without loss of time hurried out of the hills. From the day I took charge

Arrangements for the protection of Simla.

of my present office I have not lost one opportunity of ridding the place of a bad character. Consequently when the disturbances broke out the bazaar was singularly free of dangerous characters, the best proof of which is that property at Simla was never more secure than at the height of the panic. Would this have been the case if the bazaar had swarmed with badmashes and if the Kotwalee had been full of Poorbeas ?

12. In conclusion, I beg that you will not give credence to the reports of the alleged leniency shewn by me towards the natives. For the Poorbeas I have not and never had any sort of regard ; I have investigated every complaint made by a European against a native, and in scarcely a single instance have I let off the latter.

13. Hardly a day has passed that I have not flogged a native or turned out one out of the hills, and the only occasions on which I can with any justice be accused of undue leniency to natives were, curiously enough, when dealing with the servants of two of the residents, the loudest condemners of my conduct towards natives, but who in the instances of their own servants misbehaving begged me not to punish them, to which I somewhat reluctantly consented.

14. No one knows better than yourself how difficult it is to give satisfaction at Simla, but no better proofs of the success of my administration can be desired than the peace which has reigned throughout the hills since the disturbances broke out, the absence of all crime, the abundance of supplies, and lastly the frivolous character of the complaints which have been preferred against it.

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144. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 223, dated 10th August 1857.*

SUBMITS Delhee news of 7th and 9th August.

ENCLOSURE TO 144.

Delhi news, 7th August 1857.

Gowree Shunker.—The sorties are carried on by four divisions, and one division (the 5th) is stationed at the Nigumbode. One of the assaulting divisions is in the Koodseea Bagh, the second at the Baota Battery, the third at the Bussye Bridge, and the fourth as a reserve to the Bussye Division. The columns have been sent out since the morning, but many of the sepoys are skulking in Teleewara. It is now 12 o'clock and they are still out. Up to last night the plan was to send out a force to Alleepoor, but nothing is heard of it this morning. Two regiments and one resala of horse were warned for Hansi, but they have not left Delhee. The Hurrianah sepoys have heard that the Raja of Bikaner, with the support of the English, has plundered their homes. If they can obtain a force from Delhee, they propose to take their revenge. It was on their account that this force with four guns was warned to go to Hansee. They are only waiting for the issue of pay and then they will start. The whole army is exceedingly disheartened. General Bukht Khan and General Sirdhara Singh are still at open enmity. Bukht Khan is suspected by the soldiery of colluding with the English. Hakeem Ehsunoollah Khan is also strongly suspected, but is protected by the King's favor. One hundred sowars are billetted on the Jhujjur Nawab until he pays up his tribute, and an angry message has been sent to him. A Municipal Council is formed for the collection of the city contributions. Nawab Ahmud Mirza Khan and the sons of Raja Jye Singh are members. Their antecedents are well known to the Government. They have great influence with Shahzada Mirza Moghul, who is appointed to superintend this duty. Yesterday 40,000 rupees were paid in by the Punjabee merchants in Delhee, and contributions are daily coming in. Buhadoor Allee Khan, the Chief of Bahadurgurh, has been appointed to provide supplies for the force warned for Alleepoor. Saad-ood-deen Khan of Tillana, Pergunna Pulwul, presented himself to Mirza Moghul with 200 levies raised by himself, and is engaged in to-day's fight. Several sowars, who were on leave from their regiments, and had come to Delhee, asked for their pay. As they did not receive any, about 200 have again left for their

Delhi news, 7th August 1857.

homes. The King announces in the open Durbar that the name of the English has been effaced from the map of Hindoostan. Those foolish few who expect the English to return are utterly deceived. The Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are in open revolt, and should the English venture to leave London, they will inevitably lose their own country. The English have no friends, whereas many are eager to obey the King's behests. Yesterday, after plundering Ehsunoolla Khan's house, the soldiery set fire to the premises. The Hakeem is a prisoner in the fort. The soldiery demanded his surrender, and even menaced the King's life, and those of his family, if their wishes were not complied with. At last the King gave up the Hakeem into their hands, but said that if his life was injured he would not survive his servant. For this purpose the King always carries about his person a small diamond. Zeenut Muhul is also an object of strong suspicion. The Mahomedans of the city give out that they will not survive the King's death. To-day no noble has gone to the palace. Every body remains at home, and the shops are closed. Zeenut Muhul's house is protected by a guard, or it would be plundered. The explosion in the powder manufactory resulted in the death of nearly 500 workmen. The bodies were being dug out by their relatives all night, and the dreadful work still goes on. One hundred are badly wounded. It was entirely the result of accident. The Hakeem had nothing to do with it. All last night the conflict raged. No one is allowed to leave the city, and the palace doors are closed. More hereafter. The powder destroyed was only 20 maunds, since as fast as it is made it is carried into the palace.

Delhi news, 9th August 1857.

Rujjub Allee, 9th August.—Yesterday it was known in camp that 1,000 horse, 2 regiments of foot, 2 field and 2 heavy guns had left for Jhujjur. They had gone to fetch 8 lacs of rupees from the Nawab, and were afterwards to proceed to Hansi. They are now probably at Jhujjur. 50 sowars in advance collected 2,200 rupees from the bunneeahs of Nujufgurh. They then went on to Muthraon and demanded nuzzeranah from

the zemindars. The villagers delayed them and, collecting their arms, fell on the sowars and said that was the only nuzzeranah they would give. They were the loyal servants of the British Government. Four or five sowars were wounded and the rest decamped. He distrusts the Delhee news about the Buhadurgurh Chief being appointed to give supplies to the force at Alleepoor. Rujjun spy has given good information that all the female relatives of the King are going out to the Kootub. This is either for a holiday, or, more likely still, to get his family out of the clutches of the mutineers.

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145. *From A. Brandreth, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Reverend Chaplains, &c., and to Heads of Stations where there are no Chaplains,—dated 11th August 1857.*

Observance of Sunday, the 16th August 1857, as a day of humiliation and prayer.

The expected circular from the Bishop having been this day received, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward a copy to you, and to request that you will arrange that Sunday next, the 16th, may be devoted to this solemn purpose.

2. The Chief Commissioner hopes that you will endeavour by all means in your power to have this day observed in a due and appropriate manner by all residents of your station.

Enclosure to 145.

Circular to the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Reverend and dear Sirs,

The Bishop desires me to inform you that he purposes to hold a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, the 24th instant, at 7 A. M., for the purpose of humiliation before Almighty God on occasion of the troubles which are come upon this Country, and for imploring the Divine mercy and blessing; and he invites the Clergy in Calcutta and the neighbourhood to hold similar services in their Churches on the same day, morning or evening as may be most convenient, giving notice of the same on Sunday next. To those of the Clergy whom this circular will not reach in time enough for the 24th instant,

Day of humiliation and prayer.

he would propose that the earliest convenient day should be selected after they receive it.

The Bishop purposes preaching at the Cathedral, and feels that he need not suggest that the Clergy should improve the occasion in a similar manner to their several congregations.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN H. PRATT,

Archdeacon.

Calcutta, July 8, 1857.

Form of prayer.

Instead of the VENITE EXULTEMUS *the following to be used :—*

HEAR our Prayer, O God : and hide not Thyself from our Petition. *Psalm* lv. 1.

Take heed unto us and hear us : how we mourn in our Prayer and are vexed. Psalm lv. 2.

Nevertheless though I am sometimes afraid : yet put I my trust in God. *Psalm* lvi. 3.

He verily is our strength and our salvation : He is our defence, so that we shall not greatly fall. Psalm lxii. 2.

The Lord is King, be the earth never so unquiet. The Lord is great in Sion, and high above all people. *Psalm* xcix. 1.

The waves of the sea are mighty and rage horribly : but the Lord who dwelleth on high is mightier. Psalm xciii. 5.

O put your trust in Him alway, ye people : pour out your hearts before Him, for God is our hope. *Psalm* lxii. 8.

As for the children of men, they are but vanity : the children of men are deceitful upon the weights, they are altogether lighter than vanity itself. Psalm lxii. 9.

O trust not in wrong and robbery ; give not yourselves unto vanity ; if riches increase, set not your heart upon them. *Psalm* lxii. 10.

Be Thou, O God, our help in trouble; for vain is the help of man. Psalm lx. 11. Form of prayer.

Help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of Thy name: O deliver us, and be merciful to our sins, for Thy name's sake. *Psalm* lxxix. 9.

The Lord shall give strength unto His people; the Lord shall give His people the blessing of peace. Psalm xxix. 10.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

PROPER PSALMS :—Psalms L and LI.

PROPER LESSONS :—Dan. IX. 1—19; and Luke XVIII. 1—14.

Prayer to be used instead of the Collect for the week.

O MOST powerful and gracious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, that rulest and commandest all things, Thou sittest on the throne judging right; and therefore we make our address to Thy Divine Majesty in this our present season of disquietude, when evil and misguided men have, in many places of this land, risen up against their just and lawful rulers, and have treacherously and cruelly taken away the lives of those whom they were bound to serve and to defend, drawing down upon themselves the guilt of rebellion and of blood, and spreading confusion, and distress, and fear, where Thy servants, whom Thou hadst set over them, were seeking to promote only order, and equity, and happiness.

O Lord, our eyes are up unto Thee; take Thou the cause into Thine own hand, and judge between us and these sons of violence; let not their mischievous imagination prosper; stir up Thy strength, O Lord, and come and help us, for Thou canst save by many or by few; rebuke the madness of the people,

Form of prayer.

and stay the hand of the destroyer : cast Thy shield, most merciful Father, over any of our brethren, who may even now be in peril of death, and let their lives be precious in Thy sight. Grant wisdom and firmness to those who have to act in this critical hour ; and crown their endeavours for the restoration of tranquillity with speedy success. Teach the natives of British India to know their mercies, and to prize those right and equal laws which by Thy good Providence Thou hast given them through the supremacy of our Christian land : and make us, we beseech Thee, to become in the midst of them more and more what Christian people ought to be. O remember not our old sins, our manifold pollutions of Thy Holy name in the sight of the Heathen ; but have mercy upon us, and cause us henceforward to be blameless and harmless, without rebuke, shining as lights in the world. If it be Thy good pleasure, establish our Empire in this land on a surer basis than ever heretofore ; and above all, make it the blessed means of advancing everywhere the kingdom of Thy Son : so we that are Thy people, and sheep of Thy pasture, will give Thee thanks for ever, and will always be showing forth Thy praise from generation to generation. O hear us for Thy mercies' sake in Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

After the Prayer (We humbly beseech Thee) *the following to be added ; the people repeating the same after the Minister.*

TURN Thou us, O good Lord, and so shall we be turned. Be favourable, O Lord, be favourable to Thy people, who turn to Thee in weeping, fasting, and praying. For Thou art a merciful God, full of compassion, long suffering, and of great pity. Thou sparest, when we deserve punishment ; and, in Thy wrath, Thou thinkest upon mercy. Spare Thy people, good Lord, spare them, and let not Thine heritage be brought to confusion. Hear us, O Lord, for Thy mercy is great, and after the multitude of Thy mercies look upon us, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

146. *From R. Simpson, Esquire, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 3241, dated Fort William, 12th August 1857.*

I am directed to forward to you, for delivery to the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend, the accompanying khurreetahs to their address from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, with copies and translations of the letters for your information.

Acknowledgment of services of Chiefs of Patiála, Nábha and Jhínd.

Enclosure (1) to 146.

Translation of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to the Maharajah of Puttiala,—dated 12th August 1857.

After compliments,—It is well known that, since the time when General Sir David Ochterlony extended the protection of the British Government to Rajah Kurrum Singh of Puttiala, there has been unbroken friendship and cordiality between the British Government and the Puttiala State.

Kharita from the Governor-General to the Maharaja of Patiála.

Your Highness gave convincing proof of your good faith and loyalty during the Sutlej and Punjab Campaigns. Another opportunity has now presented itself, and Your Highness, with a due regard to the engagements entered into between the Hon'ble Company and Your Highness' State, and to the friendship which has from of old subsisted between them, has not failed to avail yourself of it to render still more conspicuous your loyalty and zeal by the supply of troops and money for the purpose of quelling the present disturbances, and also by personally joining the army. This conduct has gratified me very much. The zealous fulfilment by you of your engagements will not be forgotten by me, and will tend to the advantage of Your Highness.

I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the sincerity of your attachment and devotion to the British Government.

I wish you to consider me as ever anxious to hear of your good health, and to oblige me from time to time with accounts thereof.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 146.

Translation of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nabha,—dated 12th August 1857.

Kharita from the Governor-General to the Raja of Nábha.

After compliments,—I have learned with much gratification that, under the influence of your loyal feelings towards this Government, you have at this time of revolt rendered aid to it by supplying troops and money, and have personally joined the troops and assisted in quelling the disturbances, and thereby fulfilled the engagements entered into by you with the British Government. This praiseworthy conduct and your faithful regard for the engagements entered into by you with this State has afforded a strong proof of the firmness of your attachment and devotion to the British Government, in return for which I offer my warmest thanks to you. Your valuable services and your steadfast adherence to the British Government have not only entitled you to commendations, but will tend to promote the prosperity and advance the interests of your State. Your laudable conduct will not be forgotten by me. Consider me as ever anxious to hear of your good health, and continue to gratify me from time to time with accounts thereof.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 146.

Translation of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to the Rajah of Jheend,—dated 12th August 1857.

Kharita from the Governor-General to the Raja of Jhínd.

After compliments,—I have learned with much gratification that under the influence of your loyal feelings towards this Government, you have at this time of revolt rendered aid to it by supplying troops, and have also personally joined the army to assist in quelling the disturbances caused by the insurgents, and have thereby fulfilled the engagements entered into by you with the British Government. This praiseworthy conduct and faithful regard for the engagements entered into by you with this State has afforded a strong proof of the firmness of your attachment and devotion to this Government, in return for which I offer my warmest thanks and acknowledgments to you. Your valuable services and your steadfast adherence to the British Government have not only entitled you to commendations, but

will tend to promote the prosperity and advance the interests of your State. Your laudable conduct will not be forgotten by the Government. Consider me as ever anxious to hear of your good health and continue to gratify me from time to time with accounts thereof.

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147. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 193, dated Fort William, 3rd July 1857.*

Disapproval by Government of the offer by the Judicial Commissioner of a reward for mutineers "dead or alive."

IT has come to the knowledge of the Government that the Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab has offered a reward of Rs. 50 for every mutineer with arms, and Rs. 30 for every mutineer without arms, "dead or alive."

2. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that so much of this order as holds out a reward unconditionally to any person who shall kill a mutineer and bring in his body to the Civil authorities is calculated to be productive of much evil by putting a dangerous license in the hands of the population generally. Cases will readily occur to you in which a sepoy, who after having received his discharge lawfully, or after disbandment of his regiment is proceeding peaceably to his own home, might be attacked and slain for the sake of the property in his possession, or with any other object, by persons who, under the cloak of the order issued by the Judicial Commissioner, would be enabled to claim, not only exemption from punishment for a perhaps wanton assault, but a substantial reward for their act.

Terms of Proclamation authorised by Government.

3. But, with this modification, the Governor-General in Council fully assents to the policy of endeavouring, by the offer of pecuniary rewards, to secure the persons of the mutineers and deserters, and he requests that a proclamation may be issued without delay guaranteeing on the part of the Government a reward of Rs. 50 or any larger sums that you may consider necessary for the apprehension of a mutineer or deserter with his arms, and a reward of Rs. 20 or any larger sum that you may think necessary for that of a mutineer or deserter without his arms. The proclamation should also contain the offer of a similar reward for such information as shall lead to the appre-

hension and conviction of any mutineer, deserter or rebel, and should moreover declare that every pensioner who conceals or harbours any such offender or fails to give notice of any facts which may come to his knowledge respecting such offender, and which are calculated to lead to his apprehension or conviction, will forfeit his pension. You are further required, in the same proclamation, to offer a reward for any arms, the property of the Government, which may be delivered into the hands of the Civil or Military authorities, the amount of the reward to be determined with reference to the nature of the weapon so restored and its condition at the time of its restoration.

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148. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 36, dated Lahore, 12th August 1857.*

Explanation of the tenor of the orders issued for the apprehension of mutineers in the Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 193* of the 3rd ultimo, conveying the Governor-General's disapprobation of the offer of a reward for the apprehension of mutineers *dead* or alive, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit a copy of the answer received from the Judicial Commissioner on this subject, showing that the expression was not made use of in any order issued by him, and to state that the Chief Commissioner is not aware of any proclamation of this sort having been issued in the Punjab.

*147 (page 311).

NOTE.—For reply see 215 (Part II, page 195).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 148.

From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 271, dated Lahore, 7th August 1857.

I HAVE the honor to afford the following explanation to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 193,† dated 3rd ultimo, regarding the tenor of the proclamation issued by me for the apprehension of sepoys.

†147 (page 311).

2. My orders were issued either verbally to the Commissioner of Lahore or in demi-official notes. I am not aware myself of having issued any order offering rewards for the apprehension of mutineers *dead* or alive, with the exception which I shall note hereafter.

Explanation of the tenor of the orders issued for the apprehension of mutineers in the Punjab.

3. I have received replies to my letters to the officers whom I addressed requesting them to state the tenor of my notes to them. Copies of the replies* are appended to this letter. Mr. Ricketts has not yet been able to find my note, but is searching for it. It is not improbable that I may have telegraphed to him, but so far as I am aware the tenor of any order I issued was similar to those of which copies are filed.

* From Commissioner, Lahore, dated 30th July.
From Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, dated 30th July.
From Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, dated 1st August, enclosing an order without date.
My letter to Major Marsden, dated 6th June.

4. The exception alluded to above is that when the Jullundhur Force broke out into mutiny I sent an express by a shootur sowar to the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States in which I called on them to oppose the mutineers with all their power and to raise the population against them; that they were to resist them to the utmost; that if they killed a mutineer with arms a reward of Rs. 50 would be given and if without arms Rs. 20 would be given.

5. This proclamation however did not reach the Chiefs. The shootur sowar fell into the hands of the mutineers at Mullair Kotla, who took my despatches from him, appropriated the camel, and kept the rider in durance for some days from which he eventually escaped.

6. I believe under the circumstances that the tenor of the latter proclamation would not be considered objectionable.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 148.

MY DEAR MONTGOMERY,

HERE are my orders of the 15th May for the arrest of the Meean Meer deserters. The order is that a reward of Rs. 20 will be given for every man taken.

Yours, &c.,
A. A. ROBERTS.

30th July 1857.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 148.

MY DEAR MONTGOMERY,

Explanation of the tenor of the orders issued for the apprehension of mutineers in the Punjab.

I NEVER issued the proclamation. Roberts did it from his office direct, and I have no copy. You particularly told me on the day I was going to Kussoor that I was not to say dead or alive, but that the men might be shot or otherwise killed if they resisted. I sent this order to Thomas, but I think that the proclamation sent by Roberts was the order upon which the Police acted.

R. E. EGERTON.

30th July 1857.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 148.

MY DEAR MONTGOMERY,

THIS is the paper which you signed giving me orders to offer a reward for the apprehension of deserters. I sent it on to Thomas on the 14th of May, when I could not get so far as Kussoor myself. There is no mention in it of *dead* or alive, and I wrote it after asking you the question.

R. E. EGERTON.

1st August 1857.

ENCLOSURE (5) TO 148.

SEIZE the boats; prevent any body of men crossing. Don't stop ordinary traffic. Raise the villagers to stop the Hindoostanees, and offer a reward for the apprehension of each man up to Rs. 20 if necessary.

Memo.—This paper was written during the pursuit of the mutineers near the Central Jail.
R. MONTGOMERY.

R. MONTGOMERY.

ENCLOSURE (6) TO 148.

MY DEAR MARSDEN,

I FORGOT to say look after our deserters: 130 left two days ago for Ferozepore.

The ghauts are stopped, but they will go in as stragglers; offer Rs. 20 a head for them.

R. MONTGOMERY.

6th June 1857.

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149. *From G. C. Barnes, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 228, dated 13th August 1857.*

Submits translation of the Delhee news from the 4th to 8th August from an occasional writer and of 12th from Rujjub Allee.

Enclosure to 149.

Delhi news from the 4th to the 8th August 1857.

Delhee news from August 4th to August 8th by an occasional writer.—The fire on the 4th August was very successful. Many persons were killed in the city and more frightened. On the 6th the nephew of General Bukht Khan and four or five golundazes were killed. A Resaldar, also of some note, fell on that day. The army is very dispirited. On the 7th an explosion took place in the powder manufactory; nearly 400 persons were killed. Hakeem Ehsunoolla Khan's house was plundered on suspicion, and his life sought by the infuriated soldiery. The King, however, protects his life, though he cannot save him from imprisonment. General Bukht Khan sent out some of his force to collect revenue. Upon this the other Generals became jealous and petitioned the King that such practices should not be allowed except on the authority of all the leaders of the army. Dissensions have arisen in consequence. There is no end to the daily quarrels and jealousies. No pay has been issued now for 20 days. The soldiery complain loudly, and many intend to leave. On the 6th August the Kumoond Nawab came into Delhee, bringing 1,000 men with him. He obtained an interview on the 7th. The King's officers squeeze the citizens for money. A standing council of 14 Hindoos and 14 Mahomedans

Delhi news, 4th to 8th August 1857.

is appointed to assess and realize the several quotas from the citizens. The Nawab of Jhujjur has not yet paid his tribute. Bhyron Singh, the Raja of Chanderee, has sent a confidential fukeer to the King with a letter. Its contents are very wordy. But the gist of it is that, while most of the Princes of India are on the side of the English, he is a loyal adherent of the Imperial cause. If he (the Raja) should be favored with orders, he will gain them all over, and bring them to wait on the King at Delhee. Alif Khan has sent a letter with a nuzzeranah to the King from Meerut. Replies were returned to them both. The powder manufactory is established at Hussun Allee Khan's house in Durriaogunj. Mooftee Sudder-ood-deen Khan has come from Lucknow, and has paid his respects to the King. There is a scarcity of powder. Supports are got with great difficulty to go out to the combatants in the field. On the 8th August there were very few soldiers out, and constant requisitions were sent in for reinforcements, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that reliefs were despatched to the spot by the evening. Had you known the opportunity, the guns might have been captured. The powder gets damaged in the transit from the magazine to the bridge.

Kakoo, Hurkara.—A great explosion took place in the powder manufactory. Five hundred men were more or less injured. The soldiery suspected Ehsunoollah Khan and searched his house. They found a letter from some Moonshee in the British Camp, and their suspicions were at once confirmed. His house was set fire to, and the Hakeem's life was saved only by the intercession of the King.

Delhi news, 12th August 1857.

Rujjub Allee, 12th August—Reports that the hurkaras returning from the city on the evening previous stated that guards had been set at every gate and in every mohulla. They allowed no one to pass unless he was known, or on the security of some respectable person of the mohulla. On this account no late news had been received, as the hurkaras could not gain admittance to the news-writers. A gun cartridge was taken out of the ammunition waggon seized along with the four guns

on the 12th, and opened in camp. It was filled with new powder, very coarse and of inferior quality. This fact confirms the reports that they have no good powder left, but are obliged to make their daily supply. Shortly brimstone will run short, and then they will not be able to make even this powder, bad as it is.

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150. *From R. SIMPSON, Esquire, Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, K. C. B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 3247, dated Fort William, 13th August 1857 (received 1st October 1857).*

IN reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter and its enclosures dated the 10th ultimo, No. 26,* reporting the mutiny of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry at Jhelum, the disarming of the Native Troops at Rawulpindee and Kohat, and the arrangements made for economizing all available resources, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to acquaint you that all your proceedings as reported in the above letter, as well as your letter to the Commissioner on duty at Delhie, are fully approved.

Approval of measures taken in connection with the mutiny at Jhelum and the disarming of Native Troops at Ráwalpindi and Kohát.

*113 (page 194).

2. Copies of paragraphs 1 to 8 and 10 and 13 of the despatch under acknowledgment, and of Colonel Edwardes' letter to Brigadier-General Cotton's address dated the 8th ultimo, No. 686, have been sent to the Military Department for information, and for notice of the admirable conduct of the troops, especially of the officers of the 58th Native Infantry, and of Lieutenants Norman and Chapman of the 14th Native Infantry.

Notice of services of officers of the 58th Native Infantry and of Lieutenants Norman and Chapman of the 14th Native Infantry.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers the conduct of the Military Police to have been excellent and deserving of commendation. His Lordship in Council desires me at the same time to express the regret of the Government at Captain Miller's being wounded in the attack on the 30 men who had made off with their muskets, but who were followed and killed or captured.

Commendation of conduct of Military Police at Ráwalpindi. Regret of Government at wound received by Captain Miller.

151. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 37, dated Lahore, 13th August 1857.*

Further reports regarding the Jullundur mutiny.

IN continuation of my letter No. 33* of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit copies of further papers† concerning the Jalundhur mutiny, received with the Judicial Commissioner's letter No. 274 of the 8th instant, for the information of Government. It will be perceived, as already reported by the Chief Commissioner, that no effective measures were taken either in the first instance to punish the mutineers or to overtake and attack them after they left Jalundhur.

*132 (page 270).

† No. 166 from Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States.
Reports of Major Brind, Major Olpherts, and Lieutenant Sankey, Artillery.
Report of Major McMullen, 6th Light Cavalry.
Report of Major Innes, 66th Native Infantry.
Report of Lieutenant Tyndale, 66th Native Infantry (last paragraph only).
Report of Captain Faddy, 36th Native Infantry.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 151.

From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 274, dated 8th August 1857.

IN continuation of my letter No. 225, dated 22nd June last, I have the honor to forward to you in original, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying letter No. 166 of the 3rd instant, from the Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, submitting the reports of several officers regarding the Jullundur mutiny, and bringing to notice the conduct of certain men who distinguished themselves on the occasion.

2. I beg particularly to draw the Chief Commissioner's attention to the letters of Major Brind and Captain Olpherts.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 151.

From Major EDWARD LAKE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, to* ROBERT MONTGOMERY, *Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 166, dated Jalundhur, 3rd August 1857.*

Reports of officers who were eye witnesses of the Jullundur mutiny.

IN continuation of my letter No. 133, dated 20th June 1857, submitting an official report of the mutiny among the Native Troops at Jalundhur on the 7th of June 1857, I have the honor to forward original reports as per list subjoined,* with the copy of a transmitting letter from the Officer Commanding at Jalundhur, who requests the reports may be submitted for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner and that I will bring to his notice the conduct of certain men who distinguished themselves on the occasion.

*
1. No. 85, dated 11th June 1857, from Officer Commanding 6th Light Cavalry to Major of Brigade, Jalundhur.
2. No. 81, dated 13th June 1857, from Officer Commanding 36th Native Infantry.
3. Letter No. , dated 13th June 1857, from Major Innes, 61st Native Infantry.
4. Statement of Lieutenant Obbard, Adjutant, 61st Native Infantry, dated 12th June 1857.
5. Statement of Ensign Hawkins of 61st Native Infantry, dated 15th June 1857.
6. Statement of Ensign R. Wheeler of 61st Native Infantry, dated 13th June 1857.
7. Statement of Captain Stainforth of 61st Native Infantry, dated 13th June 1857.
8. Statement of Lieutenant Tyndale of 61st Native Infantry, dated 12th June 1857.
9. Letter from Captain Basden of 61st Native Infantry, dated 13th June, to Adjutant of his regiment.
10. Statement of Lieutenant Kemp of 61st Native Infantry, dated 14th June 1857.
11. Letter from Deputy Paymaster, Jalundhur, to Major of Brigade, No. 43, dated 9th June 1857.
12. Letter No. 2 A., dated 10th June 1857, from Sub-Conductor Smallman to Major of Brigade.
13. Letter from Major J. Brind, late Commanding Artillery at Jalundhur, to Major E. Lake, Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, dated 23rd July 1857.
14. Letter from Lieutenant Sankey, Adjutant, Artillery Division, to Major E. Lake, Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, dated 21st July 1857.
15. Letter from Major Olpherts, Commanding 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, H. A., to Major E. Lake, Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, dated 20th July 1857.

Rewards conferred on individuals who rendered good service.

2. I took the opportunity of Brigadier-General Chamberlain's presence at Jalundhur to lay all these papers before him, and he has conferred suitable rewards upon the various individuals who deserved notice. Any names that were accidentally omitted in the first instance are to be brought to the notice of the Military authorities through the prescribed channels.

3. These documents are valuable as containing authentic accounts by eye witnesses of several events connected with the Jalundhur mutiny regarding which information will be acceptable to the authorities as well as to the public when the time arrives for making these facts known.

4. As the reports submitted by the Cantonment authorities contained no report from the Artillery officers who took an active part on the night of the mutiny and in the subsequent pursuit, I applied to them direct to supply this deficiency.

Services rendered by Captain Farrington.

5. I would draw attention to Major Olpherts' acknowledgments of Captain Farrington's exertions during the present and previous occasion. I can testify as Captain Farrington's official superior that these commendations are well deserved.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 151.

From Major J. BRIND, lately Commanding Jullundur Division of Artillery, to Major E. LAKE, Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States,—dated Head-Quarters Camp Delhi, 23rd July 1857.

Mutiny at Jullundur. Report of Major Brind, Commanding the Jullundur Division of Artillery.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd of June 1857, and regret that it has not been in my power to give earlier attention thereto in consequence of the pressing duties devolving upon me as Commanding the Foot Artillery of the Head-Quarters Camp. In the constant engagements with the rebel forces the officers united with me at Jullundur have been much separated and the subject of your communication had well nigh passed from memory,—I mean the necessity of replying to it. You are aware that in consequence of my being more at liberty than any other Field Officer (owing to the 1st Battalion with its batteries being detached from head-quarters, and the confidence I felt in the zeal and ability of my Adjutant, Lieutenant Sankey, as also in Major Olpherts, Commanding the 1st Troop, 1st Battalion, Horse Artillery) I considered it my duty to apply my energies, under the Commanding Officer's

Jullundur mutiny. Report of Major Brind, Commanding the Artillery.

directions, for the protection of cantonments and suppression or detection of acts creative of discontent and panic or evidencing a mutinous spirit in the Native Regiments at Jullundur. With the approval of Brigadiers Hartley and Johnstone, I continued as "Field Officer of the Week" from the 12th of May to date of our marching towards Delhi. On the night of the 7th of June, when the 6th Light Cavalry, 36th and 61st Native Infantry broke into open mutiny and a general rush of the Christian inhabitants was made upon the Artillery guns, I, having satisfied myself that the best arrangements, under the peculiar circumstances we were so suddenly plunged into, for the disposition of our 12 guns (the Native Troop from Hoshiarpoor having joined) had been made, employed myself in reconnoitring around our lines and in trying to induce Brigadier Johnstone to carry out the plan of attack or operations previously arranged in case of mutiny in one or more of the regiments. I informed the Commanding Officer that the guns on the left flank had been drawn out with the object of advancing against the 36th Regiment so as to unite with a detachment of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment on its coming round, and solicited his approval; but Brigadier Johnstone seemed to be laboring under an impression that the outbreak was being suppressed by the loyal members of the regiment, and the detachment of European Infantry having joined us we arranged to act strictly on the defensive, and when the assault was made by the 6th Cavalry the guns opened grape upon the mutineers without orders from him, as he appeared to think the detachment of Nicholson's Ressala, and not the mutineers, had crossed before the battery. Previous to this night I had the fullest confidence in the judgment and energy of the Brigadier Commanding. I therefore attributed the paralysing effect of his refusal to act or receive suggestions to mental depression, for he persisted in exposing himself to the murderous attempts made upon his life (as upon my own) by the villainous troopers of the 6th Light Cavalry, who under the disguise of orderlies crowded into our guns.

Trusting that I have answered your general enquiries sufficiently fully.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 151.

From Brigade-Major OLPHERTS, *Commanding 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, H. A., and party sent in pursuit of mutineers from Phillour, to Major E.* LAKE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States,—dated Camp near Delhi, 20th July 1857.*

Jullundur mutiny. Report of Major Olpherts, Commanding the party sent in pursuit from Phillaur.

IN reply to your letter No. 1448 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to state that the 6th Light Cavalry, the 36th and 61st Regiments Native Infantry broke out into open mutiny on the night of the 7th June. I was sleeping down at my guns when a little after 11 o'clock P.M. I was awoke by the alarm of fire. I got up, and thinking it was only one of the usual sort of fires which at Jullunder were too common, I told the men they need not stand by the guns. In a very few minutes after I heard musketry firing in the direction of the 36th Native Infantry Lines. I immediately ordered the men to stand by the guns and prepare for action. The musketry fire continued, and in a short time there was a regular rush towards my guns. These were the Christians of the station running for protection. The guns were placed so as to command all the opens (*sic*). Two of the guns of my own troop were turned to the left flank, two to the centre, and the other two were run out to right flank to support two other guns of the 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery. Two other guns of this troop were sent to right front and the other two faced towards the barracks. We remained in this way for some time. A portion of the mutineers came from the direction of the 36th Native Infantry Lines, and on coming near the guns permission to open fire on them was, I understand, asked *but refused* by Brigadier Johnstone. At this time I was passing from the left by the centre two guns of my troop after seeing all was right. On reaching the centre guns I heard the orders for the guns on the right to fire. I hastened to the spot. Two rounds from each of the guns on the right were fired. We remained quiet during the night, and about daylight the Brigadier told me we would have to pursue the enemy, and asked me to get some guns ready. I proposed to take four of my own guns and two of the 5th Troop guns. I must here remark that Lieutenant M. Sankey, the Adju-

Account by Major Olpherts of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

tant of the Jullunder Division of Artillery, volunteered to go through the station with two guns and a small party of the 5th Punjab Cavalry under command of Lieutenant D. Probyn. They went all about the station and were the means, I consider, of keeping all the people in the Sudder Bazaar quiet and saving the property of both Government and private individuals. It was not until past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th that I started in command of the Artillery. Two hundred (200) men, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, joined me on the road, and we went on having some Irregular Cavalry under command of Captain Farrington, Deputy Commissioner. On reaching Phugwara we halted, and in consequence of hearing that the 33rd Native Infantry had mutinied and were proceeding towards Phillour, another hundred (100) men of Her Majesty's 8th were sent for. About noon, I think, a party of the 5th Punjab Cavalry joined us, and as soon as the horses were fed it was proposed to carry on the pursuit. I asked the Brigadier if I might take on two guns, the Cavalry, and 60 men of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment. After some time I was allowed to do so. We started about 3 o'clock P.M., and on nearing Phillour I wrote to Colonel Butler asking him if his regiment was staunch, and if so to send out a party to meet me. I got for a reply that the 3rd Native Infantry had mutinied and gone away with the other mutineers; that there was no one left in cantonments; and that I had better encamp on the parade ground. Pending the reply we halted and the remainder of the force came up and we marched into Phillour. No person was sent to point out the ground. We drew up on the parade and having no bedding lay on the ground as we were. About 11 o'clock at night we heard firing. No one knew the ground, not even the cantonments. We remained until morning, and I got leave to follow on the pursuit. As the fort at Loodianah was held by a company of the mutineers, a mortar was sent with me to shell the fort. There was delay in getting breakfast for one hundred (100) men of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment told off to accompany me. I marched to the river bank, and when the Infantry arrived we crossed over. Hearing that the whole body of the mutineers had got into Loodianah, I sent back to Brigadier Johnstone re-

Account by Major Olpherts of the pursuit of the Jullundur mutineers.

questing him to come and join me with the remainder of the force. About 4 or 5 o'clock P.M. Mr. Ricketts sent intimation that the mutineers had left the town after relieving the men in the fort and releasing the prisoners. I marched on, sending a portion of the Cavalry ahead under Lieutenant Nicholson. We came up with some of the mutineers and cut up nine (9) of them. We drew up and halted for the night at the Treasury. Mr. Ricketts made every arrangement for the comfort of the men, and all was arranged to follow up the pursuit at 3 o'clock the following morning. Brigadier Johnstone arrived about 11 o'clock at night. I reported all that had taken place and mentioned the arrangements made for the pursuit. He approved of everything and then getting some supper went and lay down. In the morning about 2 o'clock I had the first trumpet sounded. I found that the one hundred Europeans I had hoped would accompany me and who were well rested were not the men told off. A number of these men certainly did come. After getting the men mounted on camels we proceeded. Brigadier Johnstone intended to accompany the pursuing party, but made it over to me. On reaching a village named, I think, Bara, where the mutineers had halted for a few hours, the Seikhs, 300 (three hundred) of the 4th Seikh Regiment, were sent in to see that all was right. They passed through and the Artillery went outside. We marched on to a village called Juroha (I think) about thirteen (13) miles from Loodianah. We there heard that the mutineers had been for some hours at Kotla Mullair, a walled town about 12 miles further on. The Europeans were completely done up; we had no commissariat with us; and as the Europeans could not go on, it was decided to return to Loodianah, which we did, and reached it early on the morning of the 10th June. We found that Brigadier Johnstone had gone on towards Umballa. There were no orders of any sort left for me, and even the whole of the commissariat had been taken on. The pursuit I considered over.

In conclusion I beg to state that I received every assistance from Captain Farrington, Deputy Commissioner at Jullunder, and from Mr. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner at Loodianah. The former officer from the very first intimation we received of

the outbreak at Meerut was in my opinion most active and determined, willing to assist in every way, and during the pursuit he was always to the front trying to get information. On coming into Mr. Ricketts' district he afforded every assistance, and to both these officers I am very much indebted.

ENCLOSURE (5) TO 151.

From Lieutenant SANKEY, *Adjutant, Artillery Division, Jullunder, to Major* E. LAKE, *Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, Jullunder,—dated Camp before Delhi, 21st July 1857.*

Jullundur mutiny. Report of Lieutenant Sankey, Adjutant, Artillery Division, Jullundur.

WITH reference to that part of your letter No. 1448, dated the 23rd ultimo, to the address of Major Brind, requesting me to state how I was employed during the night of the 7th of June, when the troops at Jullundur broke into open mutiny, I have the honor to reply as follows.

2. At about half past ten (10) P.M. on the night in question, when the first symptoms of mutiny showed themselves, I proceeded to the Artillery gunsheds, where I found Brigadier Johnstone, Major Brind and others. Two (2) guns of each troop* were always ready traced in, and they were moved out about 100 yards, facing the lines of the 36th Native Infantry, and two (2) others of the 1st Troop were placed on the other side facing towards the stables and lines of the 6th Light Cavalry. The remaining six (6) guns continued in their usual position in front of the gunsheds.

*1st and 5th Troops, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery: the latter a Native Troop.

3. By 12 o'clock it was supposed the whole of the Cavalry had left their lines, and shortly afterwards the 36th Native Infantry must also have gone off, as the noise and confusion about their *hothees* of arms, distant about 400 yards, ceased.

4. In about half an hour some shots, fired very high, came over us from the direction of the Non-Commissioned Staff bungalows of the Artillery, and a party of Cavalry rushing past in front of the four guns stationed on that side were fired on with success, the Native Troop being the first to fire. We remained in this position till about 2 A. M. on the morn-

Lieutenant Sankey's account of the Jullundur mutiny.

ing of the 8th, when I, among others, requested Brigadier Johnstone to allow us to go through the station searching for all those of whose fate we were not certain, and also with a view to ascertain whether the mutineers were still in the station, what was the amount of damage done, &c. Our party consisted of two Horse Artillery guns (one from each troop), a few of the 2nd Punjab Irregulars under Lieutenant Probyn and 15 or 20 men of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment. Major Lake also accompanied us. Everything appeared quite quiet in the station. Two of the 6th Cavalrymen showed at a distance as we came out of the Artillery Lines, but the mutineers must have left the station some time before, as with the above exception we saw none of them.

5. We found the lines of the 61st Native Infantry deserted, and three or four bungalows burning, and on reaching the quarter guard, Major Innes, two officers and a few men of the regiment who had remained faithful were discovered. Major Innes reported that the sepoys had left the station and had taken the road towards Phugwara. Major Lake now returned to communicate the circumstance to the Brigadier, and I proceeded (3 o'clock A. M., 8th) through the lines of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment and on to those of the 36th Native Infantry. I found the latter totally deserted and the public and private property untouched. I then returned to our own lines and made my report to the Brigadier.

6. I was not further employed during the night in question.

ENCLOSURE (6) TO 151.

From Brigade-Major J. F. McMULLEN, Commanding 6th Light Cavalry, to Captain WILSON, Offg. Major of Brigade,— No. 85, dated 11th June 1857.

Jullundur mutiny.

IN compliance with your request, I beg to submit a statement of the occurrences of the night of the 7th instant, as far as they relate to the regiment under my command, when a portion of it joined in the mutiny amongst the troops here.

Report of Brigade-Major McMullen, Commanding the 6th Light Cavalry.

2. Between the hours of 10 and 11 P. M. an alarm of fire was given in the lines of the 36th Native Infantry, followed at a short interval (probably five minutes) by a single musket shot from the same quarter. The first officer who reached our lines, after the alarm of fire, was Lieutenant and Adjutant Willock, and he arrived before the musket shot before alluded to was heard. As the shot was fired he saw the men of the 2nd Troop rush out of their lines, most of them in uniform, and go to the *kothee* where the arms of the right wing were lodged. On perceiving this he drew his sword and galloped to the *kothee*, but so sudden was the rush that before he reached it the men had forced one of the doors. He however succeeded in driving them back into their lines, telling them "If your services are required, you will be called for, but do not make fools of yourselves because of a disturbance in the Infantry Lines; prove yourselves faithful; and every man go to his hut and remain there until called upon." The men obeyed this order, and were moving off to their huts, when a volley of musketry was heard in the Infantry Lines. On this the men returned in a body to the head of the men's lines, and made an attempt to cross the small ditch in front of them. The Adjutant kept them at bay for some few minutes, entreating them not to misconduct themselves. Suddenly a cry was raised that the left squadron had mounted, and at the same moment several men galloped out of the 5th and 6th Troop Horse Lines. On this the troopers of the 1st and 2nd Troops made a rush for the *kothee*, and in spite of the Adjutant riding at them succeeded in firing the *kothee*.

3. Previously to this I had reached the lines, and rode at once to the parade ground between the horse lines and standard guard, where I found Captains Grindlay and Farquharson. The former asked me if I had given an order to saddle, and at the same moment a message reached me from the Adjutant that the men were breaking open the *kothee* of the right wing of the regiment. I, with Captains Grindlay and Farquharson, immediately galloped to the *khotee*. As we reached it, I saw the men going to the horse lines possessed of their arms. I ordered Captain Farquharson to go to his troop (the 3rd) and

Brigade-Major McMullen's account of the Jullundur mutiny.

prevent his men from mounting, Captain Grindlay to do the same with the 2nd, while I myself went to the 1st. I saw many men in that troop already mounted, but still at their picquets. I called on them loudly to dismount, and at the same time saw a man in native dress, with his belts, mounted and coming towards me from the men's lines to the horse lines. I told him to dismount, but he passed by me, and I followed him. He turned his horse into the place where he usually stood in the troop for the purpose, as I supposed, of dismounting, but he turned his horse towards me, and immediately discharged a pistol at me, the distance certainly not being four yards. He disabled my right hand. The report of the pistol seemed enough to make the men mount at once. I then rode to enquire for Captain Grindlay, to remain near me in case I should become unable, from the loss of blood, to retain command. On my reaching him and a group of officers, as every effort to restrain the men had proved ineffectual, we went to the Artillery barracks.

4. Having had my hand tied up, I in a short time returned to our lines to see what men were there. I found the standard guard at its post. I then gave orders for an immediate muster of all the men in each troop present in the lines. In this I had a double object, *viz.*, to save those who remained, and to have evidence against any who should return at a later hour. All this took place previous to an advance made by a portion of the mutineers for the Artillery guns.

5. On the following morning the men who had remained in the lines were disarmed. On comparing the muster roll taken on the previous night with those present in the lines then, I found that 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 1 Rough Rider, 2 Naicks and 4 Troopers of the 1st Troop and 1 Rough Rider of the 6th Troop had returned subsequent to that muster having been made. I gave them up for trial, and they were shot.

6. Having detailed the occurrences of the outbreak, as far as the 6th Cavalry is concerned, I must be permitted to express my belief, from the absence of anything wearing the appearance of a well devised scheme, that with the greater part of those who went away that night panic was mainly the cause.

I have no doubt there were some ill-disposed ringleaders who were prepared to join in any outbreak that might at any time occur, and I have no doubt these men prevailed on the others to mount and leave the lines, and afterwards prevented their return to the lines by telling them that it was now too late, for that now they had compromised themselves. Recruits who had not been dismissed drill joined the party. A Native officer, senior of the Jemadars, and whose promotion to the senior rank seemed certain, there being three vacancies, went away, leaving two sons with the regiment, one a trooper in the 6th Troop, and the other a lad too young to be entertained. Every man went away utterly unprepared for a march, having nothing but what he had on his back. And I feel morally certain that with the greater portion of them when they mounted and went off they had no ulterior motives. They mounted in a panic and made off under the influence of fear.

Brigade-Major McMullen's account of the Jullundur mutiny.

7. From enquiries I have since made I hear that the men's fears were greatly excited by the bringing a second troop of Artillery into the station. On the day of the outbreak a story had been maliciously circulated that three European Regiments were on the way from Lahore, and that the Kupoorthulla Raja's Troops were coming to disarm and destroy the regiments. With the known credulity of natives, it is no wonder that, with the younger men at least, the sound of volleys of musketry was sufficient to confirm their belief in that story.

8. The accompanying figured statement will show the state of the regiment and what proportion joined the mutineers.

Figured Return of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Troopers.
Present in the lines	1	3	13	10	4	7	141
Absent on leave	2	...	3	10	1	3	90
Absence accounted for	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Present strength of the regiment ...	3	3	16	20	5	10	233

Brigade-Major McMullen's account of the Jullundur mutiny.

Figured Return of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry—concluded.

	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Troopers.
Joined mutineers	...	2	9	4	2	2	176
Shot "	...	1	2	1	...	...	7
Wanting to complete	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...	6	6	27	25	7	12	420

ENCLOSURE (7) TO 151.

From Major F. C. INNES, 61st Regiment Native Infantry, to the Major of Brigade, Jullundhur,—dated Jullundhur, 13th June 1857.

Report of Major F. C. Innes, 61st Native Infantry, on the Jullundur mutiny.

AGREEABLY to orders received in the Brigade Office memo. of date the 10th instant, I now do myself the honor to state, for the information of superior authority, the occurrences of the outbreak in the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, under my command, on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th instant.

About 11 o'clock P. M. on the 7th current an alarm of fire was raised, and immediately after I heard some firing of musketry on the west face of cantonments. My officers having joined me at my gate by this time, we proceeded towards our parade, but hearing no further shots, and seeing our men perfectly quiet, we returned. We had hardly, however, reached my gate when we heard a succession of shots, on which we immediately retraced our steps towards the lines. When I arrived there, I desired Captain Basden, 2nd in Command, to take charge of the bells of arms of the left wing accompanied by a couple of officers, whilst I proceeded to those of the right wing with Lieutenant and Adjutant Obbard, Lieutenants Tyndale and Kemp. Cavalry sowars rushed on our parade from the left and rear; they commenced firing in all directions, blowing a bugle and sounding the "Double" and frantically rush-

ing in amongst our men, called on them to follow them by all the oaths they could make use of, gesticulating and crying aloud that the European soldiers and Artillery were upon them, and that if they did not at once take the treasure and fly, they would certainly be blown to atoms! I could now see plainly that the Cavalry sowars were the instigators, inciting and urging the men of my regiment in every direction, notwithstanding my repeated assurances, remonstrating with and persuading our men. Indeed so great and complete was the panic caused that, instead of listening to me, I saw some 50 men led away by one sowar! Four times the men of the right wing rushed towards their bells of arms, and as often retired when desired by me to do so. I saw after this a number of the men armed, and was told that they had got their arms and accoutrements from the left wing *kothees*, which had been some time forced. The pressure of the men from the left and rear of the lines now became too much for the small body of men surrounding Lieutenants Tyndale, Kemp and myself to sustain, and I consequently retired my party on the quarter guard of my regiment, where we sat down for a short time. Suddenly our men took us inside the guard; they disguised us as well as they could. The Drill Naick, Thakoor Pershaud Misser, bound a dirty piece of cloth round my head, and covered me over with a "dohur" or large piece of cloth worn by the Hindoos. The pressure from outside became at this time very great, the men of the three regiments having congregated together. I perceived a sea of heads all round the quarter guard to the distance of many yards, the Cavalry inciting and urging the men, and all using most obscene abuse. They made a simultaneous rush from both sides of the building, seized the treasure chest, which they commenced breaking open, but which for some ten minutes was nobly protected from the attacks of the mutineers by Jemadar Sook Lall Pandey, who, although not on duty, stuck on the chest until knocked off. The pressure now was worse than ever. The mutineers were about pulling the treasure chest in our direction, but the presence of mind of a Havildar by name Mithoo Singh, lately pensioned, and to whom, in conjunc-

Major Innes' report on the Jullundur mutiny.

Major Innes' report on the Jullundur mutiny.

tion with the Drill Naick Thakoor Pershaud Misser, I am (as indeed others with me) indebted for my life, saved us. He abused the mutineers, declaring that he was bedridden from rheumatism, and that if they brought the chest his way they would inevitably crush him on his bed. They accordingly took it out by another door. No sooner had they succeeded in taking the treasure chest, and the mutineers intent on pillaging it, my men seized me, and ran up with us all to the top of the quarter guard by the ladder which is placed there. As soon as we got there followed by all our faithful men, they shut down the trap door and some sat upon it; but very few of the Seikhs at this time followed me. However, I am perfectly satisfied that they ran off to the adjacent villages, for immediately I came down the ladder the following morning, they one and all, of those present, joined me. Major Lake, Commissioner, came to us about half past 2 or 3 o'clock A. M., and assuring himself of our safety, and speaking a few words of comfort and praise to the staunch men with me, went on his rounds. Ensign Durnford was dangerously wounded by a sowar in the commencement of the row. Captain Basden, I learn, was struck by a sowar with a blunt sabre (fortunately) on the arm. Ensign Hawkins also received a flesh wound in the small of the back. In the morning we all came down, and I formed up my small party, and marched with them to my house, which is near our lines. Soon after I received orders to take my men to the European barracks, where I was directed to keep them.

The above is what occurred on this eventful night, but before I close I feel it my duty to state that, with the exception of a hundred men or thereabouts, the remainder of my regiment was led away by panic, the men being fully impressed with the idea that they were actually to be destroyed by the European soldiers and artillery. Ensign Durnford, I am glad to report, is considered by the Medical Officer out of danger.

P. S.—Herewith are forwarded the reports of the officers of the regiment present on the occasion.

ENCLOSURE (8) TO 151.

Extract from letter dated 12th June 1857 from Lieutenant H. TYNDALE, 61st Regiment Native Infantry.

To the men who kept us concealed in the quarter guard whilst the treasure was being looted, I am pretty certain we owe our lives. Sewdial Singh, Pay Havildar of No. 5 Company, took great pains to prevent our being recognised. He took off my clothes and dressed me native fashion. I remarked Soophul Singh, Grenadier Company, and Hurchurn Singh, No. 6 Company, sepoys, particularly active in keeping off the troopers whilst we were at the bells of arms.

Jullundur mutiny. Report by Lieutenant H. Tyndale, 61st Regiment Native Infantry.

No assistance of any kind arrived during the night from the other end of the station.

ENCLOSURE (9) TO 151.

From Captain FADDY, Commanding 36th Native Infantry,— No. 81, dated Jullunder, 13th June 1857.

PURSUANT to instructions contained in your letter of the —— instant, I beg to forward you, for the information of the Brigadier Commanding, a statement of the occurrences of the night of the 7th instant, as far as I and the officers of the 36th are able, in the lines of the above regiment.

Jullundur mutiny. Report by Captain Faddy, Commanding the 36th Native Infantry.

2. About the hour of 11 P. M. of the above night, as I was conversing with some friends at the House of Refuge, a fire broke out in the rear centre of the lines of the 36th Native Infantry. I repaired as expeditiously as I could on foot to the lines and met a number of the bandmen flying in the direction of the Artillery Lines. They all told me that the sepoys had broken open the bells of arms, had seized and were loading their muskets. On entering the lines in rear of the Sergeant-Major's house I saw a number of sepoys about 10 paces from me with their arms at the trail making for the rear in the direction of the fire. I ordered them to return to the head of the lines and asked them what they were doing with their arms. They warn-

Captain Faddy's account of the Jullundur mutiny.

ed me off, and moreover said they did not want *me* any more. Immediately afterwards shots were fired fast and thick in all directions. I perceived that any further attempt on my part at that time would be of no avail, and on returning to the Artillery Lines to report the circumstance to authority I was fired on.

3. Lieutenant Auldjo, the 2nd in Command, being mounted, arrived at the lines some time before me and found the men of the right wing busily engaged breaking open the bells of arms. He drove some of them off and endeavoured to quiet the men. The Pay Havildar of the 3rd Company, upon being spoken to, replied that the Europeans were coming, and pointed out to Lieutenant Auldjo some 20 file who in extended order were coming from left to right across the parade. On this the party indicated commenced firing, which set the whole regiment off. Lieutenant Auldjo at this time saw that his further presence was useless and galloped off to report the whole affair.

4. Lieutenant Bates, Orderly Officer of the day, proceeded to the lines as soon as he heard the fire bugle, and not finding any endeavour on the part of the men to extinguish the flames proceeded to the front of the lines and remonstrated with some men he found half accoutred. One of them turned round and shot him severely in the arm; another fired, but fortunately without effect. Lieutenant Bates, I am happy to say, managed to escape, and I trust is now doing well. From the incoherent manner the late Lieutenant and Adjutant Bagshawe explained to me (after receiving a fatal wound) the occurrences he witnessed, it appears that during one of the lulls of the excitement he had managed to creep up to a knot of about (200) two hundred men and was apparently pacifying them when a trooper of the 6th Cavalry rode up and inflicted a mortal wound. The remaining officers of the regiment, *viz.*, Lieutenants Bradford, Clark, Craigie, Chester, Ensigns Ramsay, Wadley, Smith and Fagan, arrived at the scene of mutiny and disorder a little later, having naturally retired to rest, but appear to have done all that could have been done to pacify and quiet the men. A number of them speak in high terms of the devotion of Jooman

Singh, Pay Havildar of No. 6 Company, and of Sepoy Chaidee Singh of the Grenadier Company, who, at the risk of their own, saved on occasions their officers' lives.

Captain Faddy's account of the Jullundur mutiny.

5. The Medical Officer, Dr. Barnard, suffering under a severe indisposition, repaired as quickly as he could to the House of Refuge and afforded with undiminished assiduity during the whole of that night professional attendance to the two wounded officers.

6. I beg in conclusion to state that the whole affair appears to have been got up by the evil disposed portion of my regiment caused by an inexcusable panic, and in justice to the officers of the corps I have to solicit that a full enquiry may be made into the matter from the day I assumed command of the corps to the hour of the outbreak.

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152. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 38, dated 13th August 1857.*

Capture and execution of one Partab Singh for inciting rebellion in Kulu.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit a copy of a report of the capture and execution by Major Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, of a Rajpoot named Pertab Singh, who endeavoured to induce the people of Kooloo to rise against the British Government.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 152.

From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 279, dated Lahore, 10th August 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward in original, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner, the correspondence noted in the margin shewing the results of the Commission which sat to decide the charges of rebellion against Pertab Singh, Beer Singh and

From Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, to my address, No. 173, dated 7th instant.
Memo. by Commissioner in the case of Pertab Singh.
From Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, to Commissioner, No. , dated 3rd instant.

Capture and execution of Partab Singh for inciting rebellion in Kulu.

other inhabitants of Kooloo, charged with the attempt to excite rebellion against the British Government.

2. The promptitude with which this attempt at rebellion has been met and checked reflects great credit on Major Hay and the authorities generally.

3. I trust those entitled to rewards will have been dealt with liberally. I shall request the Commissioner to send me a list shewing the rewards and promotions bestowed on the deserving.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 152.

From Major EDWARD LAKE, *Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States, to* R. MONTGOMERY, *Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 173, dated Jullundur, 7th August 1857.*

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that one Pertab Singh, aided by his brother-in-law, Beer Singh, attempted to induce the people of Sheoraj in Kooloo to rise in rebellion against the British Government. The plot was timely discovered by the vigilance of the local authorities; the two individuals above named were apprehended as well as their emissaries, upon whom were found papers addressed to the headmen of the province by Pertab Singh in which he told them and their followers to come quickly and to come armed. He reminded them of the hereditary claims of his family to their loyalty; he assured them that such an opportunity was not likely to occur again, and he appealed to their religious feelings. His emissary further acknowledged that his instructions were to make known throughout the country that English rule was at an end and the Europeans at all large stations massacred.

2. In connection with these proceedings it is necessary to state that Pertab Singh claimed to be by lineal and hereditary descent the rightful Chief of Kooloo in supersession of Rae Gyan Singh, whose father Thakoor Singh had been recognised as Raja by the Sikhs. He argued that the illegitimacy of Gyan Singh's father was in itself sufficient to bar his claims to

succeed to a principality of Rajpoots, among whom bastards are never allowed to succeed to property. Another remarkable circumstance connected with this individual was the doubt extensively entertained regarding his identity. It was generally supposed that the real Pertab Singh had been killed in the battle of Aleewal and a handsome provision was made for his widow by our Government when Kooloo passed into our hands. Nothing was heard of Pertab Singh from 1846 to 1855, when suddenly the individual now alluded to made his appearance in the garb of a fakeer and set forth that he was the missing Pertab Singh, that he had been severely wounded at Aleewal, but had been treated for his wounds in one of our dispensaries, on leaving which he wandered about as a fakeer. Opinion was much divided as to his being the person he represented himself to be ; his wife and brother acknowledged him. This may have been from interested motives, for they supposed that his recognition would bring them increased allowances and jageers.

Capture and execution of Partab Singh for inciting rebellion in Kulu.

3. On two previous occasions Pertab Singh had attempted in Kooloo to procure a popular demonstration in his favor, and both times he had been warned against making any public appeals of this nature. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I was satisfied that Pertab Singh's intentions in making this further appeal to the people were treasonable. I therefore directed the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra to associate with himself his assistants and to form a commission for the trial of Pertab Singh, Beer Singh and others who were mixed up in the affair, and who from the proceedings sent for my perusal appeared to know that an attempt was about to be made to subvert the British Government. With my letter of instructions was sent a memo. the copy of which is annexed.

4. I directed that the jageer and pension of Runputtoo, wife of Pertab Singh, should be confiscated pending a reference to Government proposing to allow her a smaller pension sufficient to keep her and her infant son from starving. I directed that arrangements should be made for withdrawing her from Kooloo, in order that the house in which Pertab Singh lived might be razed to the ground, and that its ruins might remain as a monument of his unsuccessful attempt at rebellion.

Capture and execution of Partab Singh for inciting rebellion in Kulu.

5. I have now received a letter No. ——, dated Kangra, 3rd August 1857, from the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra to my address, the copy of which is annexed, giving an account of the proceedings of the commission, by which you will observe that a capital sentence passed upon Pertab Singh and Beer Singh was duly carried into execution and various sentences were awarded to other offenders. Major Taylor has carefully prepared an English abstract of the investigations made in Kooloo which leave no doubt of the guilt of the principals and their accomplices. If you desire it, these can be sent for perusal.

6. I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the vigilance of Major Hay, who from the first directed that a strict watch should be kept on Pertab Singh's proceedings. The local authorities are also entitled to praise for their timely detection of this plot and for their well managed apprehension of the offenders.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 152.

Extract of a memorandum by the Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, filed with the Abstract of Pertab Singh's case.

To Major Hay the acknowledgments of the Government are due, as his vigilance in watching Pertab Singh led in a great measure to the timely detection of the plot.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 152.

From Major R. TAYLOR, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, to Major EDWARD LAKE, Commissioner and Superintendent, Trans-Sutlej States,—letter dated Kangra, 3rd August 1857.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the directions contained in your letter No. 250, dated 24th ultimo, immediately on my return from Noorpore I formed a commission, associating with myself both my Covenanted Assistants, for the trial of Pertab Singh and others who had attempted to raise rebellion in Kooloo.

2. The sittings of the commission occupied three days, the cases of 21 prisoners having to be examined. On the third day the proceedings closed at 2 o'clock P. M. and at 4 P. M.

Pertab Singh and Beer Singh were executed, and the following terms of imprisonment were awarded to others concerned :—

Capture and execution of Partab Singh for inciting rebellion in Kulu.

			Years.
Surdool...	...	...	14
Kashee...	...	...	12
Thulla ...	...	...	12
Man Dass	...	...	10
Soorut Ram	...	...	8
Kashub Ram	...	...	4
Davee Ditta	...	...	3

The remainder released on a year's security after witnessing the execution.

3. Your orders with regard to the confiscation of the property and destruction of the houses of the principal individuals concerned will be carried out and a further report made on the subject.

4. Also with regard to the rewards recommended a further report will be submitted.

5. I may mention that the extreme penalty of Act XIV of 1857 was awarded to the two principals only in consideration of the fact that the object of the intended rising was directed less against the British Government than a rival faction.

6. The principals by false representations were making the rest tools wherewith to accomplish their own purposes.

7. I trust the examples made will be found sufficient to overawe the simple population of the Kooloo Valley.

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153. *From A. Brandreth, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta,—No. 39, dated Lahore, 13th August 1857.*

Narrative of occurrences in the Punjab.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of the Supreme Government, copies of various official documents* which throw light on different occurrences of importance in the Punjab.

*1, 2 and 3.

Operations against the Siálkot mutineers. Commendation of Mr. Roberts and Captain Adams.

2. Mr. A. Roberts, Commissioner of Lahore, has furnished an interesting report connected with the operations against the Sealkote mutineers. That officer has proved himself a valuable addition to the Punjab staff. Since the first outbreak at Meeruth he has in particular evinced great zeal, energy and sound judgment. His encomiums on Captain Adams, the Assistant Commissioner at Goordaspoor, have been well merited.

Enclosure (1).

Attempt to excite a disturbance in Kulu.

3. In a separate despatch an account of an attempt to excite a disturbance in the distant and wild province of Kulloo has been reported. The people of that region are highly primitive and unsophisticated, and might easily be worked on by designing men. The prompt arrest and punishment of the leaders in the sedition are very satisfactory, and reflect credit on the Officiating Commissioner, Major Lake, and the Assistant Commissioner, Major Hay. The real Pertab Singh to whom allusion is made was killed, it is well known, in 1846, at the battle of Alliwal.

Good conduct of the 4th and 39th Native Infantry.

4. The Chief Commissioner desires me to make up for an omission which has hitherto occurred in his reports. I allude to the good conduct of the 4th and 39th Regiments of Native Infantry. The men of both corps laid down their arms at the order of their Commanding Officers without hesitation and without a murmur.

Particulars regarding the 39th Native Infantry.

5. The 39th were at Derah Ishmael Khan on the right bank of the Indus, where it was sent from Jhelum early in June, to be out of mischief. A small detachment which remained at Jhelum to guard the baggage joined and fought against us, with the 14th Native Infantry. On the receipt of the news of the misconduct of the latter corps, it was anticipated that unless the 39th were disarmed mischief must arise.

6. The corps, however, at the call of Colonel MacDonald, their Commanding Officer, gave up their arms, which were safely lodged in the Fort of Akalgurh. Great credit is justly due to the men for their good conduct. And the influence which Colonel MacDonald and his officers must have possessed with them is worthy of high praise.

7. Doubtless the distance from Hindostan; the many rapid rivers between the regiment and Dehlie; the character of the people of the country, all hostile to the Hindostani soldier; and the presence of a considerable body of Punjab Troops; had all considerable effect on the minds of the men. But it scarcely detracts from the merit of the officers; for the fact that the sepoys under such circumstances trusted in the honor of these gentlemen proves that they must have done their duty to their men.

Particulars regarding the 4th Native Infantry.

8. The circumstances of the 4th Native Infantry were different, but in some respects even more to the credit of the men. The head-quarters of the regiment formed the garrison of Noorpoor, a rather strong fort, which commands the entrance to the hills from the Baree Doab. The left wing held Kangra, a stronghold of great repute in the hill district of that name. When the outbreak took place at Sealkote the Judicial Commissioner sent an urgent requisition to disarm the 4th. The left wing in Kangra surrendered their arms to Major R. Taylor, the Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Younghusband, the Commandant of the Police Battalion. The number of the latter was rather superior to that of the left wing of the 4th, and had the advantage of the initiative. When this had been happily accomplished, Major Taylor with 100 men of the Police Battalion, all that could be spared, marched for Noorpoor on what must have appeared an almost desperate enterprize, to disarm upwards of 400 disciplined soldiers in a strong fortress. His sole reliance was on the influence of Major Wilkie, Commanding the corps, and the fidelity of the Sikhs and other Punjabees, all of whom had been collected into this wing to form a counterpoise to the Hindostani element. Fortunately the number of Punjabees was considerable, and Major Wilkie's influence was great. To the surprise of Major R. Taylor, on his arrival at Noorpoor, he found that the men had surrendered their arms. Enclosed is copy of an address which the Chief Commissioner has sent to the 4th Regiment. A similar one has been presented to Colonel MacDonald for the 39th Native Infantry.

Address by Sir John Lawrence to the 4th Native Infantry.

Enclosure (2).

Disarming of Native Horse Artillery at Multán.

9. On the arrival of the news of what had occurred at Lucknow, the Chief Commissioner urged on General Gowan the expediency of disarming the Native Horse Artillery at Multan. These men had behaved admirably on the occasion of the disarming of the 62nd and 69th Regiments of Native Infantry, and had continued the same conduct throughout. But it was felt that the time had arrived when no trust that could be avoided should be placed in Hindoostanees ; and, as there was a whole company of reserve Artillery of Europeans at Multan, there was no object in running any risk.

Reinforcements for Delhi.

10. Two companies of Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, 190 strong, have crossed the Sutledge and marched for Dehlie yesterday. This will make up the reinforcements lately despatched to 1,320* Europeans. All of them but these two companies were to reach Dehlie to-day, with a new corps of Punjab Infantry. This last regiment is destined for Meerutt and Seharunpoor, so as to enable the Ghorkas or the remainder of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles to march to Dehlie. The new siege train also left Ferozepoor for Dehlie on the 12th escorted by 400 of the Belooch Regiment and an equal number of another new Punjab Corps of Infantry. The 2nd Punjab Infantry must now be within a couple of marches also of the Imperial city, and the 4th Punjab Rifles destined for the same place are expected at Lahore within the next five days. Altogether the Army before Dehlie by the 1st of September will be strengthened by 5,000 excellent soldiers.

*Her Majesty's 52nd	...	650
" " 61st	...	380
9-Pounder Battery	...	100
2 Companies of King's 8th		190
Total	...	1,320

Despatch of Jammu Auxiliary Force to Delhi in charge of Captain R. Lawrence.

11. Lastly, the Chief Commissioner has the pleasure to report that an auxiliary force of 2,640† soldiers from Jummoo are also on their way to Dehlie. They crossed the Ravee at Derah Baba Nanuk this morning, and it is anticipated will also reach Dehlie by the 1st of September, or very shortly afterwards. At the request of Dewan Jowala Suhae, the Chief Minister of the Maharaja, Captain R. Lawrence has been placed in charge of this force, with four Military officers and two Medical men to assist him. An especial

† 4 Regiments of Infantry.
6 Horse Artillery guns.
50 Swivel guns.
200 Infantry.

report on this subject will hereafter be furnished. The Chief Commissioner anticipates that all these reinforcements will raise our Army before Dehlie to very nearly 15,000 men,—a force which ought to be able to assault the city, even if its garrison amount to 20,000 men. Copy of the last news-letter (dated the 7th instant) from Dehlie, which gives an interesting insight into its affairs, will be found among the enclosures.

Enclosure (3).*

12. This morning a telegram has been received with the news that our troops yesterday attacked and carried a battery of four guns, which had been established outside the Cashmeer Gate. Our loss was one officer killed and three wounded, but among the latter was Major Coke of the 1st Punjab Rifles.

Capture of battery outside the Kashmir Gate by our troops.

13. The new corps of Seikh Cavalry, composed of old sowars who fought against us in the last war, makes satisfactory progress. When it is complete the Chief Commissioner will attempt to raise a second regiment, as he perceives that Cavalry are much wanted in Hindostan. He has also commenced raising a squadron of European and Eurasian Cavalry under Captain Snow of the 9th Light Cavalry.

Progress of new corps of Sikh Cavalry.

Raising of a squadron of European and Eurasian Cavalry.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 153.

From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 278, dated Lahore, 10th August 1857.

I HAVE the honor to forward to you, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying letter in original from the Commissioner, Lahore Division, No. 344 of the 7th instant, reporting on the measures taken for the apprehension and punishment of the Sealkote mutineers.

Measures for the apprehension of the Siálkot mutineers.

2. I concur in the praise bestowed by Mr. Roberts on the different officers named by him, and I consider that Captain Adams in particular did good service. I believe that the energy infused into the inhabitants and the general support received from them is chiefly attributable to Mr. Roberts, whose pres-

Commendation of Mr. A. Roberts and Captain Adams.

* Printed as enclosure to 144 (page 303).

ence was invaluable. He accompanied General Nicholson into action and during the first engagement was exposed to the fire of the mutineers.

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 153—(continued).

From A. A. ROBERTS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 344, dated Lahore, 7th August 1857.

Receipt of intelligence of the Siálkot mutiny by Mr. A. Roberts.

THE intelligence of the mutiny of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry and wing, 9th Light Cavalry, at Sealkote on the morning of the 9th ultimo reached me, as you are aware, at Lahore about 10 o'clock that night and was shortly after communicated to you.

Measures taken.

2. Under your instructions it was brought to the knowledge of Brigadier Corbett, Commanding at Lahore; of Brigadier-General Nicholson, Commanding the Moveable Column at Umritsur; and of the Deputy Commissioners of Umritsur, Goordaspore and Kangra. Measures were also adopted the same night for preventing the entrance of the mutineers into Lahore should they have attempted that route.

Intention of Brigadier-General Nicholson to intercept the mutineers.

3. On the following day, the 10th, it was ascertained that the mutinous troops were in full march for Goordaspore. Brigadier-General Nicholson expressed his intention of intercepting them with the Moveable Column. It appeared to be my duty to accompany the force, and with your concurrence I set out the same day to join it.

4. I now propose to lay before you in official form the various occurrences which resulted in the total defeat and discomfiture of the mutineers by the column under Brigadier-General Nicholson.

Movements of the column.

5. The column left Umritsur at 8 P.M. of the 10th and arrived at Goordaspore at 3 P.M. the following day, the distance, full 40 miles, having been accomplished in about 20 hours. The wisdom and necessity of this forced and trying march at the hottest season of the year was soon made manifest.

6. On the morning of Saturday, the 11th ultimo, the Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspore heard of the arrival on the previous afternoon of the mutineers at Noorkote, about 20 miles from Goordaspore. This intelligence was communicated to General Nicholson and to me when we were within a few miles of the station.

Movements of column operating against the Siálkot mutineers.

7. On our arrival at Goordaspore on the afternoon of the 11th Captain Cureton of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, and Captain Adams, Assistant Commissioner, were sent out with small parties of horse, the former to Soondur Chuck Ferry on the road to Puthankote, and the latter to Trimmoo on the Goordaspore and Deenanuggur roads, to watch the mutineers.

8. All the boats on the Ravee had been scuttled two days previously, and it was supposed that the river was nowhere fordable between Dera Baba Nanuck and Gidree, which is higher up than Trimmoo.

9. On Sunday morning, the 12th ultimo, however, Captain Adams sent word that the mutineers, both Cavalry and Infantry, were crossing the river at Trimmoo by a ford, the existence of which had not been previously known.

10. The column was in motion at 9 A.M. and came in contact with the enemy at the village of Wuzeerpore, about half a mile from the river, at 1 P.M. The mutineers not only drew up in battle array to oppose the force under General Nicholson, but both Cavalry and Infantry charged the column. A sharp struggle ensued and resulted in the total defeat and flight of the rebels. Upwards of 100 of their number, both troopers and footmen, lay dead on the field; not a few of the Cavalry after galloping off to a distance abandoned their horses and throwing away arms and uniforms attempted to escape through the country by personating peaceful subjects; the great body attempted to retreat across the river, but the water having risen since morning, many were swept away by the stream and drowned; while a determined remnant took up a position on the large island in the middle of the river behind the heavy gun which they had brought with them from Sealkote.

Defeat of mutineers by Brigadier-General Nicholson at Trimmu Ghat.

Occupation of an island by the remnant of the mutineers.

Capture of plunder in possession of the rebels. Rewards offered for the apprehension of the fugitives.

11. A number of camels laden with plunder, some carriages and carts, as also horses, ponies and bullocks which had been brought over by the rebels, were captured.

12. Proclamation was immediately made and rewards offered for the apprehension of the fugitives; while General Nicholson took measures for attacking and destroying the desperate band which was known to be on the island.

Attack by General Nicholson on the position of the rebels and their defeat.

13. On Thursday morning, the 16th ultimo, General Nicholson attacked the position. His admirable arrangements were thoroughly carried out; the gun was captured and all at or near it were slain; numbers of the mutineers were driven into the water in which many found a watery grave, while a few got on to sand banks and small islands in the middle of the river, whence escape was most difficult, as they were watched on both sides.

14. The rest of their booty consisting of more carriages and cattle of all kinds, English wearing apparel, double barrel guns and other weapons, &c., was taken on the island and brought into Umritsur.

Measures for the recovery of the treasure in the possession of the rebels.

15. It is alleged that a treasure tumbril containing about Rs. 35,000, which sum had been under charge of a guard of the 46th Native Infantry at Sealkote and had been brought away by the mutineers, was sunk in the river. Subsequently I heard that the money had been buried. Every effort is being made to recover it.

16. I can bear personal testimony to the complete overthrow and discomfiture of the Sealkote mutineers.

Casualties among the rebels.

17. The number slain in both actions, the number drowned in the hasty retreat from both actions, and the number since captured and executed either by the order of the Brigadier-General or subsequently by the Deputy Commissioner did not leave very many at large.

Approximate account.

Killed in both actions and drowned ...	500
Captured and executed by order of General Nicholson and Deputy Commissioner	100
Captured by Jusrota authorities and executed and reserved for execution ...	141
Captured and executed by Deputy Commissioner, Kangra	17
Captured and executed by Deputy Commissioner, Hoshyarpore ...	1
Total ...	759

18. Again, the number of muskets and cavalry swords and pistols and cavalry horses which were recovered showed that those who escaped had thrown away their arms and were fleeing for their lives.

Refuge of fugitives in Jammu territory. Their capture and disposal.

19. Nearly all the fugitives made for the Maharaja Golab Singh's territories, whence 141 mutineers have been captured and made over to Lieutenant McMahon, Assistant Commissioner of Sealkote, who went in pursuit to the British border. 129 of these were summarily tried and executed by Lieutenant McMahon on the spot; while the remaining 12 have been reserved for more formal trial and execution at Sealkote. Some fugitives yet remain to be given up, and Lieutenant McMahon continues encamped at Beeka Chuck until all have been made over to him.

Estimate of mutineers destroyed.

20. Of the 900 to 1,000 soldiers who mutinously threw off their allegiance to the Government at Sealkote, and after murdering several officers and others and plundering the station, arrayed themselves in battle at Trimmoo against the small column under General Nicholson, although only from 7 to 800 are approximately accounted for, I feel convinced that not 50 hold together and I doubt if so many will ever get to their homes.

Disposal of camp-followers who accompanied mutineers.

21. The mutineers were accompanied by a very large body of camp-followers, being public and private servants, artisans, shopkeepers and others. All the males of these and in some instances the women and children have been sent back to Sealkote to be recognized and if convicted of plundering or of culpable desertion of service to be punished.

Acknowledgment of services of Captain Adams.

22. It now only remains for me to record my sense of the services rendered by Captain Adams, Assistant Commissioner of Goordaspore, during the 10 days, from the 11th to the 20th July, while the Moveable Column was in that district and subsequently in assisting Lieutenant McMahon in the trial and execution of some of the mutineers who were sent in from the Maharaja's territory.

23. General Nicholson will doubtless acknowledge the military service performed by Captain Adams from the first

Operations against Siálkot mutineers.

arrival of the mutineers on the right bank of the Ravee to their final defeat and dispersion, but it may not be out of place for me to draw your attention and the attention of the Chief Commissioner to the very praiseworthy and meritorious exertions of this officer as he was then and still is in Civil employ.

24. Captain Adams has at my request drawn up a memo. of his proceedings, and I beg to submit this very interesting document for your perusal. It is a truthful but modest record of very harassing duty in the saddle not unattended with danger and of continued exposure to the weather by day and by night.

Services of Lieutenant Dyas, Director-General of Canals at Mádhopur.

25. I also feel bound to state with what readiness Lieutenant Dyas, the Director-General of Canals at Madhopore, responded to my request that he should come to Goordaspore and render any assistance in his power to General Nicholson. The General will doubtless mention whether he derived any and what aid from this officer; but, as I suggested that his local knowledge might be of use and with General Nicholson's concurrence requested Lieutenant Dyas to come to Goordaspore, it is incumbent upon me to state how promptly and readily he attended.

Services of Lieutenant Crofton, Superintendent, Bári Doáb Canal.

26. Lieutenant Crofton, the Superintendent of the Baree Doab Canal, was most useful and active in watching the fords and ferries both above and below Madhopore, in obtaining information about the mutineers, and in aiding to apprehend those who were trying to escape. After their final defeat he crossed the Ravee with a party of Muzbees and Seikhs and scoured the country.

Services of Lieutenant Perkins, Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar.

27. Lieutenant Perkins, Assistant Commissioner of Umritsur, accompanied the Moveable Column to make arrangements for supplies, carriage, &c. As time did not admit of notice being given to the Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspore of the approach of the column, I requested Lieutenant Perkins to continue with it, and he remained with me until after the final overthrow of the rebels and made himself useful. He was

struck by a spent ball on the left shoulder in the first action at Trimmoo.

Operations against Siálkot mutineers.

Services of General Harsukh Rai, Tahsildar of Amritsar.

28. Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, had placed the services of General Hursookh Rae, Tehseeldar of Umritsur, at the disposal of General Nicholson. I found Hursookh Rae with the column when I came up with it, and he remained in attendance until the mutineers were finally dispersed. He was present at the action of Trimmoo and subsequently made himself very useful in twice going off to Deenanugur and indeed beyond for the purpose of inciting the Police and country people to capture the fugitives.

29. Captain Adams being out on duty, Mr. Naesmyth, the Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspore, remained to look after the treasury, jail and station generally.

Disloyalty of subordinate staff of Gurdáspur.

30. Mr. Naesmyth was not well supported by his subordinates. The Tehseeldar, the Peshkar and the Kotwal of Goordaspore as well as many other officials are all natives of Hindoostan, and although they did not evince actual sympathy with the mutineers, yet there was an apathy and want of vigour and arrangement which has convinced me of the desirableness of supplying their places as quickly as possible with the more energetic and certainly better disposed people of this country.

Services of Brigadier-General Nicholson.

31. Finally, I may perhaps be permitted to express my admiration of the operations of Brigadier-General Nicholson, who with a small force chiefly of Europeans accomplished a march of 40 miles in 20 hours, and next day, after a further march of 9 miles under a fierce July sun, attacked and defeated a much larger force of armed and disciplined mutinous soldiers and subsequently utterly destroyed them as a body and took from them all their booty.

Importance of Brigadier-General Nicholson's success.

32. No one can be more sensible than myself of the importance of this achievement as regards the peace and welfare of the district and station of Goordaspoor. Its effect upon the general interests of the State need not be weighed by me.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 153.

Address by Sir JOHN LAWRENCE to the Native officers and Sepoys of the 4th Native Infantry.

Address by Sir John Lawrence to the 4th Native Infantry.

I HAVE heard with much pleasure that at the order of Colonel Wilkie, your Commandant, the Native officers and men of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry gave up their arms without a murmur, and without hesitation; and that since that day all have behaved like loyal and good soldiers. I consider that in thus acting you have given one of the strongest proofs that soldiers can give of their obedience and fidelity. A soldier's weapons ought to be, under certain circumstances, dearer to him than his life. But this is when he is in front of his enemy. To surrender them, however, at the order of his superiors is a high mark of his sense of duty. If you continue to act in this manner, Government will certainly restore to you these arms, and deem you more than ever worthy to be entrusted with them.

Government did not take away your arms because you behaved ill, but because other regiments of Hindoostanie soldiers have done so. Government wished to save you from the danger of such bad example. When peace and security are restored, and you have recovered your arms, it will still be remembered to your credit that you surrendered them at the call of your officers, without being overawed by cannon or European soldiers. Thus your good name will become famous in Hindoostan.

Colonel Wilkie, your Commandant, assures me that all have behaved well; but of the good conduct of Subadar-Major Imdad Hussun Khan, Subadar Wahid Khan, and Jemadar Doulut Pandy, I have heard special mention.

JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner.

The 11th August 1857.

154. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Lahore,—No. 234, dated 15th August 1857.*

SUBMITS Dehli news of 14th August.

ENCLOSURE TO 154.

Translation of Dehli news from an occasional correspondent of Colonel Becher's.—On the 12th August the Hakeem obtained his release on condition of following only his professional avocations. Mirzas Moghul, Abdoolla and Khizur Sooltan escorted him home. The King is in sorrow. The rebels plunder the city. Some golundazes crossed the river, and two men were seized with spikes and hammers; the rest were killed. They came it is said to spike the guns in the city. A khansamah of some gentleman has been seized. Bahadoor Singh, the nephew of the Sindhanwalla Sirdars, has returned. He states that Pertab Singh and Mootsudda Singh have fled to Hosheearpoor and Kangra. Goormookh Singh and Shumsher Singh have been placed under arrest. A khureeta has been received from Maharaja Tukht Singh. Its contents were only complimentary. 50 sowars sent to Kote Qasim to collect revenue were attacked at Patowdee, and 32 of them killed. Rao Toolla Ram has been told to seize some supplies supposed to be coming from Hodul and Pulwul for the British Camp under escort of Bhurtpoor Troops. Alif Khan of Oomurpoor (Meeruth) writes to say that he must get assistance, or otherwise the English will take all the revenue. The zemindars of Ghazeeabad are importunate for aid, and desire to pay their revenue to the King. The zemindars of Oorlana in Paneeput also state they are pressed for revenue, and that four of their villages have been burnt. If they could but get a force, they would withhold their revenue for the King. The new powder manufactory is at Hussun Allee Khan's house. Shells could reach there from the Koodseea Bagh. In the city, the courage and gallantry of the English Troops are the

Delhi news of 14th August 1857.

Delhi news, 14th August 1857.

themes of high praise. Divisions are imminent in the rebel army, first on account of the want of pay; secondly, because the army has elected Mirza Moghul as Commander-in-Chief and Plenipotentiary, a measure which has disgusted all their own leaders, but especially Bukht Khan; thirdly, because they are extremely reluctant to go out and fight. Buhadoor Ali Khan of Kumora has been sent towards Rohtuck with a force to collect revenue. New musket barrels and cannon balls are daily cast in the city. The cartridges are wretchedly made. Some good gunpowder for small arms has been obtained from the merchants in the city. But the powder for the guns is very poor. Ahmud Mirza Khan has supplied 500 maunds of good saltpetre.

Toorab Ali, son of Izzut Bukhsh.—This afternoon a review of the troops took place. A force has been warned for Malagurh and Bhagput consisting of two troops H. A. and one brigade. Another brigade has been warned for Alleepoor. Coolies are being seized for porters. It remains to be seen whether the orders will ever be executed. The King wrote last night a very lengthy letter to all the officers of the army soliciting the release of the Hakeem. But no attention was paid to it. At last the King wrote to the Generals, and said that he would put an end to himself if the request was not complied with. The Hakeem was then released. Sulphur is being collected from all the shops. 35 maunds were seized from Debee Das' shop on the information of Qazee Mohumud Zukureea. The fanatics gave information to the Colonel of the 74th that, during the last two days, 1,500 foot and horse, chiefly from Lucknow, had deserted. As the 74th were on guard, they hoped he would provide arrangements for the future. In last night's fight three companies of the 74th and 200 of the 38th, and a lot of miscellaneous horse and foot (550 in all), were killed and drowned. The Nawab of Kumoond, after seeing for himself the state of affairs here, is no longer anxious to remain. He will leave in one or two days. In the 62nd Regiment (61st ?) scarcely 100 men are left for duty. Some have been killed and some deserted on the 11th August. General Bukht Khan through Qazee Mohumud Zukureea got

some gun caps made by one Bhola, goldsmith, in order to shew his zeal for the cause. Some specimens have been sent in, but as yet no one has been able to prepare the detonating powder. Sumund Khan, the father-in-law of the Jhujjur Nawab, is still in Delhee in a small house near the "Kulan Mahul" with his troops. He is not wounded, but in good health. This morning a general assembly of all the Native officers of the force took place. Each threw a pinch of salt into a lotah of water (thereby swearing that as the salt dissolved in the water so might they dissolve and melt away if they proved faithless to their oath). It was settled that as the English would never spare them, so no one should be afraid to meet death. No one should return from battle alive. Either he should give up his life in the field or conquer. The force for Malagurh and Bhagput has again been countermanded. To-day a messenger arrived at the "Lall Kooa." He brought news that the Mhow Brigade was near at hand. But there were no Bombay troops. After the Durbar the King said to the Commander of the Forces—"It is evident that you cannot compete with the small British Force in camp, so it is better for you to crave their mercy, and not to destroy both the city and me." The Commander-in-Chief replied there was no chance of escape. The King then ordered his elephant with the intention of himself proceeding to the camp and endeavouring to exculpate himself. The officers at last dissuaded him, and vowed that they would either conquer or hide their faces for ever. The father of the writer has fled to Bullubgurh to escape the assessment levied on him. There were originally 31 Horse Artillery guns. Those captured by the British must be deducted from this number.

Delhi news, 14th August 1857.

Salah-ood-deen, in charge of Tehseel Bussuntgaon.—Three Regiments Infantry and one Regiment Regular Cavalry, and one Regiment of Irregulars with a troop of Horse Artillery arrived at Jhujjur on the 10th August, and obtained three lacs of rupees from the Nawab. They also plundered Patowdee. They now intend to proceed to Dojanah and to Rohtuck, where they will probably arrive to-morrow. A force of the same strength has started by a circuitous route for Hissar, and there are also

some troops at Nujufgurh, whose destination I believe is Alleepoor.

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155. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 40, dated Lahore, 17th August 1857.*

Narrative of Military operations in Yusafzai.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter No. 786 of the 13th instant from the Commissioner of Peshawur, with its enclosures, containing a narrative of the late proceedings in Eusufzie with a view to maintaining the public tranquillity.

Defeat of rebels and beneficial effect on the border.

2. The Chief Commissioner has already in previous despatches apprised the Supreme Government generally of the course of events. The severe punishment which has overtaken our rebellious subjects of Mahmoodzai and Narinjee and the utter discomfiture and condign punishment which has overtaken their aiders and allies cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect throughout the border.

Services of Captain James, Deputy Commissioner, Peshâwar, and Major Vaughan, Commanding 5th Punjab Infantry.

3. The Chief Commissioner considers that the zeal, judgment and ability displayed by Captain James, the Deputy Commissioner, during the period of these operations are highly creditable to that officer. Major Vaughan, Commanding the 5th Punjab Infantry, has proved himself to be an officer of much merit. His arrangements for the different attacks on the recusant villages must have been excellent ; for he inflicted considerable loss on the enemy at a very small cost to his own troops.

Services of Lieutenants Horne and Hoste.

4. The Chief Commissioner has also much pleasure in bringing the merits of Lieutenant Horne and Lieutenant Hoste to the notice of Government. The latter officer gives promise of being a valuable addition to the Punjab Force.

NOTE.—For reply see 194 (Part II, page 77).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 155.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 786, dated Peshawur, 13th August 1857.

IT is known to the Chief Commissioner that the only portion of the Peshawur District in which advantage has been taken by the people of the sepoy mutiny to disturb the country is the Yoosufzye frontier adjoining to the independent valleys of Swat, Punjtar and Boneyr, so long the asylum of fanatical refugees from Hindostan. Disturbances in Yusafzai.

2. I have now the honor to submit copies of the reports noted in the margin, which show how that disturbance originated, the extent to which it went, and how it has been put down. Submission of reports on disturbances.

1. Letter without No. of July 16th, 1857, from Lieutenant Horne to Captain James.
2. No. 135 of 18th July 1857 from Captain James forwarding the above.
3. No. 138 of 22nd July 1857 from Captain James.
4. No. 146 of 6th August 1857 from Captain James.

3. The Yoosufzye country is controlled by the fort of Murdan, usually garrisoned by the loyal and gallant Corps of Guides, and in it resides one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Peshawur District.

4. In the middle of May the Delhi massacre took place, and the Guide Corps was moved away to form part of a Moveable Column in the Punjab. Departure of Guides from Mardán.

5. In its place the 55th Native Infantry, supposed to be a very good sepoy regiment, much attached to Colonel Spottiswoode, one of the kindest Commanding Officers in the service, was moved from Noushera and became the garrison of Murdan. Transfer of 55th Native Infantry to Mardán.

6. On 21st May a detachment of 55th Native Infantry still left at Noushera broke into open mutiny, forced the bridge-of-boats, and marched to Murdan, and from that moment the fort became practically the prison of the British officers and a nucleus of disaffection. Mutiny of detachment of 55th Native Infantry at Nowshera.

Mutiny of 55th Native Infantry at Mardán.

7. On the 25th May a force from Peshawur was approaching to disarm the 55th Native Infantry. The rebellious regiment broke from the fort and marched towards the hills. Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, the Deputy Commissioner, headed a most determined pursuit; about 100 sepoys were put to the sword, and 150 taken prisoners; but fully 600 made good their escape to Swat.

State of affairs in Swát.

8. Two powers had hitherto reigned in Swat, the Akhoond or Priest, and the Badshah or King, whom the Akhoond had set up for carrying on the temporal government. Had these two been united in harbouring the 55th Native Infantry and at that moment proclaimed a holy war against us, there can be no doubt that it would have set fire to the valley of Peshawur and placed us in considerable difficulties.

9. But Syud Ukbar, the King, had just died. He had long survived his popularity, and had he been now alive would not have been allowed by the Akhoond and Chiefs of Swat to entertain a standing army of disciplined Hindostanee sepoys. The crisis roused these chiefs to the preservation of their liberties, and they first expelled Syud Mobarick Shah, the son of the late King, and lastly the refugees of the 55th Native Infantry, who were conducted by disciples of the Akhoond through mountain paths to the River Indus, which they crossed at a point far above our territory, with the desperate design of making their way to Cashmere and seeking an asylum with Maharajah Golab Singh.

Expulsion of the refugees of the 55th Native Infantry from Swát.

10. Of the wanderings, disasters, and final overthrow of this guilty band, I trust that Major Becher, Deputy Commissioner of Huzara, will furnish a separate report. It will be one of the strangest chapters in the history of this mutiny.

Refuge of some of the sepoys of the 55th with Sayad Mubarak Shah in Panjtar.

11. A few of the 55th sepoys had shrunk from encountering the perils of the journey to Cashmere, and joined the young Syud Mobarick Shah, who took up his abode in the valley of Punjtar. Here at a place called Mungul Thannah there was already a settlement of Hindostanee Mahomedan fanatics under some Molvees of the Wahabee sect, the whole being a branch from the parent colony at Sitanah on the Indus opposite

Huzara, supported for years by contributions of men and money from traitorous Mahomedan Princes in Hindostan.

Hostility of Mukarab Khan of Panjtar.

12. Mokurrub Khan, the Chief of Punjtar, had been refused aid by us to tyrannize over his subjects, and he had consequently long been hostile. Everything combined therefore to threaten us with annoyance at this juncture from the Punjtar side of the Yoosufzie frontier.

Rebellion of Mahmudzai villages.

13. Touching the low hills of Punjtar lies a small circle of villages in Yoosufzie called Mahmoodzye. Their distance from any military cantonment, their proximity to aid from the hills, and the exaggerated rumours of British power in India having been paralysed by the revolt of the Native Troops, induced these short-sighted and unstable people to rebel. They refused to pay revenue or to come into Murdan; beat their drums, collected their fighting men, and summoned the chiefs and religious leaders of Punjtar to come down and begin a war for Islam.

Suppression of rebellion.

14. The fort of Murdan had been re-garrisoned by the 5th Regiment of Punjab Irregular Infantry under Major Vaughan, and at the requisition of Lieutenant Horne, the Assistant Commissioner, whose prompt action is much to be approved, Major Vaughan rapidly marched to Mahmoodzye during the night of 1st June with a small force of 400 horse and foot and 2 mountain guns, and within 24 hours from the receipt of the intelligence this revolt was crushed in the bud.

15. Among the slain was Meer Baz Khan, nephew of Moobarrus Khan of Chinglai (who is a maternal uncle of the Punjtar Chief, Mookurrub Khan).

Punishment of the ringleaders of the revolt.

16. Among the prisoners was Jan Mohumud Khan, a Rohilla leader of 150 horse from Chinglai. He was a thorough adventurer and had in his day served all parties, the British, the Sikhs, and the Mountain Chiefs. He was tried by a Military Commission and hanged. So was Zurreef, a Mullick ringleader of the revolt. The villages of Sheikh Jana and Gungoodher were burnt. Others were fined. Opposition was for the time put down and revenue flowed in again.

Intrigues of Purbia soldiers at Pesháwar with the Hill Chiefs.

17. But at this period each day brought news of some new disaster in the military stations of Hindostan; the 8,000 Poorbeah soldiers, horse and foot, in the garrison of Peshawur, half armed, half disarmed, had found their master in General Sydney Cotton, but were scanning their position with the angry eyes of prisoners burning to break loose. Their intrigues with the Hill Chiefs were a cause for constant anxiety and watchfulness. No one could say what incident might not at any hour light a flame in any part of the frontier.

Raising of the standard of religious war at Narinji by Maulvi Inayat Ali.

18. It was no matter of surprise then when Molvee Inayut Ali, a leader of the Hindostanee fanatics of Mungul Thannah, in Punjtar, about a fortnight after the affair of Mahmoodzye, crossed the border and raised the standard of religious war at the mountain village of Narinjee.

Description of village of Narinji.

19. Narinjee is on the extreme border, and, being very difficult of access, had become an asylum for bad characters, and several times defied the authorities in Yoosufzye. At the last moment, however, the Mullicks had always hitherto saved the place from destruction by submission and reparation. Their present reception of the invading Molvee was a challenge to us to fight it out.

Estimate of the force at the disposal of the Maulvi.

20. The Molvee's force is estimated by Captain James, the Deputy Commissioner, to have been upwards of 600 men,* and this amount was probably swelled by daily stragglers from the neighbouring villages.

*

Hindostanee followers of the Molvee ...	150
Mutineers of 55th Native Infantry ...	40
Men of Narinjee ...	400
Horsemen from Punjtar ...	40
Horsemen with Shahbaz Khan, say	10
Total ...	640

Dispersion of rebels by force under Major Vaughan. Number killed.

21. It was necessary to break up this gathering without delay, and on the morning of the 21st July a force of about 800 horse and foot with 4 mountain guns, under command of Major Vaughan, surprised the too confident rebels, slew between 50 and 60 of them, and destroyed the lower village of Narinjee. The Molvee was the first to fly, and his sacred banner adorned with spells from the Koran was captured by the Cavalry.

22. I do not remember any instance of an attack by our troops on a hill position during the four years I have been on this frontier in which so many of the enemy were killed.

23. But the day's work was not altogether complete. The weather was frightfully hot, and the troops were too few and too exhausted to destroy the upper fastness of Narinjee.

24. The spirits of the Molvee soon revived. He returned to Narinjee, and received reinforcements on a larger scale from Chinglai, Punjtar and Boneyr. **Return of Maulvi to Narinji.**

25. There was nothing for it but to prosecute the same policy of immediate action. General Cotton readily gave reinforcements from Peshawur, and on the morning of 3rd August a force of about 1,400 horse and foot, commanded as before by Major Vaughan, made the final attack upon Narinjee. **Advance of force under Major Vaughan from Peshávar.**

26. The complete success of this day's work was largely due to the local information of Captain James, who on the first occasion had brought to Major Vaughan's notice the existence of a bye road, which would enable a column of attack to get above the village while the main body engaged the villagers below. On the 21st July, however, Major Vaughan had been unwilling to divide the small force that he had with him. In the present attack on 3rd of August the bye road was brought successfully into play. The enemy numbered at least 1,000 men, and had prepared themselves by throwing up breastworks to make a grand resistance. While, however, their whole attention was fixed upon our front attack their scornful yells were suddenly replied to by hearty British cheers from the upper heights and looking back they saw their whole position turned. A rout ensued, in which about 30 of the enemy were killed and 3 taken prisoners, amongst whom was a Bareilly Molvee, who was soon after summarily executed. Elephants were brought up, and every house in Narinjee was leisurely knocked down; and the Engineer officers blew up the trees and wells. The day's operations were complete and Narinjee was left a heap of ruins. **Plan of operations.** **Rout of enemy.** **Destruction of Narinji.**

Restoration of peace to the Pesháwar frontier.

27. Peace has thus, for the present at all events, been secured to the Peshawur frontier, and the Chief Commissioner will I think be gratified by a perusal of the enclosed reports.

Commendation of the Punjab Troops, Major Vaughan and Lieutenant Hoste.

28. The 5th, 4th and 6th Regiments of Punjab Infantry and 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry have well maintained the prestige of the Punjab Irregular Service and Major Vaughan has enrolled himself among its best Commanders.

29. I have heard great praise bestowed by officers who were present on Lieutenant Hoste, 55th Native Infantry (acting as 2nd in Command of 5th Punjab Infantry), for the soldierly way in which he led the upper column of attack on 3rd August.

Valuable services of Captain James.

30. Lastly, I wish to express to the Chief Commissioner my sense of the valuable service which Captain James has been rendering to Government during these events, both as a soldier and Civil officer, by his intimate knowledge of the frontier, his good information, the wise discretion with which he has had recourse to arms, and the zeal with which he has taken so full a share with the Police and Irregular Levies at his disposal in the military operations. The frontier has I think been much indebted to him for the peace which it now enjoys.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 155.

From Lieutenant J. HORNE, Assistant Commissioner, Eusofzye, to Captain H. JAMES, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur,—dated Hotee Murdan, 16th July 1857.

Report by Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, on the insurrection in the Mahmudzai Tappa of Yusafzai—its causes and suppression.

THE circumstances attendant on the short-lived insurrection in the Mahmoodzye Tuppa of Eusofzye are briefly narrated. It may be well, however, to advert to certain matters antecedent thereto, which may in a measure serve to explain the causes of an outbreak of such an unusual character.

2. The mutiny of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry unsettled the minds of the easily excited Eusofzyes, and the unavoidable temporary removal of the regular garrison from the fort of Murdan weakened the heretofore strong arm of the executive which our implacable foes on the north-eastern border

failed not to take advantage of by sowing the seeds of rebellion among our prosperous and contented subjects. A numerous and ignorant priesthood furnished ready agents for their designs. Thus we find "Abdur Raheem" counselling the men of Bukshalie to withhold payment of the land revenue to an Infidel Government, and in the same breath extolling the glories of the second Dehli Empire; Syud Abbas of "Mungul Thannah" reproaching one Luteef of Khullabut for having paid his portion of revenue, and again "Zaman Shah," a priest of "Mansufdhai," expiating his treason on the scaffold at Speenkana; besides other instances.

Report by Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, on the rising in Yusafzai (continued).

3. The expulsion of Moobaruk Shah, *ci-devant* priest of Swat, from that country at this juncture gave the enemy and the disaffected within our border fortuitous auxiliaries, and thus strengthened, an active correspondence seems to have sprung up between the chiefs of the hostile party, *viz.*, "Moobaruk Shah," "Syud Abbas," "Inayut Allee" and "Mookurrub Khan," and the inhabitants of the nearest Eusofzye villages. The latter chief with characteristic cunning held aloof, watching the tide of events, albeit the basest and most contemptible of the band.

4. You will recollect my mentioning to you plots and gatherings beyond our border, but inasmuch as the whole of the frontier from Raniezye westward to Sittana eastward had been for a long time past in a most troubled state, it would have been near-sighted to have made a precautionary move for the defence of one portion of the Eusofzye border, when perhaps the storm would burst in a totally opposite direction. I could therefore only strengthen the most exposed positions by the levies of horse and foot under my orders and watch the course of events.

5. The accounts which reached me on the 29th June caused the movement of a body of 50 men under "Ujjub Khan" of Chargoolaie to "Sheikh Jana," and "Shamud Khan" of Toroo was instructed, if necessary, to support him with 50 horse from "Yar Hossein," about five miles distant. There was besides this a detachment of 12 horse at Shewa.

Report by Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, on the rising in Yusafzai (continued).

6. In consequence of the representations of "Mouza Khan," Mullik of "Sheikh Jana," that he was unable to collect the revenue of his village even after the issue of two writs of demand, owing to the insubordination of the inhabitants and the recusancy of the other Mulliks united, I detained him at Murdan and through Ujjub Khan summoned the Mulliks, sending a policeman to act as their escort.

7. The duty entrusted to Ujjub Khan proved unusually difficult, for of 12 Mulliks 5 alone were found ready to answer the summons. At length by threats and persuasion, as well as by the good example set by Mulliks "Akbar," "Mookurrub," "Amaneh," "Nooroollah" and "Ameer," he contrived to set the whole body of Mulliks on their road towards Murdan, under escort of Baidoollah, the policeman above alluded to, and a few of his own men.

8. I would here remark that before this "Mullik Fulail" alone appeared in answer to the summons, but as I was informed from various sources that this man was secretly the mainspring of the spirit of disaffection, I imprisoned him before leaving Murdan on the 1st, proposing to enquire into the case more at leisure. You have, however, been able to satisfy yourself of his innocence.

9. On the morning of the 1st July Baidoollah was conducting the whole of the Mulliks towards Murdan, when suddenly the drums beat in the surrounding villages, and with one consent the Mulliks fled, the rebels according to evident pre-arrangement carrying off with them in the confusion the well disposed. The villages of "Sheikh Jana," "Sotah," "Speenkana" and "Gungoodher," having thus committed themselves, prepared to resist the punishment which they knew would certainly overtake them. Messengers were sent to Moobaruk Shah of Swat, then at Swabee in Kuddoo Kheyl about 12 miles distant, and to Moobarrus Khan of Chinglai, soliciting aid, and this was readily granted, and the reports which reached me at about 1-30 P. M., although evidently magnifying the danger, were of a nature that shewed the case emergent and fraught with ill unless measures of repression were immediately adopted.

10. Fortunately Major Vaughan concurred with me, and with obliging celerity marched with a detachment consisting of 80 horse, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 2 guns mountain train, and about 250 rank and file, 5th Punjab Infantry. At 4 P. M. *en route* a sowar brought the news of the occupation of "Sheikh Jana" by a party of horsemen estimated at 150 under the leadership of one Jan Mahomed, a soldier of fortune in the service of Moobaruk Shah, and 200 foot under "Meer Baz Khan," nephew of "Moobarrus Khan" of Chinglai.

Report by Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, on the rising in Yusafzai (continued).

11. It was deemed prudent by the Officer Commanding to postpone the attack on the village of Sheikh Jana until the following morning in order to refresh the men of the force, and because it was deemed unadvisable to attack the village by night, with all the hazard incident on such enterprises, especially under circumstances when it would be impossible to distinguish friends from foes. The force was therefore halted for the night at the village of Shergoond, 1½ miles distant, the Cavalry forming a chain of videttes on the side nearest to the hostile village in order to prevent information being furnished of our arrival.

12. Here we were joined by "Ujjub Khan," who described how through the assistance of Ameer Khan of Shewa he had succeeded in withdrawing his men from "Sheikh Jana" before the advent of Moobaruk Shah's horse. During the night the occupants of the hostile village seemed vastly elated, *i.e.*, judging from the continued drumming, and this we found to have been caused by their receiving information of the presence of some 50 horse only, plainly deceived by the videttes, the Infantry from the nature of the ground being hid from view.

13. The force advanced with the first dawn, and morning brought us before "Sheikh Jana."

14. About 150 horse with a standard, and an irregular crowd of footmen, now arrayed themselves in order of battle to the sound of "music," which was abruptly terminated by a shot from one of the Mountain Train guns, the second discharge having the effect of clearing the field.

15. The village was immediately occupied, and the force moved on to the next village, "Speenkana," which shewed some

Report by Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, on the rising in Yusafzai (continued).

indications of resistance. It was speedily cleared by a shell from the Mountain Train howitzer thrown with good effect into the centre of the village.

16. The Cavalry, now supported by the Mounted Levies, commenced a vigorous pursuit, and took many prisoners before the pass of Dummad and the limit of the British territory compelled them to desist.

17. Among those killed early in the day was Meer Baz Khan of Chinglai, and later in the day another relative of "Moobarrus Khan," "Jan Mahomed," was captured severely wounded. He thus after serving in situations of more or less honor at length met a robber's doom. He was hung on the 4th July.

18. Gungoodher, one of the rebellious villages, was found deserted. During the day and succeeding night all the grain that could be removed was forwarded to the fort, where it is urgently required for store. The following morning the village was burnt.

19. It may not be out of place to remark that a material object has been obtained by the sudden discomfiture of the insurrection without loss on our side, and without even actual collision, except in pursuit, thereby rendering the rebellious and their abbettors ridiculous both in the eyes of the Eusofzyes of the plain and their kindred clans beyond the British territory, added to which the leaders of the marauders, "Meer Baz Khan" and "Jan Mahomed," both paid the penalty of their temerity,—the first by death in the field, the second on the scaffold. Their fate is a cause of bitter heart-burning to our foes.

20. On the morning of the 3rd July Zurreef, Mullik of Sobab, deeply dyed with treason, was hung in that village, and a fine of 200 rupees levied on it, which was paid by Ooal Khan (*sic*), a Mullik who had distinguished himself by his loyalty. He was now made paramount in the village, and given liberty to use all the lands of the village deserted by the rebellious, and in all things to provide for the peaceful settlement of the same, being fully assured of the support of the executive.

Report by Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, on the rising in Yusafzai (continued).

21. Half of the village of "Sheikh Jana" was likewise burnt this morning, the rest being spared on account of Mouza Khan, who had behaved with strict loyalty. Speenkana was also spared because of the manorial rights of Mouza Khan therein. All the grain, however, found there was transported to Murdan, as well as a considerable quantity from "Sheikh Jana." Much grain was however accidentally consumed in the latter village on its being burnt. It may be satisfactory to you to have a memo. of the grain, by which you will observe that the loss of revenue for the current year has been amply compensated by our acquisitions in kind. I therefore append one.

22. On the 3rd a Military Commission sat and condemned five (5) men to death, who were accordingly executed on the morning of the 4th; and a second sitting on the latter date condemned two others, who were executed the same evening.

23. I need detail events no further, since your arrival on the morning of the 4th at Speenkana has made you acquainted with all matters subsequent as well as antecedent.

24. I would take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the praiseworthy conduct of certain of the Khans and Mulliks of Eusofzye.

25. During the occupation of the fort by the levies, in consequence of there being no regular force available for the purpose, "Kadur Khan" and "Azeez Khan" were conspicuous for their zeal in the public service. The former speedily equipped a body of 50 well appointed horse and the latter raised a body of 80 footmen from his own valley superior in every respect to the other foot levies. "Azeez Khan" also set the example of building up the breaches of the fort, then very numerous, and was ever ready to execute orders in person. His contingent likewise always exceeded its registered strength. Of the Eusofzye Chiefs, Kadur Khan, Azeez Khan, Ameer Khan alone remained with me the entire period intervening between the departure of the field force under Colonel Chute on the 28th May and the arrival of the force under Major Vaughan on the 15th June. "Ujjub Khan" has behaved with much discretion under the difficulties with which he had to contend at "Sheikh Jana."

Report by Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, on the rising in Yusafzai (concluded).

26. "Ameer Khan" of Shewa rendered me great assistance in removing the grain from the village of "Gungoodher" previous to its destruction by fire, and in subsequently transporting it to Murdan.

27. "Booranoodeen," Mullik of Soorookhdheree, from his acquaintance with our district arrangements, aided me considerably in a variety of ways. "Khowadad Khan" of Ismailah and "Behram Khan" of Hotee have shown their zeal by personally patrolling with the parties of horse under their orders, and in keeping me informed of all that was going forward.

28. "Ooal Khan" of Sotah (*sic*) distinguished himself by his unswerving loyalty when tempted by the traitor Zurreef, also Mullik of that village.

29. "Mouza Khan" and his son "Abbas" of Sheikh Jana proved themselves faithful subjects, the latter at the peril of his life.

30. Mullik Mazum of Bara-Guna was shot through the leg in the pursuit of the enemy, but he has been amply rewarded by you; likewise the two wounded men of Azeez Khan's levy.

31. I need make no apology for the delay in furnishing this report, since you have yourself seen that I have been confined to my bed by illness.

Memorandum of grain found in the rebel villages of Sheikh Jana, Speenkana and Gungoodher on the 2nd July 1857 confiscated to Government.

	Mds.	Srs.		Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Wheat	620	20	=	1,000	0	0
Barley	108	0	=	108	0	0
Mustard seed ...	74	0	=	50	0	0
" " sold on spot...	60	0	=	46	0	0
Bhoosa (straw) sold on spot			...	13	2	0
" " conveyed to fort	285 loads		...	30	0	0
Total			...	1,247	2	0

J. HORNE,
Assistant Commissioner.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 155.

From Captain H. R. JAMES, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur, to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division,—No. 135, dated Murdan, 18th July 1857.

Remarks by Captain James, Deputy Commissioner, Peshâwar, on Lieutenant Horne's report on the rising in Yusafzai.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for your information, copy of Lieutenant Horne's report of the 16th instant, detailing the circumstances connected with the late proceedings at Sheikh Jana in Eusofzye. The delay in submitting this report has been caused by that officer's continued illness.

2. Lieutenant Horne has omitted to mention that the non-payment of revenue was not confined to the four villages which took a prominent part in the insurrectionary movement, but that the Tuppahs of Mullikzye, Khidurzye, Mahmozye and Manizye had not paid a fraction of the two instalments due, although two dustuks had in most cases been issued.

3. This is partly accounted for by the Mulliks having been all detained by the Assistant Commissioner at Murdan for some time past; but it was evident that the rumours industriously circulated by the Moulvie's party beyond the border of our losses in Hindoostan had been generally credited, and that had any delay occurred in moving out troops, the insurrection would have assumed more alarming dimensions.

4. On my arrival in Major Vaughan's camp on the morning of the 4th instant, peace and confidence had been completely restored, and I proceeded to summon the Mulliks whose revenué had not been paid. The greater part of the arrears was collected in two days, and the remainder by the evening of the 9th, when the troops returned to Murdan. I required payment of the three instalments of the rubbee harvest as a punitive measure, and fined those villages which were dilatory in their payment.

5. The only village against which there is still a balance is Sheikh Jana. The demand for the season was Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 600 was paid down by Mouzah Khan, a Mullik who remained faithful and at whose request Lieutenant Horne had spared nominally half, but in reality the main portion of the

Remarks by Captain James on the report on the rising in Yusafzai (continued).

village. Most of the cultivators having fled to the hills, it was impossible to realize immediately the remaining 600 rupees.

6. Against this, however, may be set off the value of the grain sent into Murdan, Rs. 1,247, and the amount of fines realized, Rs. 1,300. Besides this, I required the villagers to pay 500 rupees as an entertainment to the troops, who had had the trouble of going out to collect the revenue.

7. With regard to the villages temporarily deserted, Lieutenant Horne has reported the steps he had taken before my arrival for the future management of Asotah.

8. I prepared a list of the men in Sheikh Jana who had taken a leading part in the late proceedings, and prohibited their return to the village, offering a reward for their apprehension at any subsequent period. At the same time I authorized the return of all others, on the payment of a fine of 20 rupees each if proprietors and 10 rupees each if hereditary cultivators, the Duftur of all parties who may not avail themselves of this permission within a month to be confiscated, together with that of the proscribed parties, and to be finally dealt with at the re-settlement of the village, which will be necessary at the ensuing khureef harvest. We shall thus have the means of rewarding those who may do good service in the meantime in re-establishing the village.

9. I consider that this was a safer course to pursue than at once to alienate the hereditary possessions of men whose return would be thus rendered either impossible, or the cause of vindictive strife for years. It has been followed in the other deserted villages likewise, and I have now to solicit your sanction to the arrangement.

10. The Mullik Abdool Ruheem mentioned in Lieutenant Horne's 2nd paragraph was tried by a Civil Commission, pronounced guilty of inciting British subjects to rebellion, and executed.

11. I had wished to make a few more examples, but Pathan intrigue was so busily at work, each man endeavouring to criminate his hereditary foes, as to render it impossible.

Remarks by Captain James on the report on the rising in Yusafzai (continued).

12. I had no hesitation in acquitting Mullik Phoolail of Sheikh Jana. The only evidence against him was that of Mouzeh Khan, favorably spoken of by Lieutenant Horne, and his village rival in the Mullikee. It is only a short time since Phoolail had recovered on appeal an inam of two koolbahs, of which Mouzeh Khan had been placed in possession by the local courts. There was also this great fact in his favor that he was the only man of the four tuppahs who paid his quota of revenue before the outbreak. It was on the occasion of his bringing the money into the tuhseel that he was arrested! The outbreak took place in his absence.

13. I think that had Lieutenant Horne had more experience of administrative matters, he would have taken earlier steps to realize the revenue of the four tuppahs in arrears ; but he was probably satisfied by the presence of the Mulliks with him that disaffection was not the cause.

14. I think also it was impolitic to make use of the service of one Khan in the collection of revenue in other tuppahs. Puthans can ill brook such interference. I found the Sudoom, Toroo, and even the Zedah Khans all endeavouring to exercise an influence in matters connected with the Pujjur Tuppahs.

15. I do not myself entertain the same high opinion of the services of the Khans as is held by Lieutenant Horne. Ameer Khan of Shewa particularly has done much less than he might have done in his position. But he is a man of no family influence, and is one of those who owe their rank and emoluments to us. His appointment has never been popular, and is generally ascribed to the influence of Futteh Khan, Khuttuck.

16. I have observed a general wish on the part of the Khans to strengthen themselves and to induce me to place the armed Ooloos at their disposal. But I believe they are none of them actually disloyal ; their apparent restlessness is caused, I think, by a fear lest our power should fail us, and circumstances oblige them to look after their own interests. I have endeavoured to allay this feeling by confining them more to their own circles, entertaining their sowars for general purposes, and requir-

Remarks by Captain James on the report on the rising in Yusafzai (concluded).

ing villages merely to support each other, where there was supposed danger.

17. Moulvie Inayut Alee is now at Narinjee with about 250 followers of kinds, amongst whom are said to be 40 or 50 of the late 55th Native Infantry. Moobarus Khan of Chinglai is his active supporter, burning to avenge the death of his nephew at Sheikh Jana, and endeavouring to procure assistance from Bonair. Mokurrub Khan's four brothers have also joined the Moulvie. With your sanction arrangements are now being made for breaking up this assemblage, which I will report at an early date.

Commendation of Major Vaughan and Lieutenant Horne.

18. In conclusion I would remark that Major Vaughan's presence and prompt support of the Civil authorities was most fortunate, and although I have noticed some points in which I do not altogether concur with Lieutenant Horne, yet I feel that I may justly claim for that officer your approval of the promptitude with which he acted as soon as the insurrectionary movement had showed itself, and of the undoubted zeal and energy he evinced whilst with the troops; notwithstanding a painful indisposition, he has done all in his power to assist me since my arrival in Eusofzye.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 155.

From Captain H. R. JAMES, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur, to Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division,—No. 138, dated Purmoolee, 22nd July 1857.

Arrival of Maulvi Inayat Ali at Narinji.

IN forwarding Lieutenant Horne's report of the 16th instant, detailing the circumstances of the insurrectionary conduct of certain villages in Eusufzai, I had the honor to inform you that Moulvie Inayut Alee, whose arrival on the frontier had been the signal for revolt, removed with his followers to Narinjee, one of our own villages, and commenced a series of intrigues with a view to raise the people of Bonair and Chumlah against us.

2. The men of Narinjee, though paying a tribute of 200 rupees per annum, have on more than one occasion defied our authority, but had hitherto escaped severe punishment, by paying the fines imposed upon them, on the approach of our troops. Still by withholding their tribute, and affording an asylum to all kinds of criminals, they have caused us continued annoyance.

Annoyance caused by men of Narinji.

3. Under the Sikh Government large forces had been sent against them on several occasions, but owing to the strong natural position of the village it was never destroyed. The knowledge of this, combined with the circumstance of our having contented ourselves with the punishment of a fine when they have misbehaved, doubtless led them to imagine that we should not now proceed against them in a more summary manner, especially as they believed our troops to be disaffected, and our present means inadequate to the work.

Strength of the village of Narinji. Its attitude to the British.

4. The number of Hindostanee followers with the Moulvie was about 150; he had also some 30 or 40 of the men of the late 55th Native Infantry. The fighting men of Narinjee may be computed at 400, and 40 horsemen had joined the party from Punjtar, under the brothers of Mokurrub Khan. The only other person of importance who countenanced the proceedings with his presence was Shahbaz Khan, son of the late Arsula Khan of Zedah, who came from Swat with a few horsemen.

5. The Moulvie had made great efforts to obtain help from Bonair and Chumlah, through Mobarus Khan, Mullik of Chinglai, whose nephew was killed in the last affair at Sheikh Jana, which was to him a source of great grief. He failed, however, partly in consequence of their unwillingness to espouse his cause, and partly on account of the people being busily occupied in sowing their lands after the rain which fell about ten days ago.

Efforts of the Maulvi to obtain help.

6. Mokurrub Khan was secretly favoring the movement, though personally withdrawing himself from open participation in it, and writing to me in terms of friendship. The people of Punjtar generally were not inclined to take an active part. The two strong villages of Totallai have long thrown off all actual allegiance to the Khan, and it is our refusal to reduce them to submission which has caused the latter to be so hostile to-

Attitude of Mukarab Khan of Panjtar.

wards us. But so long as the Totallai people are on good terms with us (and they have lately been constantly with me), Mokurrub Khan has no power to do us any injury, or of supporting our enemies, except by his personal retainers.

Refuge of Maliks from Sheikh Jána in Narinji.

7. Several of the fugitive Mulliks from Sheikh Jana were in Narinjee, but not many of the cultivators, who are gradually preparing to return on the terms specified in my last report.

Danger in the presence of the Maulvi on the frontier.

8. Although therefore the present efforts of the Moulvie to cause a large gathering on the frontier had proved abortive, it was clearly detrimental to our interests that he should be allowed to remain where he was, fomenting rebellion amongst our subjects and inciting our neighbours to aggression. He was moreover certainly in correspondence with some of our disaffected soldiery at Peshawur and Abozai, and, although the rumours circulated by him as to the assistance to be given to him from those quarters were much exaggerated, still they had a mischievous tendency. It is certain that if events on the Swat border drew off our attention from this neighbourhood, an insurrectionary movement from Narinjee would have been as certain as it would be dangerous to the peace of Eusufzai.

Expedition against Narinji proposed.

9. It was with due consideration to these circumstances that, with the concurrence of Major Vaughan, Commanding at Murdan, as to the expediency and feasibility of the plan, I suggested to you the advance of a force against Narinjee, now that we are comparatively free from inroads in other quarters. We felt indeed that it might be a work of some difficulty, and that in these times our troops should not be exposed to hazard ; but the certain inconvenience which would have resulted from pacific measures appeared to us to justify the risk involved.

March of column under Major Vaughan.

10. Having received your approval of the measure, and having been reinforced by 300 men of the 4th Punjab Infantry from Noushera, Major Vaughan marched from Murdan on the night of the 18th instant with the troops marginally noted to Yar Hoosain, where he was compelled to halt a day in consequence of the fatigued state of the detachment from Noushera,

4 Mountain Train guns (2 howitzers).
1 Troop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
270 Rifles, 4th Punjab Infantry.
400 Rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry.
50 Sowars, Mounted Police.
100 Sowars, Mooltanees.

who suffered considerably from the excessive heat. Captain Wilde was himself attacked and obliged to return to Murdan.

11. This route was adopted in order that our object might be concealed, which was further effected by the laying in of supplies at Selim Khan, as if we were proceeding to Punjtar, the people in the vicinity of which commenced to remove their property.

Route of column.

12. On the night of the 20th the troops marched to Purmoolee, 9 miles, and after a short halt advanced towards Narinjee, a distance of 5 miles, which was sighted at daybreak. Our arrival proved quite unexpected, but such hasty preparations as were possible were made to receive us. The Cavalry proceeding beyond the village were enabled to bring away 100 head of cattle before they got to the hills and to cut off the retreat of the sowars from the village.

Position of Narinji.

13. Narinjee is strongly situated at the foot of a precipitous hill, rocky spurs of which surround it on both sides, but in front the ground is open and practicable for cavalry. Major Vaughan was unable with the troops at his disposal to occupy the surrounding heights, and accordingly commenced to clear the village with the guns from a commanding position in front. The houses rise in terraces and are closely built, the site containing several strong breastworks in the upper part.

Plan of operations.

Defeat of enemy.

14. When the object of clearance was apparently effected, the Infantry advanced and took possession of all the lower part of the village and of the rocks which flanked it. The enemy then pressed down with the object of recovering it, but, though they fought with great bravery, and some even descended into the plain, they were driven back with loss, and the destruction of the village was commenced. Columns of smoke rose in all directions, and the lower village was destroyed. During last night there was a heavy storm of wind, and flames were visible from camp; so it is probable that the conflagration extended to the upper village until the rain which afterwards fell in torrents caused it to subside.

Destruction of lower village.

15. The enemy continued to keep up a fire from the heights which were beyond the range of the small guns, but they did not

venture to descend after the loss they had sustained in the village and on the plain.

Retirement of our force.

16. At about 8 A. M. Major Vaughan determined upon retiring, as it was not probable that further injury could be inflicted that day. The troops had been severely worked, and would have become soon exhausted from the almost intolerable heat. The supply of water too would have become scarce, which was brought from the villages in rear by the people and on donkeys. The villagers behaved very well in this respect, and there was an abundant supply during the time the troops were employed. The retirement was effected without loss under cover of the guns, and the force marched into camp at 10 A. M.

Estimate of loss inflicted on the enemy.

17. The loss inflicted on the enemy on this occasion was more than I could have expected, and evinces the determined nature of the opposition. At the lowest computation 50 men were killed and as many wounded. I hope to receive more detailed accounts to-day, but at present a strict watch is preserved at Narinjee against the approach of any one, and several of my spies have been unable to reach the place. The number will certainly not be less than that stated above.

Our own losses.

18. Our own loss has been 5 killed and 20 wounded, which must be considered small when compared with the results attained; for in warfare of this nature experience has shown us that our own losses usually equal those of the enemy. I am sorry, however, to add that 10 deaths occurred in camp yesterday from excessive heat; the heavy fall of rain last night has proved a most grateful relief to all.

Satisfactory behaviour of Mounted Police and Multani Levies.

19. I am happy to inform you that the detachment of Mounted Police and of Mooltanee Levies behaved in a satisfactory manner. The latter were not closely engaged, but Hafiz Sumoondur Khan kept his men steady and prepared to act. I shall be glad if you will intimate to him your satisfaction. The Mounted Police had several opportunities for doing service, of which they availed themselves. I would particularly notice the spirited conduct of Jemadar Wullee Ahmed, who received a severe sword cut on his arm in a sharp attack upon a party of

the enemy, on which occasion Duffadar Sikunder Khan and Sowar Khidr Mohumud were also wounded.

20. Major Vaughan will himself doubtless detail his proceedings, but I may perhaps be allowed to notice the good spirit which appeared to animate the whole of the troops engaged in a service, the nature of which was in itself trying, and which was rendered more difficult from the season at which it was performed. Good spirit of our troops.

21. I shall hereafter submit, for your sanction, a bill for expenses incurred in rewarding men who performed service as guides, informers, &c., but in conclusion I would ask you to send a khillut to Khwaedad Khan, the Khan of Ismailah, who has throughout displayed great zeal and activity both in procuring information and other services of a general nature. Khillat proposed for the Khan of Ismailah for good service rendered.

P. S.—I have omitted to mention that before proceeding against Narinjee I called on the Mulliks to dismiss the Moulvie and his followers, to which I received a reply ignoring his presence.

ENCLOSURE (5) TO 155.

From Captain H. R. JAMES, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur, to Colonel H. B. EDWARDES, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division,—No. 146, dated Camp Murdan, 6th August 1857.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information the measures which have been adopted in regard to the rebellious village of Narinjee, on the eastern border of Eusufzai, subsequent to the attack of the 21st ultimo formerly reported. Renewed operations against Narinji.

2. I had entertained hopes that the severe chastisement inflicted on that occasion would have induced the mass of the villagers to insist upon the expulsion of the Moulvie and his followers, who had brought so much evil upon them; and that it would be only necessary to prevent their cultivating the lands in the plain, upon which they are mainly dependent for subsistence, to bring them to sue for pardon. Measures for effecting the expulsion of the Maulvi from Narinji.

3. To effect this object I called out the men of the five neighbouring tuppahs and caused them to construct a gurhee of

stone and mud, with four towers, at the hamlet of Mehr Alee, which commands the cultivation of Narinjee. The enclosure was completed in five days, and I placed in it a body of 100 footmen and 40 horse under Khwaedad Khan, who appeared to me most able to perform the duty, both from his personal character and local influence as Khan of the Ako Khail Tuppah, in which Mehr Alee is situated.

Opposition of rival Chiefs.

4. Even in this apparently trivial matter the intrigues of the Khans threw obstacles and difficulties in the way. There are still, as formerly, two parties in Eusufzai,—the one composed of Kadir Khan of Toroo, Azeez Khan of Sodhoom, and Ameer Khan of Shewa; the other of Khwaedad Khan of Ismailah, the Khans of Hotee, and Shahdad Khan of Zedah. I have great difficulty in keeping these Khans at their respective homes, and no sooner had I commenced the gurhee then they found pretexts for coming to my camp and endeavouring to bring their own party to the front. By withholding men, urging other sites, and unceasing detraction of each other, they did all in their power to prevent the work being carried out until they saw that it must be done.

5. It is unfortunate, but I fear undeniable, that private animosity and party feuds tend to confound the officers of Government in all their dealings with Puthans, whether it be in the investigation of a petty theft or in the conduct of affairs of the greatest moment.

Obstinacy of the people of Narinji.

6. Continued rain, which would have enabled the people of Narinjee to sow their lands, led me to think that they would not remain obstinate. But it soon became apparent that the Moulvie was not to be expelled immediately. Fear of a second attack probably actuated the Narinjee people in adopting this course, together with the instigation of the Khoodo Khail Khans, who busied themselves to obtain assistance from Bonair and Chumlah.

Circulation of rumours regarding the weakness of the British Force.

7. At the same time rumours were industriously circulated of our real weakness, of the readiness of some of our troops at Peshawur and Abozai to join the Moulvie, of large promises of assistance from Swat and Bonair, and others of a similar nature.

Some were not without foundation, and all were believed. Our proceedings were carefully watched, and the minds of our subjects were again unsettled as to our power to punish. It was true, they argued, we had surprised and defeated the Hindostanees, but we had done our worst, and they were now prepared to receive us, and in greater force.

8. Twice I received letters from Ziarut Khan, the head Mullik, but they were not expressive of submission, spoke of the Moulvie as his guest, and merely complained of my proceedings as unjust towards "men whose loins were girt in the service of Government!" A verbal message accompanied the last to the effect that if I would restore to them the cattle which had been taken from the village they would pay their revenue. No reply was returned to these communications beyond a verbal assurance that as long as the Moulvie remained at Narinjee I would listen to no overtures.

Practicability of second attack on the village of Narinji.

9. I consulted Major Vaughan as to the practicability of a second attack on the village, but the force at his disposal was not sufficient to ensure complete success, and anything short of that would have been tantamount to failure. At the same time Captain Wilde's detachment of 300 rifles was withdrawn to Naoshera, and what was before doubtful became now impracticable.

Retaliation of the villagers of Narinji.

10. This diminution of our force was of course exaggerated, and tended in some measure to confirm the rumours of a want of troops elsewhere. Night attacks upon the camp were talked of, which, though not anticipated, required precautionary measures at once harassing to the troops, and misconstrued by the disaffected. At length retaliation commenced by the capture of some cattle belonging to the bandah of Madho Khail whilst grazing near the hills, and which were beyond pursuit long before the Cavalry could reach the foot of the spurs. The number of cattle was smaller than was reported at the time, and the plunderers were few, but the discredit was the same.

Help received by the Maulvi.

11. At this time also I received reliable information that Mobaris Khan of Chinglai, and Alum Khan, brother of Mokurrub Khan of Punjtar, had taken money from the Moulvie, and

succeeded in purchasing the aid of the chief men of Bonair, who promised to bring assistance three days after the festival of the Eed. Chumlah had already sent seven standards (probably 200 men), and other parties were daily arriving. Some encouraging communication was also received from Swat, of the exact nature of which I am not certain. A further reinforcement of some 200 Hindostanees had likewise joined the party from Sitanah and Mungul Thannah.

12. Ameer Khan of Shewa began to talk of negotiation, and Azeez Khan of Sodhoom of purchasing over the Bonair Chiefs by payment of an annual "moajib." These suggestions were not entertained, and were chiefly instigated from personal motives,—the former that a door might be left open for future intrigue, and to supplant Khwaedad Khan; the latter to establish his influence in Bonair, with which country he has considerable dealings. Still they indicated a general impression that we were unequal to the contest.

Impression that Government was unequal to the contest.

13. Under these circumstances it would have been highly impolitic to have withdrawn the troops from Purmoolee. Such a step would have been followed by the destruction of the new gurhee at Mehr Alee, the cultivation of the Narinjee lands, and symptoms of revolt upon which it is unnecessary to speculate. Two courses seemed to remain open: either to remain at Purmoolee, where the force could have defeated any number of insurgents on the plain which were likely to be brought against it, and to trust to the ultimate submission of Narinjee, when they found it impossible to cultivate and became tired of their expensive guests; or being reinforced from Peshawur to renew aggressive operations.

Courses open to the force.

Aggressive operations decided upon. Strength of force detailed.

14. You decided on the latter course, and the troops marginally noted left Peshawur on the night of the 28th ultimo to be joined at Naoshera by 200 men of 6th Punjab Infantry and 50 Khuttuck Footmen. It was expected that these reinforcements would reach Major Vaughan's camp on the 31st, and had this been possible, and the attack been made on the 1st,

150 European Rifles.
50 Rifles, 21st Native Infantry.
150 of Captain Cave's Regiment.
2 Howitzers, 24-pounders.
Troop of Irregular Horse.
50 Bungush Levies.

Narinjee would have had no defenders except the Moulvie's followers and the people of the village, all others having returned to their homes to keep the Eed. Heavy rain, however, fell on the 30th, which rendered the roads impassable, and it required the greatest exertions on the part of Lieutenant Taylor, Executive Engineer, and Lieutenant Horne, Assistant Commissioner, to enable the detachment to join Major Vaughan on the morning of the 2nd instant.

Strength of rebels in Narinji.

15. The camp had been removed on the 31st from Purmoolee to Shewa, partly as affording better shelter for the Europeans and partly to conceal our intentions. The approach of troops was, however, soon known, and the absentees were hastily recalled. Two days had yet to elapse before the Bonair party were to arrive, but the men from Chumlah, Khoodo Khail and nearer villages obeyed the summons, and on the night of the 2nd there must have been 1,000 men in Narinjee. Half that number would suffice to make a stout resistance in a village whose terraced walls and strong sungurs render it a natural fortress.

Advance of column on Narinji.

16. The plan of attack had been matured during the day, and at 1 A. M. of the 3rd Major Vaughan left his camp standing at Shewa, and marched on Narinjee with the following troops :—

2 24-Pounder howitzers.
4 Guns of the Mountain Train.
150 Sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
150 European Riflemen.
400 Rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry.
200 Men, 6th Punjab Infantry.
150 Men, Captain Cave's Regiment.
50 Rifles, 21st Native Infantry.
100 Sooltan Jan's Horse.
75 Mooltanee Horse.
50 Mounted Police.
50 Bungush Footmen.
50 Khuttuck Footmen.

Flight of rebels.

17. The force arrived within half mile of the village at sunrise. Rumour which had exaggerated our weakness now turned our hundreds into thousands; and, as the column approached, many of the auxiliaries fled. Ziarut Khan and the Moulvie himself were amongst the first to leave the village. At this point the main column entered the plain which extends to the spurs encircling Narinjee, whilst a column of 50 of Her Majesty's 87th R. I. Fusiliers and 300 of 5th Punjab Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Hoste of the latter corps, unperceived by the enemy, entered the low hills to the right. On arriving in front of the village the guns and howitzers opened a heavy fire, which drove the enemy to the upper part of the village and surrounding peaks. There they appeared to make a stand, probably knowing that as long as we remained in the valley they could not receive any serious injury. But in less than an hour Lieutenant Hoste's column was seen and heard on the heights above, to the utter confusion of the enemy, whose defiant shouts were suddenly quelled as they took to a precipitous flight.

Number killed.

Destruction of the village of Narinji.

18. A party of Infantry was now pushed up to the heights on the left, when the men on the upper village likewise decamped. In these movements the enemy, affrighted and retreating, were at too great a distance to be severely punished, but about 30 were killed and 3 were taken prisoners. The heights being now occupied, the village remained in entire and unopposed possession of the troops, and the work of destruction commenced. This was completely and leisurely effected, even to the outlying hamlets on the hillside; the larger trees were blown up by Lieutenant Taylor, all property removed or destroyed, and every roof burnt (with the exception of the mosques) and the walls trampled down by elephants sufficiently to render them useless. The troops were withdrawn from the village at noon, having lost 1 sepoy killed and 4 wounded by the enemy. The retirement was effected without a shot being fired or a man showing himself in the vicinity.

19. The day was most propitious, rain falling for a couple of hours and the sky continuing overcast throughout

the morning. The Cavalry were not employed actively, but the Bungush Levies under Hyder Khan, the Khuttucks under Jaffir Khan and Ajub Khan's men of Sodhoom performed the duties entrusted to them by Major Vaughan, of holding some of the peaks, to his entire satisfaction. The force remained at Shewa on the 4th and broke up that night to return to their respective cantonments.

Services of Levies.

Retirement of the force.

20. The gurhee at Mehr Alee continues to be held by the Horse and Foot Levies, under the superintendence of Khwaedad Khan, to prevent the cultivation of the Narinjee lands until such time as they may express their submission and pay such fine as you may impose upon them, together with the year's revenue. I do not propose to make any suggestions on this point until overtures are voluntarily made by the Mulliks.

Occupation of the Garhi at Mehr Ali by the Levies.

21. Moulvie Inayut Alee is now at Chinglai, but his power is broken, and he will not long find an asylum even in Khoodo Khail. Mokurrub Khan has written to ignore him, and although he has been one of his chief aids, yet the assertion shows his anxiety; and I hear that not only Punjtar, but other villages also were deserted in alarm the day after the destruction of Narinjee, hitherto considered impregnable. The salutary effect of the proceeding is shown in many ways throughout Eusufzai, and we may for a time leave Ziarut Khan and the Moulvie to their mutual recriminations. The latter charges the former with having stolen his treasure the night before the attack, which is currently believed to be true.

Power of Maulvi Inayat Ali broken.

Salutary effect of operations throughout Yusafzai.

22. You will not fail to have observed the ready co-operation which Major Vaughan has invariably displayed in carrying out the wishes of the Civil authorities and the signal success which has attended his arrangements. It is gratifying too in these days to witness the bold spirit of the Punjab Infantry, whose bearing on the hillside and in this peculiar kind of warfare reminds one of the illustrious corps whose name is so closely associated with that of Eusufzai.

Services of Major Vaughan.

Bold spirit shown by the Punjab Infantry.

P. S.—The prisoners were executed at Shewa. One was a Bareilly Moulvie, the second a Chumlah standard-bearer, and the third a vagrant of Charsudda.

Execution of the prisoners.

156. *From G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foriegn Department, to Sir J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 3278, dated Fort William, 18th August 1857, received 1st October 1857.*

Acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Colvin and Sir John and Sir Henry Lawrence.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to forward, for your information, the annexed extract, paragraph 4, from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 24, dated the 8th ultimo.

ENCLOSURE TO 156.

Extract from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (Political Department), dated the 8th July 1857, No. 24.

PARA 4. You will communicate to Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (whose proclamation we entirely approve), to Sir John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and to Sir Henry Lawrence, Chief Commissioner in Oudh, our deep sense of the great qualities which they have evinced on this momentous occasion.

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157. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 252, dated 20th August 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of the Delhee news of 18th and 19th August.

ENCLOSURE TO 157.

Delhee news by Gowree Shunkur, 18th August 1857.

Delhi news, 18th August 1857.

ACCORDING to orders the enemy's batteries in position have been ascertained. They are as follows :—One is placed in the Sheesh Mahul of Deewan Kishun Lall, situated in Kishungunj. It consists of two heavy guns protected by sand bag breastworks. There is a battery of a single heavy gun on the Subzee Mundee road, and it is surrounded by smaller batteries of light field guns. The Horse Field Batteries are taken out as they are required, and return to the city after the

conflict. A strong force remains in the batteries at night, and the divisions of the army take the duty by turns. For two days the divisions under General Sirdhara Singh and Bukht Khan did not go, but since yesterday afternoon they have recommenced taking their tour of duty. The Saugor, Seepree, Merar, and Goonah Regiments are all collected at Gwalior, and a deputation has come from them to Delhee. They have been exceedingly dispirited at seeing the state of affairs here, the poverty of the King, and the temper of the troops. Azim Khan, Resaldar of the 8th Irregulars, has been appointed to return with them, and to give them heart, as he has some knowledge of the contingent and that country. A letter to the address of Khan Juhan Khan, the chief of some place, has been despatched by Ghous Mohumud, "Brigade-Major" to the Neemuch Force, asking for money. The King daily urges upon the Generals the necessity for making a move upon Alleepoor. An instalment of pay at the rate of Rs. 3 As. 6 to each sowar, and 2 rupees to each foot soldier, has been issued. The officers have promised to go to-morrow if it does not rain. Two hundred sowars have started to reconnoitre. There is a general report that English Troops have arrived at Calcutta, and have got up as far as Ghazeepoor and the Jumna. Their numbers are stated to be large. The rebel army are well aware of these facts. It is reported that two companies of Europeans, with some guns, hold the passage of the Chumbul to oppose the crossing of the Gwalior mutineers. The zemindars in the Meeruth Doab fight daily. Thousands of Goojurs roam and plunder the country. The Sikhs and Afghans in the rebel force have not been allowed to separate. The Tonk fanatics wish to accompany the force out to Alleepoor. When the force starts full particulars of strength in numbers and guns will be sent. **Delhi news, 18th August 1857.**

By Colonel Becher's news-writer, 18th August.—A letter from the Sikh officers in camp was sent to the Sikh soldiers in Delhee, assuring them that in heart they are with the King's cause. If the Sikhs would make a separate charge, they would be joined by the Sikhs in camp. About 125 Sikhs from the

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 158.

From R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab, to A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 290, dated Lahore, 19th August 1857.

Reports describing the capture and destruction of the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry.

From Commissioner, Lahore, No. 357, dated 17th instant.
From Deputy Commissioner, Umritsur, No. 324, dated 5th idem.
From Deputy Commissioner, Goordaspoor, No. 590, dated 7th idem.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original, for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner, the reports noted in the margin, describing the capture and destruction of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, who after murdering their Commanding Officer and some non-commissioned officers fled from Meean Meer on the 30th of last month.

Services of Mr. Cooper and others noticed.

2. I do not attempt to describe what has been so well described by others. Mr. Cooper shewed great decision and nerve, and has merited, I think, the thanks of Government.

3. I would solicit the attention of the Chief Commissioner to a demi-official letter to my address from Captain Dyas, Director-General of Canals, bringing to notice the exertions of Messrs. Garbett and Hanna, Assistant Engineers, belonging to his department. An acknowledgment of their services by the Chief Commissioner would be gratefully received by them.

4. In like manner Sirdar Jodh Singh, Extra Assistant, and Sirdar Pertab Singh, Sindhanwala, are deserving of special commendation.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 158.

From A. A. ROBERTS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, to R. MOTNGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 357, dated Lahore, 17th August 1857.

I. No. 324, dated 5th August 1857, from Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur.
II. No. 590, dated 7th August 1857, from Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspoor.

I HAVE the honor to submit copies of the reports mentioned in the margin from the Deputy Commissioners of Umritsur and Goordaspoor regarding the interception, capture, execution or destruction of the 600 sepoys of the 26th Light Infantry, who, after mutinying and murdering their Commanding Officer,

Sergeant-Major and others, fled from the cantonment of Meean Meer in a body on the 30th ultimo.

Time of mutiny of 26th Light Infantry and disappearance of the men.

2. The regiment broke away about 11 A.M. of that day, but it was not until 2 P.M. that we became aware of the circumstance, and then we were led to believe that the fugitives had taken the direction of the Hurreekee Ghat.

Despatch of search parties.

3. Parties of horse were despatched in that direction and also to Kusoor and along the Umritsur road, but the fugitives did not take any of these routes.

Direction taken by mutineers.

4. It would seem that they took the line of the Baree Doab Canal and crossing the Lahore and Umritsur road between Wahgee and Utaree followed the canal some distance and then made towards the "Bul" or "Shapore" Ghat on the high road from Umritsur to Sealkote, their intention being, it would seem, to make for the hills.

Arrival of mutineers at Dudeán.

5. They were first heard of at Doodean, about a mile beyond Bul, and must have arrived there by 8 A.M. of the 31st ultimo, having accomplished a distance of upwards of 40 miles in about 20 hours, and that apparently without exciting any suspicion of their being mutineers and deserters.

Deception of mutineers by chaukidar of Dudeán.

6. Here they fell in with Sooltan Khan, chowkeedar of Doodean, who on being pressed to shew them the ghat with ready wit pretended that he did not know the way and made them over to his son, while he himself went off to Ujnala to report the arrival of this large and suspicious body of men.

Deputy Commissioner informed of arrival of mutineers.

7. Dewan Prem Nath, the Tehseeldar of Sowreean, but located at Ujnala, heard of them from Sooltan Khan at 10 A.M. and communicated the intelligence to the Deputy Commissioner at Umritsur by midday.

8. The active and successful measures taken by the Tehseeldar and by Mr. Cooper himself are fully detailed in the accompanying report from that gentleman.

Pursuit of mutineers by Diwan Prem Nath, Tahsildar.

9. Suffice it to say that the Tehseeldar at the head of all the Police he could muster and aided heartily by the country people prevented the sepoys from getting to the only two avail-

able boats and drove a number of them into the river, in which it is stated that from 150 to 200 were shot or drowned.

Capture of main body by Mr. Cooper.

10. The main body got on to an island, in the middle of the river, whence 160 were captured by Mr. Cooper and taken off to Ujnala the same day. Sirdar Pertab Singh brought in 66 during the night from the surrounding villages, and many more were also captured.

Disposal of men captured.

11. In all 282 were made prisoners. Of these 237 were summarily executed by 10 A.M. of the 1st instant and 45 died during the night "from combined hunger, fright and exhaustion."

Details of mutineers killed, &c.

12. In short, within 48 hours of the base murder of Major Spencer and the Sergeant-Major and the flight of the regiment, as many as 467 sepoys of the 26th Light Infantry had ceased to exist. Retributive justice did indeed overtake these misguided men swiftly.

Shot and drowned by Police and villagers	150
Drowned in presence of Mr. Cooper	35
Executed	237
Died	45
Total ...	467

Executions at Miáu Mír.

13. Forty-one men were subsequently apprehended by the Umritsur Police and sent into Meean Meer, where they have been tried by Court Martial and executed.

Destruction of some mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry at Gurdáspur.

14. The accompanying copy of a report from the Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspore shews that 49 men of the 26th Regiment have been captured and executed or destroyed in conflict in that district, but I have since heard of several more captures and executions which will bring the number up to about 60.

Total number of mutineers destroyed.

15. Thus at least 568* men of the 600 who on 30th ultimo broke tumultuously away from cantonment, and some of whom were guilty of cruel and unprovoked murders, have paid the penalty of their unpardonable act of mutiny. They rushed blindly on their own destruction.

*In Umritsur District ...	467
At Meean Meer ...	41
In Goordaspore District...	60
Total ...	568



Photogravure. Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, September 1909.

Mr. F. H. COOPER, B. C. S., C. B.

Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar in 1857.

16. Mr. Cooper in his report acknowledges in handsome terms the services of the many who evinced their attachment and loyalty to the State on this remarkable occasion and their antipathy to the mutineers, from Sooltan Khan, chowkeedar, to the young Punjabee soldiers who formed the firing parties.

Acknowledgment of the services of those who helped Mr. Cooper.

17. All these persons have been or will be duly rewarded, but I would suggest that to Sirdar Pertab Singh, Sindhanwalia, and to Sirdar Jodh Singh, the faithful and aged Extra Assistant, some acknowledgment be addressed by the Chief Commissioner.

18. Mr. Cooper himself deserves well of the Government for the promptitude and energy which he displayed in pursuing and apprehending such a large body of men and for the stern determination with which he performed the very trying duty which subsequently devolved upon him.

Services of Mr. Cooper noticed.

19. In Goordaspore Messrs. Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department readily volunteered their services and, as will appear from the accompanying demi-official letter from Lieutenant Dyas, risked their lives in heading the Levy and Police and attacking the party of armed and desperate sepoys who had the day before taken Major Jackson at a disadvantage and wounded him. I beg to recommend Messrs. Garbett and Hanna to favorable notice. I have instructed the Deputy Commissioner to see that all the parties who were present on the occasion, both officers and men, are duly rewarded.

Services rendered by Messrs. Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department at Gurdáspur.

20. Captain Adams is not mentioned by Mr. Naesmyth. Captain Adams' proper place would have been with the Levies, but he had previously gone out with a detachment of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry under Captain Cureton in another direction in pursuit of this very party, and it was by misinformation only that the Cavalry did not come across the mutineers.

Part taken by Captain Adams, Assistant Commissioner.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 158.

From F. H. COOPER, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsur, to A. A. ROBERTS, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division,—No. 324, dated Amritsur, 5th August 1857.

BY desire of the Judicial Commissioner, I have the honor to place on record the events connected with the almost com-

Report by Mr. F. H. Cooper.

plete destruction of the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry on the 31st July and the 3rd August.

Receipt of intelligence of the mutineers by Mr. Cooper.

2. At 12 o'clock P.M. on the 31st I received intimation from Tehseeldar Dewan Prem Nath of Sourean that a chowkeedar named Sooltan Khan, Punjabee, had reported the arrival of some 800 or 1,000 Poorbeahs at Doodean. This chowkeedar had been seized and threatened by the sepoys if he did not show them the ghaut by which they might get to Sealkote, whither as a body it was their intention to go. The chowkeedar pretended that he did not know the road and referred to his son, who at once apprehended the emergency. When the mutineers left, the father started off on foot to the Tehseeldaree, which he reached before 10 o'clock. The news of the mutiny had been circulated previously, so all were prepared.

3. The Tehseeldar reported. His information reached at midday.

Action taken by Diwan Prem Nath, Tahsildar of Souriân.

4. Meanwhile, summoning all his available sowars, he and his Policemen proceeded to intercept the fugitives which, as will hereafter be seen, he did most effectually.

Mr. Cooper starts from Amritsar.

5. As little time as possible was lost by me in collecting a party of sowars, and by 2 o'clock P.M. we set out for the Bul Ghaut, 22½ miles from Amritsur. The party with me was of the strength noted in the margin.

Ressaldar Sahib Khan (Tiwana,) 44 horse; Ressaldar Burkat Alli and Jemadar Bhai Muksooda Singh, 24 horse; 8 sowars of General Hursook Rai,—total 76.

6. In personal attendance I was accompanied by Sirdar Jodh Singh, Extra Assistant, and General Hursook Rai, Tehseeldar of Amritsur.

Sardar Partab Singh, Sindhanwalia, accompanies.

7. On our party reaching Raja Sansee, the residence of the loyal Sindhanwalla family, the gallant young Sirdar Pertab Singh came out with five or six well mounted and armed attendants and begged to accompany us.

Arrival of Mr. Cooper at Ajnála.

8. Tehseel Ujnala was reached by 4 o'clock, and there information awaited us that the Tehseeldar (having headed the mutineers and prevented them from seizing the only two available boats) had with his attendants and the villagers attacked, shot, dispersed and driven into the river a large number of the

mutineers (about 200 they said). The main body had fled up the bank and swam, some with pieces of wood, across and down to an island about three-quarters of a mile off in the middle of the river between two currents.

Destruction of a portion of the mutineers by the Tahsildar.

9. Pushing on at once, our party reached the scene of action by 5 o'clock, having accomplished the distance from Amritsur in a compact body in less than three hours. Abundant evidence of the truth of the report of the conflict was found in the broken edges of the banks, the patches of gore and blood, and the marks of trampling of many feet and struggling. The current of the river was of a strength at this point that would have appalled the strongest swimmer. Few after the struggle, who were pushed or fell in, or jumped in, and escaped being shot in the water, could have escaped death by drowning.

Arrival of Mr. Cooper at the scene of action.

10. The mutineers cut down a (12 rupees) Mohurrir, Nannuk Chund, who behaved very gallantly, and who has since been handsomely rewarded and promoted at once to a Jemadarship of 25 rupees in the place of a proved incompetent incumbent ousted. They appear to have had originally a few matchlocks only, but a good number of tulwars.

Wounding of a Muharrir named Nanak Chand by the mutineers.

11. From Bul the main body of the mutineers could be descried like a flock of wild fowl grouped on the island.

Position of remnant of mutineers.

12. Leaving most of the Hindoostanee sowars (ostensibly) to look after our horses, we dismounted and put off in the two boats, about 30 in each.

Mr. Cooper's plan of action.

13. On nearing the island of which all that was left above water by the rising stream was an inhospitable patch about 200 yards long by 70 wide, half covered by tall grass, it was soon manifest that a much larger body than at first was seen had managed to reach it.

14. The Tiwana Sowars were ordered therefore to jump out of the boats, matchlock and carbines in hand, to invest the lower or down stream side of the island. Seeing their approach, a number threw themselves into the river and were swept rapidly away by the tide. I myself counted 35 in one plunge, but those who had more leisure to count said many more, as they dived like porpoises to escape being shot and rose at distances.

Some mutineers plunge into the river.

Apprehension of remainder facilitated.

15. The rush of so many to certain destruction was so far fortunate that it left the apprehension and escort of the remainder to the main shore, with judicious management, a practicable feat, which the former overwhelming numbers would have rendered a rather perplexing task, as night was fast approaching and our boatmen the least skilful I ever met.

Steadiness of Tiwana Horsemen under Rasaldar Sahib Khan.

16. The steady obedience with which the Tiwana Horsemen (who were eager for a fray) obeyed the strict injunctions not to fire upon those who had taken to the water (which reflects the highest credit on Ressaldar Sahib Khan) had the effect of apparently restoring confidence among the mutineers, who probably imagined they would be subjected to a Court Martial with the usual contingencies of light punishment or moderate incarceration with eventual return to their homes.

Capture and despatch of mutineers to the shore.

17. Anyhow 60 of them submitted quietly to be pinioned and stacked in one of the boats, and it baffles me to imagine how under any other impression some 160 desperate men could have failed to wade in the water, mob the boats and swamp them. This done, the Tiwana Sowars were ordered to remain on the island and look to the remainder, while with personal attendants I accompanied the mutineers to shore in the other boat.

18. When all were landed on shore the boats were sent back for another batch of 60 to be likewise guarded by an attendant boat with half the Tiwana Sowars on the island embarked in it. The boat duly arrived by the time we had finished the work of pinioning and searching the first detachment.

19. A second time the boats were sent back for the remainder of the prisoners (31 in number) under guard of the rest of the sowars, who likewise duly arrived (just as we had completed search and pinioning of the second detachment) and were subjected to the same ceremony.

Property recovered from the mutineers.

20. About 1,200 odd rupees, some silver bangles, about 90 medals with the regimental flagstaff and tassels were taken. A great number of rupees were seen to be flung into the river in despair.

21. Under the guard of sowars and surrounded by villagers the whole of the prisoners were now escorted back to the Ujnala Tehseel across country six miles, knee deep in water, under which indeed lay the whole country.

Prisoners escorted back to Ajnála.

22. The moon fortunately coming out contributed to the prevention of a single escape.

23. Sirdar Pertab Singh volunteered to take charge of the fugitives who had been confined in the surrounding villages, of whom he brought in no less than 66 during the night.

Prisoners brought in by Sardar Partab Singh.

24. A drizzling rain commencing, the moon became obscured, and the execution of the law was accordingly put off until daybreak. Previous to our party getting under weigh from Amritsur, orders had been issued for a large supply of rope to be sent out to Ujnala, which duly arrived, as also a party of 50 Seikhs under a Subadar to march thither by a forced march so as to be ready, whether as a reserve in case of any operation on the river side or to form a firing party, if required.

Execution of the prisoners postponed till daybreak.

25. The total number of prisoners amounted to 282 of all ranks.

Total number of prisoners.

26. Search was now made for a place of punishment and disposal of the dead after execution. A deep dry and deserted well, about 100 yards from the thanah, formed at once a handy and convenient receptacle for the corpses of the dishonored and crime-stained soldiery who were now in a few short hours to suffer the last penalty of the law.

Selection of a place for the disposal of the corpses of the prisoners.

27. At daybreak the preparation for the stern duty which devolved on me commenced. Firing parties were ordered to be in readiness. Ten sepoys of the 26th Native Infantry were summoned out indiscriminately from their place of confinement, their names and company elicited and recorded, after which they were pinioned linked together, marched to the place of execution, formed in line, and their faces covered. Instantly a party of 10 Seikhs moved up within one yard, fired at their hearts, and in one moment they were launched into eternity.

Manner of destruction of the prisoners.

28. Bodies with the slightest signs of life in them were despatched by sowars and flung into the pit (Pandeys, Tewarrys, Brahmins and Mussulmen) by the sweepers of the village.

Relief of firing party.

29. And so on, 130 had been regularly executed, when one of the firing party having swooned orders were given for their relief.

Execution of remaining prisoners.

30. The remainder were then executed without let or hindrance. A few only who refused to move were dragged by ropes tied to their feet and shot on the ground. The execution commenced at sunrise, and 237 had met their doom by 10 o'clock in the day.

Forty-five prisoners found dead in the place of confinement.

31. Forty-five were dragged out of their place of confinement dead, from combined hunger, fright, exhaustion, and their anticipated sentence. Their bodies were consigned to the sweepers to be cast into the pit, which was forthwith directed to be closed up with charcoal and lime, and a high mound of earth raised.

Record of fate of mutineers.

32. Hereafter the mouth of the pit shall be arched in, and a tablet with "*the grave of the mutineers*" subscribed shall long preserve in the pergunnah the record of their just fate.

Return of Mr. Cooper's party to Amritsar.

33. Everything accomplished, our party remounted and regained Amritsur in 22 hours after they had originally started from thence on the day previous, without hurt to man or horse.

34. One 26th Native Infantry sepoy only, badly wounded in the leg by the Police, was reprieved for Queen's Evidence, but with a stubborn reticence characteristic of his race, though worthy of a better cause, he denies all knowledge of the Meean Meer conspiracies.

Attitude of doomed men.

35. Every phase of deportment was manifested by the doomed men when inevitable death forced itself upon them,—astonishment, shame, frantic rage, despair, the most stoic calmness, but no sign of contrition for the base murders which had preceded their flight, and, though many declared their innocence, none volunteered to divulge.

36. Some 30 more stragglers have been brought in, who shall be sent to Lahore with the captured flagstaff, there to be made an example of. Many bodies have been washed ashore. Capture of 30 more stragglers.

37. If these are added to the former dead, not less, I am certain, than 500 altogether have been destroyed by the operations of the 31st July. Total number of prisoners destroyed.

38. A large body of highly deserving people will at once be handsomely rewarded out of the sanctioned allowance of Rs. 25 per head. Rewards to those who rendered good service.

39. First in the order of merit rank the Chowkeedar Sooltan Khan, promoted at once to a Jemadarship, with a prize of 200 rupees, who with ready wit and at the risk of his son's life, whom he left as hostage, carried the important intelligence to the Tehseeldar; *also* the Tehseeldar Dewan Prem Nath himself, who at once reported, and notwithstanding the vastness of the body of men, said to be at one time 1,000 with followers—and the vague reports of the number of the weapons the mutineers were armed with—at once with considerable strategy proceeded to cut them off the boats (ordering these to be dragged up the river), after which dividing his little body of men he attacked and drove into the water at least 150, thus evincing the qualities of promptitude, decision and courage; also Nannuk Chund, Mohurrir, who was wounded; Duffadar Uttur Singh, who shot four men; Pertab Singh, sowar, who gave the first information to myself of the route of the mutineers, and who was most active on the island in pinioning and embarking them; also Ressaldar Sahib Khan, to whose command over his men, his excellent suggestions and hearty co-operation half the success is due; *also* General Hursook Rai, of whom may be said the same and a more talented, quick witted, soldierlike, influential subordinate few District Officers have the fortune to be connected with; *also* Sirdar Jodh Singh, Extra Assistant, who exhibited to the faithless Poorbeah mutineers the fine deportment of a loyal Sikh Sirdar who had ridden about 23 miles notwithstanding age, and by his presence alone inspired energy into the Seikh villagers who joined heart

Services of the following brought to notice:—Chaukidar Sultan Khan, Tahsildar Diwan Prem Nath.

Nanak Chand, Muharrir.

Rasaldar Sahib Khan.

General Harsukh Rai.

Sardar Jodh Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Sardar Partab Singh, Sindhanwalia.

and hand in the service of the State; lastly, Sirdar Pertab Singh, Sindhanwalla, who most gallantly and unostentatiously offered and gave his services, the effectual character of which may be gleaned from former passages in this report.

Services of the young recruits who formed the firing party and also of the Commandant of the detachment.

40. In the second rank I should commence by mentioning the services of the executioners, the limited firing party at my disposal. Though but recruits of about three months' standing and in the presence of, and acting a most trying part in, a most trying and awful spectacle, with but one exception (which does no discredit to the individual concerned) none quailed.

41. It was easy to recognize in the calm imperturbed demeanour of these young soldiers on so stern an occasion a portion of that soldierly discipline and unswerving loyalty which so distinguishes their Commandant Deva Singh.

42. With regard to Deva Singh (also so called) commanding the detachment, I have especially marked him for notice to Captain Lawrence, to the staunchness of whose fine and highly disciplined corps the peaceful state of the city and jail is chiefly attributable.

43. In the second rank come also all those who did their duty well, the enumeration of which I cannot delay this report to enter upon, though their number is very large.

Mr. Cooper's opinion of the character of his proceedings.

44. There is nothing, it is believed, to add to the above narrative; so as there was no hurry, confusion or mischance throughout, so it is to be hoped that on this memorable occasion, when the fate of a whole regiment almost was sealed, the entire proceedings will be found to have been unimbued with any tinge of vindictiveness, but carried through under a simple sense of duty and an inflexible determination to fulfil to the letter and in a manner worthy of the dignity of the British Government that law which, in the case of such faithless miscreants as those who have crimsoned by their deeds the future annals of India, admits of no shade of construction in a spirit of mercy.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 158.

From JAMES NAESMYTH, *Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Goordaspore, to* A. A. ROBERTS, *Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division,—No. 590, dated Goordaspore, 7th August 1857.*

Annihilation of a party of the 26th Native Infantry in the Gurdáspur District.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that a party of the fugitive 26th Regiment Light Infantry (amounting originally to about 40 or 43) were on the evening of the 3rd current discovered to be near the village of Udehwala in the Dera Nanuck Ilaqua. They were speedily followed by the Police, and making up the bed of the Baree Doab Canal were tracked to the village of Soochetgurh to the south-east of the Runneea Chowkee and on the high road to Buttala.

Route taken by the mutineers.

Pursuit by Captain Cureton and a party of Irregular Cavalry.

2. Meanwhile intimation of the circumstance was brought by a horseman detached by the Thannadar of Dera Nanuck, on which a party of 30 sowars of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry under Captain Cureton started for the village of Suttiallee on the Beyt road, some 10 miles east of Soochetgurh, and by the line of country through which (as it was supposed they might be making for the Naoshera ferry) the fugitives would be likely to cross.

3. The position of Suttiallee, moreover, is central (nearly) as regards the ferries of Beyt and Srigovindpore and Naoshera, and therefore was selected as a convenient point from which the party might act as circumstances demanded. A messenger was immediately sent back to Soochetgurh to ascertain and take up the track of the mutineers and send information to the force at Suttiallee.

Despatch of Kotwal and party of Police to Tibri.

4. As it seemed also not improbable that the fugitives might strike again into the canal line and creep up its bed towards Tibree (the point were the direct road from Goordaspore to the Naoshera Ferry is intersected by the canal), the Kotwal with a party of Police was sent to hold it and throw out scouts in the vicinity for information, which was at once to be communicated to the party at Suttiallee.

5. The night was dark and stormy, and by some bad fortune the Cavalry Detachment failed to fall in with the fugi-

Mutineers elude the Cavalry and make for the Kahnúwán swamp.

tives; they reached Suttiallee about daybreak, and in the darkness the mutineers contrived to elude them and slip past upwards. They did not take the canal line, but followed an old village track near it, and so eventually, as will be seen hereafter, emerged on the Kanoowan Chumb, or swamp, which intervenes between the high land of the canal and the River Beeas.

Movements of the Cavalry Detachment.

6. The Cavalry Detachment on reaching Suttiallee received intelligence of such a nature as induced them to push on for the Beyt Ferry, believing that the fugitives were making for that point or for the Srigovindpore Ferry.

Receipt of intelligence of the arrival of the mutineers at the swamp.

7. About 4 P. M. on the 3rd a zemindar of one of the Chumb villages, Sydowal, came in and reported that a party of moofsids were wandering about in the chumb; that they were surrounded by villagers; and that, owing to the swampy nature of the ground, they could not secure them, and suggested that a few firearms should be brought into play. Thirty of the levy (all that was available) were sent at once, and Mr. Garbett, Assistant Civil Engineer of the Canal, who happened to be present, offered to accompany them as knowing the line of country by experience.

Levies under Mr. Garbett, Assistant Engineer, sent in pursuit.

Major Jackson and party of Irregular Cavalry also go out.

8. Major Jackson, Commanding the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, on hearing of the matter, proposed going out with a few sowars and shooting down the fugitives in the swamp. He shortly afterwards started with eight of his men, and on reaching Sydowal found that the mutineers had moved up to Talapoora (the report of their having been hemmed in by the villagers being incorrect). The levy was thus thrown behind, and Major Jackson rode on and overtook the fugitives with three of his sowars (the remainder were unable to keep up, owing to the heavy ground). He found them resting on a ridge and desired them to give up their arms (lathees and a sword or two). On this they formed up and rushed at Major Jackson and his three men. They could do little on horseback in such ground, and Major Jackson's horse sinking in a quagmire, 3 of the fugitives came upon him. His sword was bent by a blow from a lathee and he received a wound on the head, which stunned

Attack by Major Jackson on the mutineers. He is wounded and obliged to retreat.

him partially. A Jemadar and two of his own men rescued him, and the party drew off, taking Major Jackson's horse and severely wounding a sowar, who was left for dead.

Number killed.

9. Eight of the mutineers were shot or cut down by Major Jackson's small party.

Levies halt for the night at Bhímpur.

10. The party of the levy had by this time neared the scene of the encounter, but night had set in, and arrangements being made for watching the track, the men were lodged at Bheempore for the night, to be ready to commence operations on the ensuing day.

Precautions taken by Mr. Naesmyth, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdáspur.

11. On learning the unexpected issue of events on Major Jackson's return to cantonments, I sent off immediate intimation to Noorpore to ensure the Tehseeldar of that place with his Police moving down towards Meerthul and Dumptal to meet the fugitives in the teeth, should they succeed in reaching thus far. Expresses to the Tehseeldar at Puthankote and Thanadars Jakholahree and Deenanuggur to join with their Police about Garotah, where they would be likely to head the fugitives, who I conceived (as it proved correct) would be brought up by the Chukki after the late rain, and, as they were exhausted, could not go far. By this time it was early in the morning of the 4th, and I prepared at once to start for Talapoora.

Police and Levies under Mr. Garbett unite.

12. The Jakholahree and Deenanuggur Police had heard of the course of the fugitives and joined their forces early in the night near Garotah and the Chukki, and at early dawn were joined by the portion of the levy with Mr. Garbett and another Canal officer. The track was speedily found, and the Tehseeldar of Puthankote appearing on the opposite bank of the Chukki gave the intelligence that the mutineers had not gone beyond it. The party was shortly after discovered a few miles off, sitting under a grove of trees. They were set on by the Police and broke up into groups of twos and threes. The Khakees picked them off here and there, and some were cut up by sowars; in short, 19 were killed and 2 taken prisoners, one of whom was a Naick, the other a Jemadar of the 26th Regiment named "Meerwan Khan," making a total of 21.

Mutineers attacked and destroyed.

Ten men captured later.

13. Ten men were afterwards killed or captured by the Police, giving a total of 31, which accounts for the party who escaped into the chumb after Major Jackson left.

Whole number accounted for.

14. Between Udiwal and Soochetgurh 1 was killed by a Collectorate sowar and 2 wounded ; 1 was captured in the direction of Buttala, making 35 exclusive of the 8 shot by the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, which forms a total of 43, the original strength of the party when started at Udiwál.

Inability of Mr. Naesmyth to reach the scene of action.

15. The affair was over at 7 A. M. of the 4th, and I was not in time to be present at the scene of action. The arrangements of the Police being moved down at once completely entrapped the fugitives, who were surrounded on all sides. The Tehseeldar from Noorpoor moved down in the course of the day towards Dumptal and would have taken them in front had any succeeded in escaping.

Services of the Police, Tahsildar Hira Lal, and Nathu, Chaudhri of Dínanagar.

16. Many of the Police behaved admirably, especially the Tehseeldar of Puthankote, Heera Lal, and Nuthoo, Chowdhree of Deenanuggur. The villagers so far aided that they helped to encircle the party and keep up the track ; but in Major Jackson's encounter they rendered not the slightest assistance.

Services of Mr. Garbett and levy noticed.

17. Mr. Garbett was very useful, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance. The young levy behaved well ; their excitement was tempered by a few of the older Khakees whom I sent out with them.

Entire annihilation of the mutineers.

18. In fine, I believe I can safely report the entire annihilation of the party.

19. A list of executions, &c., is appended.

Details.

Detail of the disposal of 43 fugitives of the late 26th Regiment Light Infantry.

Killed in action	19
Killed by Police before and after the encounter ...	6
Executed	10
Shot by sowars, 2nd Irregular Cavalry ...	8
	43
Captured in other parts of the district and executed	6
GRAND TOTAL ...	49

ENCLOSURE (5) TO 158.

From Captain J. H. DYAS, Director-General of Canals, Madhopoor, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—demi-official dated Madhopoor viâ Puthankot, 10th August 1857.

Operations of Messrs. Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department against the remnant of the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry.

I DON'T know if you have yet heard of the way young Hanna and Garbett (of the Baree Doab Canal) went in at the remnant of the 26th mutineers, some 30 in number, on the 4th instant at Kontulpoora, near the foot of the hills. They were the only Europeans present, and I believe these particular mutineers were some of the very worst of the whole lot, as Garbett recovered (and sent into Lahore) poor Major Spencer's sword. A hatchet was also taken from them.

2. On the 3rd instant Garbett happened to be at Goordaspoor when news came in that the remnant of the 26th were bolting up the canal line. He immediately went out towards Tibree to intercept them with a small party of new Levies and Police. A Havildar's party of Khakees afterwards joined him, and Major Jackson with some of his sowars caught him up, and they went on together, beating up the chumb till they reached Bairee, a village on the edge of the high land, about six miles due east from Deenanuggur. It was getting dark, and Major Jackson pushed on with two or three of his men more quickly than Garbett could keep up. Some time afterwards Major Jackson returned, having had a narrow "buch." I believe he went in at the mutineers, and had done for one of them at least when he got into a swamp in the dark and was surrounded and wounded, one of his men being at the same time killed. On his return to Garbett he directed Garbett to go no further that night, and said he would send more sowars out from Goordaspoor, and that Garbett should wait for the arrival of the sowars. Garbett went into Bheempoor for the night and sent over to Hanna at Mullikpoor, and early next morning (4th instant) they went out together and took up the track of the mutineers, who would seem to have passed the night in a field of water-melons, of which they eat a quantity. After a good deal of hunting about, in which they were not at all aided by

Operations of Messrs. Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department against the remnant of the Mián Mír mutineers.

the villagers, Garbett and Hanna with their men came upon the mutineers in a small tope of trees about half way between the old and the new channel of the Chukkee. The mutineers on seeing them came out and formed, and on our men coming up and opening fire they broke into open order (skirmishing distance) and retreated very coolly, waving their tulwars and endeavouring to incite our men to separate and attack them singly. This, however, Garbett and Hanna prevented, as they wished to avoid the chance of the mutineers seizing the muskets of some of the raw levies who were not very well up to handling their weapons. The mutineers forded the Chukkee (old branch) in good order, but Garbett luckily shot their leader (the Jemadar) while he was in the water, and, though he still got along, he was unable to keep up with the rest. But for this they might have formed on the opposite bank of the Chukkee and have knocked over some of our men, for they were as numerous and were all armed in one way or another and some had firearms, while the water was nearly up to the chin and deepest close to the opposite bank, which was very steep. On reaching the Chukkee, Garbett and Hanna dismounted and forded it with their men, giving chase along the other side, and at last came up with the mutineers close to the village of Kontulpoora among a lot of ravines, where they polished off all but 4, who were taken prisoners. They tried to take others alive, but could not, and Garbett was very nearly hit by one scoundrel, who took a deliberate pot at him.

3. Major Jackson's horse was found uninjured, tied up close to the Dhaku ford, apparently in order that it might be supposed the mutineers had crossed there.

4. The carbine of the sowar who was killed the day before was also recovered and a single barrel rifle. But most of the arms were lost in the Chukkee, several of the mutineers having been shot in the act of crossing. Some of them actually got back again, and were shot while recrossing the Chukkee.

5. There is one thing you should know. Hanna tells me that all through the chumb he received no assistance whatever

Operations of Messrs. Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department against the remnant of the Mián Mír mutineers.

from the villagers in tracing out the mutineers, and when he came upon them at last, he tried in vain to get the villagers to turn out and aid in their apprehension. One man only, an old Sikh, came along with him, and the old fellow unfortunately got a bad slash from a tulwar across the thigh. The villagers condoled with him by telling him it "Sarved him right." The villagers of Dhaku, on the high left bank of the Chukkee below Kontulpoora, would not even point out the ford, pretending they did not know it. Hanna does not think the villagers *sympathized* with the mutineers, but that they remained passive and neutral, apparently in fear of the mutineers. How very unlike the Sikhs of the Manjha in the Umritsur District! There *are* villages up here who would, I am sure, turn out to a man, but *all* would not. I believe the village of Meerthul, close to the ghat of that name on the Beas, is a Poorbeah village.*

*A Hindostanee Colony. (I have also heard so.—A. BRANDRETH.)

6. However, as matters turned out, everything was very well managed without the aid of the villagers or of the sowars, who never came up at all. A small party sent out from this also towards Meerthul, on imperfect information, was just too late for the fray. Hanna says that the Tehseeldar of Puthankote behaved capitally, and was of essential service.

7. I know nothing about the state of the disarmed regiments—Lahore and Umritsur—nor of the arrangements for looking after them. But I should imagine it to be tolerably certain that they will all go, if they can, on the first opportunity. It is also pretty clear that with a pursuing force (real or imaginary) in their rear, and an impassable river on each side of them, they *must* run up the Doab. Once in the hills it is possible to cross the river almost anywhere, as every one who lives on the banks of these rivers in the hills owns a few large skins, and is practised in swimming with them.

8. If it is an object to prevent any of the mutineers from finding their way into the hills after they have broken loose, Goordaspoor appears to be the best place for stopping them completely, that is supposing they get up so far. Deenanuggur

Operations of Messrs. Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department against the remnant of the Mián Mír mutineers.

is situated at the very narrowest part of the Doab, being only six miles from the Ravee and the same distance from the Beas. Goordaspoor is but ten (10) miles from each river, and a road leads direct from that place to the main ghats, Trimmoo and Nowshera, on the Ravee and Beas respectively. Beyond Deenanuggur the Doab widens at once, and the hills come down to the plains.

9. But it appears to be a pity that one more mutineer should break loose. To say nothing of the loss of European life, these men wandering over the country do no good. They must excite the people somewhat. Why not rivet a not over heavy shell or ball to the left ankle of each man? He would then find it difficult to run very far, and a small number of men might watch any disarmed regiment. Any squeamishness just now about the liberty of the subject and so on in connection with these disarmed would-be murderers appears to be equally mistimed and misplaced.

Services of Messrs. Hanna and Garbett and Supervisor Butler.

10. I hope you'll excuse my troubling you with this, which, however, you need not trouble yourself to answer. I think Hanna and Garbett have done good service. Assistant Supervisor Butler also, hearing that this same body of mutineers were crossing the canal line near Koonjur, on their way up from Ujnala, went out after them from Kullair, where he is stationed, and knocked over one man. He would have done more, but he had only a single charge of powder at hand!

ENCLOSURE (6) TO 158.

From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—dated 21st August 1857.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 290* of the 19th instant en-

*Enclosure (1) to 158 (page 386).

closing a report by the Commissioner of Lahore on the capture and destruction of the 26th Native Infantry, and in reply to request that you will convey the especial thanks of the Chief Commissioner to Mr. Cooper for the activity which he displayed in their pursuit and for the very satisfactory manner in which he managed to capture and execute so large a body of mutineers.

Destruction of Mián Mír mutineers.

Acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Cooper;

2. The Chief Commissioner also desires that you will convey his special thanks to Messrs. Hanna and Garbett for the efficient aid which they rendered and for the manner in which they pursued a party of the most desperate of the mutineers who had only the day before attacked and wounded Major Jackson and the sowars with him. The Chief Commissioner also desires me to express his thanks to Sirdar Jodh Singh, the Extra Assistant, and to General Hursookh Rai, Tehseeldar, and to record his regret at the untimely death of Sirdar Pertab Singh, who distinguished himself so greatly on the occasion.

also of Messrs. Hanna and Garbett, Sardar Jodh Singh, and General Harsukh Rai.

Regret at untimely death of Sardar Partab Singh.

3. The Chief Commissioner regrets that neither on this occasion nor in the pursuits of the 46th mutineers does Mr. Naesmyth appear to have gone out or done anything to contribute to the capture or destruction of the mutineers, and such inactivity on the part of that officer is by no means creditable. The Chief Commissioner cannot include him in the list of persons who he considers to have done well on this occasion.

Inactivity of Mr. Naesmyth, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdáspur.

4. The Chief Commissioner also requests that you will issue a perwanna to Dewan Prem Nath, the Tehsildar of Sourean, informing him that the Chief Commissioner has been informed of the good service which he rendered, and is glad that he performed his duty so efficiently.

Acknowledgment of services of Diwan Prem Nath, Tahsildar of Sourián.

5. The Chief Commissioner further directs me to request that you will inform him how the rewards were distributed, as he is anxious to see that no one who did well was passed over or under-rewarded. He trusts that the old Seikh mentioned by Lieutenant Dyas as having been wounded when with Mr. Hanna got his share.

Distribution of rewards.

159. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 255—3598, dated 22nd August 1857.*

SENDS translation of the Dehli news of 20th August.

ENCLOSURE TO 159.

Translation of Dehli news, 20th August 1857.

Delhi news, 20th August 1857.

Rujjub Alli.—Firing as usual. Reports of a night attack, but enemy deterred by the excellent arrangements in camp. A hurkara, despatched six days ago into the city, has never returned. It is uncertain what his fate is.

Gunga Ram, zemindar.—On the 16th August started from the cantonments and came up with the detachment that left Dehli for Hansi at a village called Mudna. There were seven companies Infantry and two guns drawn by horses, and 100 sowars. I then returned to Bhouklan and saw 500 more sowars of the Regular Cavalry. About sunset a sowar came into their camp and gave information that some English troops had arrived at Rohtuck. The sowars then started for Rohtuck, but halted for the night at a village two miles off. In the morning I also started and saw the sowars arrive at Rohtuck. There they were engaged with the Sahib and his force. The sowars were supported by the people of the town. The Sahib was under cover of the jail and the kutcherry. Musketry firing was going on. Five sowars of the Dehli Force got wounded. I left the scene of action very early. A sowar had returned to inform the mutineers at Dehli. The zemindars of Bohur, two koss from Rohtuck, were with the Sahib and giving his force supplies.

Dhanna, Jat, resident of Nangloee.—Nujufgurh is seven koss from my village. I saw at Nujufgurh on the 9th of this month 50 sowars. They had come from Dehli. It was now evening. The sowars told the bunniahs to collect supplies, as

the Nusseerabad Brigade would come out there early next day. The bunniahs said don't kill us and supplies shall be ready.

Harbujjun, Goojur, 20th August.—Twenty sowars arrived at Palum and told the bunniahs to get ready supplies, as a force was about to arrive there. At Nujufgurh saw the same preparations being made.

Data Ram of Sudhoura.—Went into Dehli; he heard there that the Shahzadas, excepting Mirza Mogul, were much distressed for money. The reports of the approach of the Bombay Army, in mutiny, are all false. The rebel army is divided against itself, and if we [the Princes] can find opportunity we intend to make for the British camp.

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160. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 256—3599, dated 22nd August 1857.*

SENDS translation of the Dehli news of 20th August by Mr. Greathed's news-writer.

ENCLOSURE TO 160.

Translation of news-letter dated 20th August 1857 furnished by Mr. Greathed's news-writer.

YESTERDAY the King held a Durbar. The Meerut Regiments addressed the King, and asked why Bukht Khan and Lall Khan had been made Generals and Colonels. They never ventured out to battle and have not given up the treasure they brought. We gave up all our treasure and go out every day against the batteries and have lost numbers of our men. In return for this we get no pay and are hard up even for the necessaries of life. Our intention is to plunder the palace and the town and to start for some place where we can maintain ourselves. You can defend the city with your Generals and Colonels. The King replied that they should not be so hasty. They ought to take the Hill Batteries, and much more to the same effect. But the mutineers were insolent and abusive.

Bukht Khan and Moghul Beg are at dire enmity with each other. The sepoys obey no orders. Assaults are planned, but the sepoys refuse to execute them. Those who do go out loiter here and there, sneak back at night. For the last two days coolies and bearers are being seized, to be let loose at night. In short, the mutineers are thoroughly downcast. Some fine day they will leave Dehli in a body. Their organization is rapidly going to pieces. There is now a great scarcity both of money and ammunition. Powder is made daily. Charcoal is made of bamboos. The army importune the King every day for pay. The King replies that he has no resources. He didn't call them and does not want them. He was a pensioner of the Government, and they had disgraced him for ever with the British. The mutineers are quite broken down. They repeat their threats to plunder the palace and city. What they will do remains to be seen. The numbers of the rebels may be from 20,000 to 25,000 men, but there are few fighting men among them. Kurum Alee Khan, a Moonsiff, holds a criminal court in the palace. The British yesterday established a battery in the Koodseea Bagh, which has caused great consternation in the city. During the last three days 1,000 foot and horse have deserted from Dehli, and the rebels are daily on the move now. The exact strength of each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry I cannot state.

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161. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Secret),—No. 42, dated Lahore, 21st August 1857.*

Tranquillity in the Punjab.

SINCE the 13th instant, the date of my last despatch,* little worthy of notice has occurred in the Punjab. The country has been remarkably tranquil, and the public revenue for the late harvest has been realized as punctually as formerly. Indeed, the arrears are stated to be even less this year than usual.

Punctual realization of the revenue.

*39 (153, page 339).

2. A European Volunteer Corps has been formed at Simla, which it is to be hoped will prove useful, and give that assurance to the residents which they appear on several occasions to so greatly require.

Formation of European Volunteer Corps at Simla.

3. An uncle of the titular Chief of Raneea in the Sirsah District has been hanged. This worthy, with a body of followers, was entertained by the citizens to guard the town. When, however, the insurrection broke out he proclaimed the King of Delhy, and plundered his entertainers. His nephew has also been seized.

Execution of the uncle of the titular Chief of Rániа.

4. The Kokee Khail Afreedees have lately come in and made terms with the Commissioner of Peshawur. It was, it will be recollected, a man of this clan who murdered Lieutenant Shand in January last, when the Affghan camp was at Jumrood. Since this crime was perpetrated the whole clan have been debarred from entering the Peshawur Valley. They have now paid a fine of 3,000 rupees and bound themselves to good behaviour for the future.

Subjection of Kuki Khel Afridis.

5. On the 19th instant a party of the 10th Light Cavalry, which had been disarmed some time ago, mutinied at Ferozepoor. So little care had been taken to watch these men that they had been able to arm themselves with tulwars, spears and even pistols. They made a rush on the guns, and though beaten off, after they had murdered one of the gunners and wounded some others, appear to have seized a number of horses, on which they effected their escape. The hue and cry has been raised; but, as nearly the whole country between Ferozepoor and Delhy belongs to independent Chiefs, and is thinly peopled, and there are no natural obstacles to delay the progress of the fugitives, it is much to be feared that they will escape.

Mutiny of 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore.

6. The successful result of this mutiny appears to the Chief Commissioner to be but another proof of the want of system and order in the cantonment arrangements at Ferozepoor under the auspices of Brigadier Innes. Judging from the way in which that officer dealt with the mutineers of the 45th and 57th, the Chief Commissioner had apprehended that mischief

Condemnation of the arrangements of Brigadier Innes at Ferozepore.

might occur from the 10th Light Cavalry, and had more than once addressed General Gowan demi-officially on the subject. At his request the horses of the regiments had been brought to Lahore; and he had then hoped that the Cavalry could hardly commit themselves with impunity. He could not have anticipated that the troopers would be encouraged to commit murder, wounding and robbery in open daylight and then move off in triumph towards Delhy. There are not many armed troops at Ferozepoor, but one-half of them with the simplest precautions would have sufficed to have watched the 10th Light Cavalry. Copies of a demi-official note from Brigadier Innes, of Major Marsden's report, and of the Chief Commissioner's letter to General Gowan regarding this outbreak are herewith annexed. The explanation of Brigadier Innes shall likewise be furnished on receipt. That officer alludes to having cleared the cantonments of the mutineers, which is only in other words that he allowed them to effect their escape.

Discovery of supposed treasonable correspondence in the houses of the leading men of Kasúr.

7. Some days ago a Seikh cultivator of a large village near Kussoor, in the Manjha, gave a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore to the effect that if the houses of certain leading men in the village were searched treasonable correspondence would be discovered. This was done, and some papers were found in the old bag of a mendicant Fukeer purporting to be addressed to Raja Shere Singh in Calcutta, and telling him that if he would make his appearance in the Manjha a number of influential men were ready to join him.

8. The affair was kept quiet, and has not generally become known, but the parties, four in number, of the informer's village were arrested and carefully examined. The Chief Commissioner caused the whole affair to be thoroughly sifted by three of the most trustworthy and intelligent Seikh gentlemen in the Punjab, men who are well known for their attachment to the British Government. These were Raja Saheb Dyal, Sirdar Nihal Singh, and Dewan Narayan Singh. All pronounced the papers to be forgeries, concocted by the informer himself and the son of the person in whose house they were found. The Chief Commissioner fully concurs in these views.

Papers proved to be forgeries.

9. On the 14th the greater part of the reinforcements from the Punjab reached Delhy under the command of Brigadier-General Nicholson. The siege train from Ferozepoor, escorted by a wing of the Belooch Corps, and another of a Punjab Regiment, must by this time be at Kurnaul, 75 miles from Delhy. The 4th Punjab Rifles are at Umritsur, and will be at Delhy by the time the heavy guns are in position. 250 Puthan sowars have been ordered down towards Merutt with Colonel Dawes' Troop of Horse Artillery from Jalundhur. At the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner 12 more guns have been manned by Europeans, so that we are really as strong as before in this important arm.

Detail of the reinforcements which have reached and are approaching Delhi.

10. No fighting has taken place at Delhy since the capture of the 4 guns last reported. Our troops are waiting for the heavy guns and reinforcements, and the insurgents do not like to risk an attack. 100 European Artillery and 200 of the 60th Rifles have been ordered over from Merutt to Delhy, and their place supplied by a new corps of Punjab Infantry from Delhy.

Lull in fighting at Delhi. Heavy guns and reinforcements awaited.

11. The Commissioners of the Cis-Sutlej and Merutt Divisions have both advocated the movement of a small force across the Ganges into Bijnour. Mr. T. C. Wilson, the Judge of Moradabad, has strongly supported the proposal. This officer has received a deputation from the Hindoos of Bijnour urging the return of the British officers. The Chief Commissioner, however, has set his face against this enterprize as erratic and dangerous. He considers that we cannot at present spare an adequate force for such a move. If troops be sent across the Ganges they must be sufficient for any work before them. They cannot trust to the aid of the Hindoos, though it is quite possible that such aid would be very useful. But independent of this, the Chief Commissioner considers that every available soldier should be sent to Delhy, and after the army before that city is provided for, the Gangetic Doab from Merutt to Cawnpoor, the line of all our communications, should be regarded.

Refusal of Sir John Lawrence to move a force across the Ganges into Bijnour.

P.S.—A copy of the Delhy news of the 16th August is also annexed.

NOTE.—For reply see 197 (Part II, page 81).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 161.

From Brigadier P. INNES to Colonel J. D. MACPHERSON, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—demi-official dated Ferozepore, 19th August 1857 (just past sunset).

Mutiny of the 10th Cavalry at Ferozepore.

THE 10th Cavalry, greater part, broke into mutiny this day at 1 P. M. and attempted to seize Woodcock's Battery when the men were at dinner; one Artilleryman has been killed and several wounded. The Battery and guns from the fort opened at once upon the three troops stationed near the entrenchment, who dispersed. Counted 5 killed. Immediately with the small force that could be spared I cleared the cantonments and lines.

2. I had to mount the Europeans on the Artillery horses, as the native drivers refused to work. The natives are now in custody in the fort. I only could man and mount two guns. The three troops in the lines bolted, and I have now just returned from following them as far as practicable, but owing to the deep ground and many nullahs it was impossible to do so with success; and having an important post to defend and but few men to do it with, I returned. Major Marsden is following them with some Putteeala Horse, and I have no doubt but that with the assistance of the Police he will give a good account of them.

Murder of Veterinary-Surgeon Nelson.

3. I regret to add that Veterinary-Surgeon Nelson was cruelly killed by some men of the 10th Cavalry before they bolted. A fuller report will be made to-morrow. All women and children are safe. A curious fact the men were to-day to have received their pay for June and a good many of them were at the compiler's quarters when the outbreak took place.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 161.

From Major F. MARSDEN, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepoor, to R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Judicial Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 254, dated Ferozepoor, 20th August 1857.

Mutiny of disarmed 10th Cavalry at Ferozepore. Report of Major Marsden, Deputy Commissioner.

I SENT a hurried express to you yesterday (it was 2-30 P.M., not *three* as mentioned), telling you the 10th Cavalry dismounted sowars had broken loose. I must leave it to the Military authorities to describe how this occurred. I hear they attempted to take the guns which were posted on the open space between the European Infantry barracks and the south

face of the fort; that some Artillerymen were cut down; and that they then jumped on the horses and galloped about the station, doing what mischief they could. They were partially armed with tulwars, pistols and spears.

Measures taken by Major Marsden, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore.

2. I sent to prepare the Raja of Putteeala's sowars, which were at hand in the kutcherry compound, and a picquet of them posted in the Artillery barrack-yard. In the meantime I galloped to the front of the Cavalry Parade to reconnoitre, but nothing was moving.

3. I then returned to the main street of cantonments and was met by a sowar who galloped immediately at me. We could neither of us control our horses efficiently, so only cut fruitlessly at each other as we passed. I contrived to shoot his companion, another sowar who was trying to keep up with him on foot, in the shoulder; but he escaped over a compound wall. About this time, being near the Brigadier's house, I got my bridle changed and sent my express to you.

Protection of General Van Cortlandt's family.

4. I then hurried to send General Van Cortlandt's family and Mr. Bloomfield, who formed part of it, to the fort, where they were escorted by Messrs. Melville and Wood, who had armed themselves for the purpose.

Measures for the safety of the European officers and their families.

5. My next care was Captain Robertson's family, but I found the Brigadier had sent a party of the Bombay Fusiliers to their bungalows to watch over the safety of all the ladies. I then hastened to the kutcherry and jail, the safety of which was all provided for. In going to the jail I visited the houses of the Cavalry officers who had their families in their bungalows, also those of the writers. The former had very prudently hastened to the jail, where they found sufficient security. The latter I directed to hasten to the fort and sent a couple of Putteeala sepoys to escort them there. Captains Dumbleton and Harris were at the jail with their families. These I escorted in company with Lieutenant Prendergast past the point of danger and then joined a party of troops under Captain Salmon and Lieutenant Norman and Captain Woodcock, con-

sisting of the Ferozepoor Levies and about 10 men of the Bombay Fusiliers.

Pursuit of mutineers by Major Marsden and Levies.

6. I sent Captain Woodcock to bring up a gun and some more Europeans, and requested Captain Salmon to collect his men, reduce their front and advance steadily, the Europeans demanding to lead. Lieutenant Norman I threw out in front in skirmishing order, advancing with them myself to reconnoitre. The levies broke the moment they saw the sowars in front and rushed onward with a shout. Captain Salmon being quite unable to hold them, it was soon evident that Infantry running after Cavalry was a useless labor ; so I halted them and proceeded alone with the Putteeala Horse numbering about 40 or 45. The mutineers kept well together, and proceeded steadily in a south-west direction. My object—feeling myself weaker numerically, and inferior in point of material to the enemy—was to keep them in view and check their progress, if possible, till Brigadier Innes with the Infantry and guns came up, but I soon found there was little hope of this. Not only was the pace too quick, but the line of country taken was through ploughed fields and deep dry ravines where guns could not possibly pass. I found myself obliged to send word to the Brigadier not to attempt it. He shortly after rode up on a tired horse, and saw this, but promised to hurry on the Ferozepoor Levies. I was fortunate enough to overtake General Van Cortlandt's carriage, which had been seized by the mutineers. It was full of women, children and bundles. I made a slight circuit and galloped down on it, shot the only man who remained as an escort. He was immediately cut up by the Putteeala Sowars, the others having fled as we advanced, and the carriage being difficult to move on the heavy ground. I need scarcely mention that these women and children were not molested.

Refusal of sowars to attack mutineers.

7. My horse had become dead beat ; but I fortunately got another, changed saddle, and continued to follow, keeping as near as I could induce my sowars to approach. I tried to urge them to within 20 paces to fire their matchlocks, but they saw they were overmatched and hung back. At last, at a little beyond Taleewala, the mutineers took up a position and called

to us to come up. I got a few matchlock men to the front within 50 paces distance and fired, but no power could induce them (I was going to say charge) to stand. Away they went, as fast as their horses could carry them, and down came the mutineers upon us. I was personally attacked by two mutineers who charged down at me, one armed with a tulwar, the other with a spear. The former became embarrassed with his turban, and his horse was unmanageable. The latter evidently did not understand the management of a spear, a long unwieldy weapon which he poised helplessly in the air. Though close to me, he hesitated to strike, and seeing me prepared bolted. The other man on recovering himself attacked an unlucky sowar, whose horse threw him, and cut him dreadfully. Finding myself nearly alone, and in danger of being mobbed, I gladly took the opportunity of following my men. We reached cantonments about 10 P. M. I had one man wounded, one missing, of the party which was with me. One was murdered in cantonments.

Retirement of Major Marsden after an adventure with two mutineers.

8. I believe 85 or 100 sowars have escaped. They seized a number of officers' chargers, and I saw poor Mr. Nelson, the Veterinary-Surgeon, dead on the ground. He had had his throat cut from ear to ear, I am told. I could not stop at the time to examine the body.

Murder of Veterinary-Surgeon Nelson.

9. I have sent expresses to the different Police and Tehseel stations, to Loodiana, Sirsa, Hansi and Fazilka with orders to impede the escape of these men. I have reiterated the Reward Proclamation, and let loose a body of Doghurs under Jymul and Ahmed, whom I have always found ready and willing to help me. They are now doubly so by the hope of reward and the knowledge of the Cavalry just having received pay.

Measures taken by Major Marsden to impede the escape of the mutineers.

10. I found Captain Salmon, Commanding Ferozepoor Levies, most anxious to make his men useful; Lieutenant Norman was very active, and I should say is a highly promsing young officer; Lieutenant Hamilton came and offered his services and Captain Woodcock was exerting himself in every possible way.

Services of officers acknowledged.

Muhammad Sultan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, commended.

11. I must not omit to say that Mahomed Sultan, Extra Assistant, was conspicuously useful. He was promptly on horse back, put the jail guard on the alert, collected the Putteeala Sowars and brought them to me while I was engaged in other duties.

I am sorry to see my letter has stretched over so much paper with so little to tell.

P. S.—The Ressaldar tells me several mutineers were destroyed in the encounter. I am myself unable to speak to this. I have just heard that not a farthing of pay had been issued.

ENCLOSURE (3) TO 161.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. MACPHERSON, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to General GOWAN, C. B., Commanding in the Punjab,—No. 4367, dated Lahore, 21st August 1857.

Outbreak of 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore.

I AM directed to submit, for your consideration, copy of a report by Major Marsden, the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepoor, on the late outbreak of a portion of the 10th Light Cavalry.

Brigadier Innes called upon for a report and explanation.

2. The Chief Commissioner requests that Brigadier Innes may be called on to furnish a full report on this sad affair, and to explain what precautions he took to guard against it. It would appear that the troopers effected their escape on officers' chargers and the gun horses. The number of each which were carried off, and the circumstances under which the mutineers were able, with impunity, to seize the animals, should be particularly detailed.

Failure of Military officers in Ferozepore to follow mutineers.

3. The Chief Commissioner directs me to call your particular attention to the remarkable circumstance that not a single Military officer of the cantonments attempted to follow the criminals. Major Marsden seems to have been left alone. It could not of course be expected that the officers of the Bombay Fusiliers, nor those of the Punjab Regiments, could have done

this, but surely those of the 10th Light Cavalry and the late 45th and 57th might have joined in the pursuit. 10 or 12 well armed officers, aided by the Putialah Horse, might have inflicted severe loss on the mutineers, and perhaps delayed their escape until the Infantry could come up.

ENCLOSURE (4) TO 161.

Translation of Dehlee news, dated 16th August 1857.

Delhi news, 16th August 1857.

ON examination of the magazine, the number of gun-caps in store was found to be 175,000. In consequence of there being no fresh powder ready, 150 maunds of the good English powder was obtained after much importunity from the Dehlee Regiments in the fort. Preparations are in hand for manufacturing 300 maunds of powder. 27 barrels of English gunpowder were taken out of the store, and the rebels are making up cartridges with it. From the information of Mohumud Shŭffee of the 8th Irregulars, it appears that during the last four days 3,000 men of the rebel force have absconded. The soldiery begin to murmur and complain that the King has no funds. They can't get their pay, and without pay they will not fight. The Generals must find the means, or the regiments which have plunder must gīve up their stores, or else they will all go off to their homes. For the last three days there have been strong rumours current amongst the soldiery and the court that Meer Nawab Azeez Meer Hyder Allee, in charge of the King's Elephant Stud, whose house is near the old powder manufactory, had some thing to do with the recent explosion. He is also suspected of giving daily information to the British. It is not improbable that he will suffer the same fate as the Hakeem; his house will be plundered, and he himself be cast into prison. The wounded sepoys now seldom return to the city. They lie out in the villages, so that the city people may not be witnesses of their want of courage. Since the action of the day before yesterday the mutineers are much cast down. They are buoyed up only by the hope of the revolt of the

Delhi news, 16th August 1857.

Punjab Regiments. The officers of the rebel army give out that 22 battalions of Infantry and 10 regiments of Cavalry with 8 troops of Horse Artillery are coming up from Bombay. They have plundered Jyepoor, and have reached Ulwur, and will be in Dehlee in a week. The Goojurs of Meeruth have succeeded in getting the services of the Bareilly Brigade, which will march to-morrow by order of the Council with a detail of Cavalry and Artillery. The exact strength of the force to go has not yet been fixed. The Goojurs have agreed to pay all the expenses. On the 13th August it was arranged that the Neemuch Brigade should start from the village of Munsooree, which belongs to the King, and, joining with this brigade from Bhagput, should make a combined attack upon Alleepore. Nine Sikhs from the British camp have deserted over to the enemy. On the 14th August, 100 sowars arrived as fugitives from Lucknow, and 12 of them are wounded. The Sikhs in Dehlee petitioned the King that they and the Afghans should be formed into a separate corps, and then they would make a night attack on the Hill Batteries. Since yesterday these men have been fighting in a separate battalion. At night they disperse and take up favorable positions so as to fall upon the batteries by surprise. The Dehlee and Meeruth Regiments have been formed into a separate command. Yesterday about 100 sowars, relations of men in the Bombay Army, left for Rewarree to ascertain the truth of the report of the advance of a Bombay Force, and to discover whether they were coming to reinforce the King or the British. Yesterday 12 water-carriers belonging to the detachment that left for Hansee returned from Sampla and reported that the sowars, as they got to the neighbourhood of their homes, left the force and did not return. Thus in marching only as far as Sampla the detachment had lost 400 sowars. Mr. Saunders at Lursowlee should be informed of the contemplated attack on Alleepoor from Munsooree and Bhagput, so that he may be prepared. To-day about 100 sowars attempted to leave Dehlee and cross the river. The Sappers and Miners demanded their arms. They refused to deliver them up, upon which the soldiers surrounded them and made them prisoners. Yesterday

and to-day about 150 Sikhs have come into Dehlee, and have been ordered rations of meat and wine. They will be stationed at the Subzee Mundee. To-morrow the two brigades of Neemuch and Bareilly will march for Nujufgurh and Bhagput. Only the Dehlee and Meeruth Regiments, with some Sikhs and Cavalry, will remain to defend Dehlee. Some intelligent man should be sent into Dehlee to ascertain the exact strength of the force remaining within the walls, so that if approved the assault may be at once made. Six battalions Infantry, 2 regiments Cavalry and 12 Light Field guns will go to Bhagput, and 6 battalions Infantry, 2 regiments of Cavalry and 18 guns will go to Nujufgurh. Delhi news, 16th August 1857.

Sedoo, Hurkara, 17th August.—The day before yesterday 200 sepoys absconded in the disguise of Byragees, and yesterday 10 sowars lately enrolled made their escape, but were seized by the sepoys. For the last three days preparations have been going on to equip a force for Alleepoor. But they have not started as yet. The rebels change their plans every hour. The son of Sah Mull, Jat, who was killed by the Meeruth Volunteers, has come to Dehlee for assistance. The soldiery talk of sending two battalions of Infantry and eight guns to Bhagput, but they also have not yet started. Delhi news, 17th August 1857.

Rujjub Allee.—Captain Hodson wrote in from Khurkhowdah that he had killed 17 sowars with Ressaldar Bisharut Allee of the 1st Irregular Cavalry at their head. Three of Captain Hodson's troopers were slightly wounded. Captain Hodson still remains out there. Constant reports are coming in of the gradual desertion of the mutineers. The names of the wounded troopers are Hookum Singh, Ressaldar; Ahmud Beg, Jemadar; and Sooltan Singh, Sowar.

Roostum Allee.—Bisharut Allee was on leave at Khurkhowdah, and, as his complicity was undoubted, he was killed with the rest.

G. C. BARNES,

Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States.

162. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 43, dated Lahore, 27th August 1857.*

Crossing of the Sutlej by the Kashmir Auxiliary Force in charge of Captain R. Lawrence.

IN continuation of my letter No. 39,* I am directed to report that the auxiliary force supplied by Maharaja Runbeer Singh of Cashmeer and Jummoo crossed the Sutlej yesterday morning *en route* for Amballah, where Captain Lawrence, the officer in charge of the troops, will receive orders from General Wilson, Commanding the Army before Delhy, as regards the ultimate destination of this contingent.

*13th August (153, page 339).

Manner of employment of the Kashmir Troops.

2. The Chief Commissioner had already arranged with General Wilson that the employment of these troops in the siege of Delhy, or not, shall be decided on by that officer after he receives Captain Lawrence's report on their conduct and bearing, on his arrival at Amballah. If it be deemed expedient to associate them with our troops, they will move on as quickly as possible, otherwise they will be employed either in the Gangetic Doab or in the Rohtuck District, as General Wilson may think proper.

Causes of delay in the march of the troops.

3. Some delay has taken place in the march of the Jummoo Troops, first in consequence of the sudden illness and subsequent death of the late Maharaja Goolab Singh, and afterwards from the severity of the weather.

Circulation of reports to the disadvantage of the Kashmir Troops.

4. All kinds of reports have been circulated regarding the ill-disposition of these troops. It was affirmed that they were largely composed of Poorbeahs (Oude men); that they were forced down and would never go beyond Umritsur; that they were afraid we were about to disarm them, or place them in some dilemma which would lead to their ruin; that they were ill-clothed and worse paid, and ready to mutiny.

Discrediting of such reports by Sir John Lawrence.

5. The Chief Commissioner listened to all these reports and took measures to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain the truth. He was inclined to place little reliance on such stories, as he believed that the Maharaja, in pursuance of the policy of

his father, really desired to furnish a force in aid of the British Government in the present crisis. The Chief Commissioner had reason to believe also that Dewan Jowala Suhae would not have urged its acceptance were he not well assured that it was offered in good faith.

Inspection of Kashmir Troops at Jullundur by Sir John Lawrence.

6. In the meantime the troops marched from Jummoo, crossed the Ravee and Beas, and halted to refresh themselves at Jalundhur, as well as to enable their magazines to overtake them. Here the officers selected to serve with these troops joined, and here the Chief Commissioner himself proceeded to inspect them and form a judgment of their quality and disposition. He was three days at Jalundhur with them.

Constitution of force.

7. The Jummoo Troops are commanded by Dewan Huree Chund, full brother of the Prime Minister, Dewan Jowala Suhae. The officers, consisting of three Colonels, three Commandants, and six Adjutants, are among the most faithful and best tried of the Jummoo adherents. All the men, with the exception of a few Afghans, acting as orderlies, are affirmed to be, and appeared to the Chief Commissioner to be, Dogras, *i.e.*, Hill Rajpoots of the same clan and country as the Maharaja himself. They are all young men, of small stature, light and active. We have some of them in our Punjab Regiments. These Rajpoots are well known to make docile, intelligent and good soldiers. That we have enlisted so few has arisen from the same cause that we have not many Ghorkas in our ranks. The Dogra has not the bone and height of the Seikh soldier, but is more manageable than the latter. As marksmen they have considerable reputation.

Equipment of force.

8. The Infantry are armed with the "*burmar,*" a long musquet with a flint lock, which carries a considerable distance, and with swords. They have, however, no bayonets and therefore are ill able to resist a formidable attack of Cavalry. The guns are well horsed and equipped. The Cavalry is the most showy, but least serviceable of the three arms. Each swivel gun (*sher bucha*) was carried by two Rajpoots. And as they passed in review the Chief Commissioner could not but think

that had our native soldiers been required to carry such heavy weapons, many would have demurred, perhaps on the score of caste. The Rajpoots, however, stepped out vigorously and lightly, apparently proud of their burthen. All the soldiers were sufficiently clad, with the exception that they had neither greatcoats nor any substitute for that useful garment. The Dewan, however, has promised to have them made up, and the Chief Commissioner has ordered blankets to be bought at Kurnal for that purpose.

Clothing of Kashmir Auxiliary Force.

Pay of force.

9. The Chief Commissioner had several interviews with Dewan Huree Chund, and twice met the Rajpoot officers at a private Durbar. He carefully inspected the whole force and addressed a few words both to the officers and men. He had intended to give them all on the part of the British Government a marching allowance similar to that enjoyed by our Regular Native Troops. But the Dewan showed the Chief Commissioner a letter from the Maharaja giving the soldiers increase of pay to the extent of 25 per cent. up to the Sutledge, and of 50 per cent. after crossing that river. The Chief Commissioner therefore contented himself with giving the troops a present of 5,000 rupees and promising them, on the part of Government, pensions to the son of every officer and soldier who was killed in action fighting in our cause, and failing a son to his wife. He further promised that (*zukhmeana*) gratuities for wounds, in reference to their severity and character, should be given, the rate to be determined by Captain R. Lawrence and Dewan Huree Chund. After the troops had marched from Jalundhur the Chief Commissioner presented each of the officers, including the Dewan, with a handsome khiliut at their parting interview.

Present made to troops by Sir John Lawrence. Promise of pensions to families and wound gratuities.

Presentation of khillats to Native officers.

10. Nothing was omitted on this occasion which appeared calculated to engage the attention and enlist the good feelings of these officers. The Chief Commissioner reminded them that all the Chiefs in the Punjab had rendered their assistance; that the Maharaja's father had been made by the British Government, and that now was the time to prove his gratitude; that the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutledge States in particular had rendered

Address by Sir John Lawrence to the officers of the Kashmir Contingent.

most valuable aid, and that he had just heard that the Ghorkas had come forward in a similar manner. That the Maharaja's honor and future welfare depended on the good conduct of his troops; that they would fight alongside our own soldiers, and have nothing required of them which the latter would not willingly undertake, and even show the way against; that at the Maharaja's and the Prime Minister's especial desire the Chief Commissioner had sent his own brother in charge of the force with a body of selected officers, who would fight at their head; and lastly, that if the Rajpoot officers did good service on this occasion and ever wanted a friend, the Chief Commissioner pledged himself that they should find one in the British Government. The meeting broke up by every one of them collectively and individually pledging himself to do his duty to the best of his ability.

Names of British officers attached to the Kashmir Auxiliary Force.

11. This auxiliary force, as has already been reported, consists of about 2,600 men, and the following officers, subject to the approval of Government, have been attached to it. The Chief Commissioner recommends that the allowances noted before each name be granted from the day they joined the troops:—

	Rs.
Captain R. Lawrence, 73rd Native Infantry	1,600 per mensem.
Captain H. A. Dwyer, 59th Native Infantry	800 " "
Lieutenant D. Mocatta, 26th Native Infantry	700 " "
Lieutenant W. S. Graham, 2nd Light Cavalry	600 " "
Lieutenant G. R. Manderson, Artillery	600 " "
Dr. R. Parker	650 " "
Dr. J. C. Corbyn	650 " "
Total ...	5,600

Nomination of Captain R. Lawrence to the charge of the force.

12. Captain R. Lawrence has been named for the charge of the force. In consideration of the character and importance of this duty, and the circumstance that it will bring Captain Lawrence in contact with officers in command of other troops, when it will prove of consequence that he should have due

weight, the Chief Commissioner recommends that he be allowed the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed.

13. Copy of the Chief Commissioner's letters to General Wilson and Captain Lawrence are herewith annexed.

NOTE.—For reply see 199 (Part II, page 111).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 162.

From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to Captain R. LAWRENCE, in Political charge of Maharaja Runbeer Singh's Auxiliary Force,—letter dated 27th August 1857.

Instructions to Captain R. Lawrence in charge of the Kashmir Auxiliary Force.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that he has selected you for the charge of the Auxiliary Force of the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmeer. The officers whose names are marginally noted have already been chosen to serve under you and have joined the troops. The rates of pay noted opposite each officer's name will be proposed to Government for sanction, and be drawn by the officers in question subject to such approval. In the event of any accident to yourself Captain Dwyer will have temporary charge.

	Rs.
Captain R. Lawrence ...	1,600
Captain H. A. Dwyer, 59th Native Infantry ...	800
Lieutenant D. Mocatta, 26th Native Infantry ...	700
Lieutenant W. S. Graham, 2nd Light Cavalry ...	600
Lieutenant G. R. Manderson, Artillery ...	600
Dr. R. Parker ...	650
Dr. J. C. Corbyn ...	650
Total ...	5,600

2. The Jummoo Troops have been placed at the disposal and under the orders of Major-General Wilson, Commanding the Army before Delhy. As you have already been demi-officially informed, you will communicate to that officer without reservation your opinion of the character and merits of these troops. While their presence at Delhy, if thoroughly reliable, would form an important addition to our means, on the other hand, if the soldiers are not to be trusted they only become a source of danger and inconvenience. A grave responsibility will therefore attach to your opinion, which must necessarily have much weight with General Wilson.

3. As the Maharaja and the Dewan are both anxious that the Jummoo Troops should as far as practicable be kept and

employed together, General Wilson will be requested to allow this as far as may be practicable. But of course there may be occasions when a portion of the force must be temporarily detached.

Instructions to Captain R. Lawrence in charge of the Kashmir Auxiliary Force.

4. You must never forget, nor allow the European officers to forget, that Dewan Huree Chund and his officers, and not our officers, command the Jummoo Troops. The latter will go into action with them, and will assist their officers by their example and advice; but no more. The British officers will be the medium of communication between the Dewan and his officers, and all parties not belonging to the force. They will see to the wants and comforts of the men, and aid them wherever aid be desirable or is solicited. But they will not attempt to interfere with internal arrangements of any kind. They will neither drill nor discipline the men; but in time of danger will offer their advice as to the best mode of resisting or making an attack, of taking up positions, of covering themselves in exposed posts, and the like. Much tact, temper and discretion will be necessary so as to avoid any collision between our officers and these soldiers. Nothing will make amends for such a misfortune. Any officer therefore who cannot manage to make himself agreeable to them had better leave the force, and unless he does so will be recalled.

5. Two Medical men have been allowed for these troops, and it is to be hoped that both will endeavour to secure the confidence and regard of the troops.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 162.

From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to General WILSON, Commanding the Army before Delhy,—letter dated 27th August 1857.

Supply of particulars regarding the Kashmir Auxiliary Force to General Wilson, Commanding before Delhi.

I AM directed to annex, for your information, copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to Captain R. Lawrence, the officer in charge of the Jummoo and Cashmeer Troops.

2. These troops consist of about 2,600 officers and men, mostly Infantry; but an exact return will be furnished to you by Captain Lawrence. There are 4 regiments of Infantry,

6 Horse Artillery guns, 24 swivel guns, and about 150 Cavalry.

3. From all that the Chief Commissioner can ascertain he believes that these troops may be safely trusted at Delhy to fight alongside our army. The Commander is a man of ability and character, brother to the Prime Minister, and has been in the service of the Jummoo Chief for the last 30 years. The officers and men are all, or nearly all, of the same lineage and caste as their Chief, and are his subjects as well as soldiers. There are no Hindostanees among them. The Dogra Rajpoots, which is the race to which these men belong, have always borne a fair repute as soldiers. They are docile and obedient, brave and intelligent. They are considered good marksmen. These troops have seen a good deal of service; but perhaps none of so formidable a character as that on which they may be engaged before Delhy.

4. The Maharaja desires that as far as practicable his troops may not be divided, but be employed in one body. It was the only request that the Dewan, the officers and soldiers made to the Chief Commissioner. It is to be hoped therefore that it may not be forgotten. The men are armed with a long and formidable flint musquet which has gained just celebrity in hill warfare. But their ammunition is not made up into cartridges, nor have they bayonets, so that in the open country they might suffer from a bold and enterprising Cavalry. Their only other weapon is a sword.

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163. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 44, dated Lahore, 27th August 1857.*

IN continuation of my last despatch* regarding events in the Punjab, I am directed to make the following report.

*No. 42, dated 21st instant (161, page 408).

Mutiny of 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore.

2. It now appears that upwards of 200 men of the 10th Light Cavalry were engaged in the late mutiny and attempt to seize the guns at Ferozepoor. With the exception of from 10 to 20, the whole made good their escape at the time. Eleven,

however, were subsequently seized by the Police of the Lodhianah District, and will be summarily dealt with.

3. The Chief Commissioner regrets to have to report two raids on our borders, one by the Chibs, a warlike and predatory race, the subjects of the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmeer. These people made an attack on a village on the Guzerat border, which they pillaged and burnt. In the conflict several of the villagers were killed. The Maharaja has been called on to punish the aggressors. **Attack by Chibs on a village on the Gujrát border.**

4. On the Asnee border, the predatory tribe of Murrees, the nominal subjects of the Khan of Khelat, encouraged by the withdrawal of so many of our troops, have made a severe raid. The loss of property has been considerable, and the Dreshuk Chief, who was in charge of the frontier, his eldest son and no less than 25 men of the tribe, besides a number of herdsmen, have been killed. The frontier has been strengthened, and the Commissioner of Sinde has been addressed in the hope of his getting the Khan of Khelat to act against the Murrees. A separate report, however, on this affair will hereafter be furnished. **Raid by Marris on the Asni border.**

5. Two attempts have been made to get up crusades on the border, but both have as yet proved abortive. The one on the Kohat Frontier, when it was endeavoured to unite the two sections of the formidable tribe of the Oruckzais in an invasion of the border villages, failed in consequence of the good management of Captain Henderson, the Deputy Commissioner. The other was headed by a Moulvie from Cabul sent down, it is believed, by Sultan Mahomed Khan, Baruckzye. He took up a position in the Khyber and commenced preaching a holy war. The Commissioner, however, managed to make the place too hot for him, and he was turned out by the Afredees themselves. **Failure of two attempts to get up crusades on the border.**

6. The Peshawur and Kohat Frontier causes the Chief Commissioner much anxiety. We are by no means strong there. Out of three regiments of European Infantry and a large number of Artillerymen, barely 1,100 are fit for duty; the rest are all laid up by sickness. We have it is true four **Anxiety of Sir John Lawrence for the security of the Pesháwar and Kohát Frontier.**

Punjab Regiments of Infantry in the valley, but three are new ones, composed mainly of recruits. These and a body of Puthan Horse and a few Irregular Levies are all that we have to resist invasion, to hold the country and overawe 8,000 Hindostanee soldiers, one-half of whom are armed. Our prospects therefore on the whole are not brilliant, but every officer is ready to do his best and maintain his ground.

Progress of reinforcements for Delhi.

7. All the reinforcements for the Army before Delhy are now across the Sutledge. The Jummoo Troops were over yesterday, and the 4th Punjab Rifles and Colonel Dawes' Troop of Horse Artillery this morning. These can be at Delhy by the 4th or 5th proximo, and the additional siege train will be there still sooner.

Defeat of Delhi insurgents at Najafgarh by Brigadier-General Nicholson.

8. On the 25th instant that energetic and able soldier Brigadier-General Nicholson was entrusted with a force of some 2,000 Infantry and 16 guns to follow a large body of the mutineers who had left Delhy to operate on the communications of our army. General Nicholson brought them to action on the 26th some 20 miles west of Delhy, near Nujufghur, and totally defeated them, taking 13 guns and their camp equipage. On the arrival of the fugitives into the city, the whole insurgent force turned out, thinking to find our position denuded of troops, but to their surprise received a warm reception.

Hope of Sir John Lawrence that Delhi will be attacked on the arrival of the siege train.

9. On the arrival of the siege train the Chief Commissioner confidently hopes that approaches will be made in earnest against the city. Hitherto our efforts have been confined to defending our position and to distant cannonading. Now we shall be able to assume the offensive, and a week's interval ought to see our troops masters of the town. The Palace can offer no real resistance when once the town is conquered. The troops, though few, are amply sufficient according to the judgment of the best officers, for the work before them. No difficulty is anticipated in getting into the place. The danger will arise, if the mutineers attempt to hold the houses, in the event of our troops dispersing to plunder. The chances are, however,

that the town is not defended, but if it be, it is to be hoped that our troops may be kept together.

10. On the 19th instant the town of Hissar was attacked by some 2,000 insurgent Runghurs, but they were defeated with a loss, it is estimated, of from 2 to 300 men. A number of the Hurrianah Light Infantry and Irregular Sowars were taken prisoners, summarily tried and hanged. **Repulse of attack on the town of Hissar by Raughars.**

P. S.—Annexed is a return collated from authentic information of the insurgent forces inside of Delhy. Out of the 30 field guns therein noted, the mutineers have already lost 17. **Statement of insurgent forces in Delhi.**

NOTE.—For reply see 200 (Part II, page 113).

ENCLOSURE TO 163.

Statement showing the number of troops and the places from which they revolted and arrived at Delhie, prepared by Rujjub Allee Khan, Meer Moonshee to the Commander-in-Chief, dated 14th August 1857.

No.	Cantonment from which the troops revolted.	Date of arrival at Delhie.	Cavalry.	Foot.	Guns and baggage.
1	Meeruth ...	11th May 1857	3 Troops of 3rd Regular Cavalry.	2 Regiments of Infantry, the 11th and 20th Native Infantry.	None.
2	Delhie ...	Ditto	None ...	3 Regiments of Infantry, the 38th, 54th and 7th Native Infantry.	6 Guns, Horse Light Field Battery.
3	Hansee ...	14th June 1857.	400 Sowars, 4th Irregular Cavalry.	1 Regiment of Hurrianah Battalion.	None.
4	Muthra ...	5th ditto	200 Sowars, 4th Irregular Cavalry.	1 Company, 44th Native Infantry. 1 Company, 67th Native Infantry.	Do.

Statement of insurgent forces in Delhi.

Statement showing the number of troops and the places from which they revolted and arrived at Delhie, prepared by Rujjub Allee Khan, Meer Moonshee to the Commander-in-Chief, dated 14th August 1857—continued.

No.	Cantonment from which the troops revolted.	Date of arrival at Delhie.	Cavalry.	Foot.	Guns and baggage.
5	Lucknow ...	20th June 1857.	At one time 100 and at another 400 sowars.	At one time 450 and at another 100 Infantry.	None.
6	Nusseerabad	19th ditto	500 Sowars, Malwa and Gwalior Contingent.	2 Regiments of Infantry, the 15th and 30th Native Infantry.	6 Guns, Horse Artillery.
7	Julundhur	22nd ditto	230 6th Light Cavalry.	3 Regiments of Infantry, the 3rd, 36th and 61st Native Infantry.	1 Gun, Horse Artillery, taken from the Raja of Nabha.
8	Ferozepoor	24th ditto	None ...	300 Foot without arms, 45th and 57th Native Infantry.	None.
9	Bareilly ...	1st July 1857.	8th Regiment Irregular Cavalry.	4 Regiments, the 18th, 28th, 29th and 68th.	6 Guns, Horse Light Field Battery, and one station gun. 35 elephants, 700 colts from Baboogu r h, 400 carts of boards, &c., 2 treasure tumbrils, camels, palkees, buggies, &c., &c.
10	Jhansee ...	6th and 25th July 1857.	14th Irregular Cavalry arrived on 25th July.	1 Regiment, the 12th Native Infantry, arrived on 6th July.	3 Guns, Bullock Light Field Battery. 2 Elephants.

Statement showing the number of troops and the places from which they revolted and arrived at Delhie, prepared by Rujjub Allee Khan, Meer Moonshee to the Commander-in-Chief, dated 14th August 1857—continued.

Statement of insurgent forces in Delhi.

No.	Cantonment from which the troops revolted.	Date of arrival at Delhie.	Cavalry.	Foot.	Guns and baggage.
11	Gwalior ...	2nd June 1857.	400 Sowars, Gwalior Contingent.	None ...	None.
12	Neemuch ...	31st July 1857.	1 Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.	4 Regiments of Infantry, the 72nd Native Infantry, the 5th and 7th Gwalior Contingent, and Kotah Contingent.	9 Guns, Horse Artillery, Kotah and Gwalior Artillery. 50 Elephants.
13	Benares ...	6th August 1857.	200 Sowars, 13th Irregulars.	300 Foot, Sikh Regiment of Loodhianah.	None.
14	Alligurh ...	12th June 1857.	None ...	1 Regiment of Infantry, 9th Native Infantry.	Do.
15	Agra ...	...	None ...	2 Regiments without arms, the 44th and 67th.	Do.
16	Rohtuck ...	14th June 1857.	Do. ...	1 Regiment of Infantry, the 60th Native Infantry.	Do.
17	Jhujjur ...	8th May 1857.	300 Sowars ...	None ...	Do.
18	New troops raised by the King.	13th June 1857.	400 do. ...	1,600 Foot ...	Do.
19	Ghazees or Mahomedan fanatics from Tonk, &c.	6th August 1857.	30 do. ...	1,470 do. ...	Do.

Statement of insurgent forces in Delhi.

Statement showing the number of troops and the places from which they revolted and arrived at Delhie, prepared by Rujjub Allee Khan, Meer Moonshee to the Commander-in-Chief, dated 14th August 1857—concluded.

No.	Cantonment from which the troops revolted.	Date of arrival at Delhie.	Cavalry.	Foot.	Guns and baggage.
20	Oomrao Bahadoor, grandson of Doondey Khan of Kamoona.	7th August 1857.	40 Sowars ...	1,000 Foot	None.
21	Allahabad ...	27th June 1857.	100 Sowars, 13th Irregulars.	None ...	Do.

Total Cavalry.		*Total Infantry.*		*Total Guns.*	
Regular Cavalry—1 Regiment and	520 men.	Native Infantry—24 Regiments and	1,350 men.	Horse Light Field Battery ...	27 guns.
Irregular—2 Regiments and	2,300 „	Miscellaneous	3,070 „	Bullock Light Field Battery ...	3 „
Miscellaneous ...	770 „				
Total 3 Regiments and	3,590 „	Total 24 Regiments and	4,420 „	Total ...	30 „

REMARKS.—This statement has been altered slightly, so as to comprise the best information practicable. In round numbers the mutineers may be estimated at 4,000 Cavalry and 12,000 Infantry. The rest, say 1,000 Cavalry and 3,000 Infantry, are undisciplined levies of no account whatever. It is impossible to give an exact account of their fluctuating numbers, but this is a fair approximation, perhaps rather *over*-stated.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
UMBALLAH :
The 18th August 1857.

G. C. BARNES,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Cis-Sutlej States.

164. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 270, dated 28th August 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of the Delhee news of 27th August.

ENCLOSURE TO 164.

Translation of Delhee news, 27th August 1857.

Megraj, Hurkara, 27th August.—I went on the 24th with three others to Nujufgurh and saw the Russud Guard of the rebels at Nujufgurh; the main body that day was at Palum. On the 25th the rebels moved from Palum to Nunglee, and at this place the British Troops overtook them. At 4 o'clock P. M. the engagement began. The rebels were entirely defeated. Till 7 P. M. the battle raged; at that hour the rebels broke and deserted their guns, camp, &c., and fled. They lost about 300 or 400 killed. They crossed over the Nujufgurh bridge and re-entered Delhee. General Nicholson destroyed the bridge after they had passed. The British troops obtained no end of plunder, and the Government has gained a great victory. Yesterday, about 7 P. M., guns were heard in the direction of Jhujjur. But there are no particulars of the cause of the firing. At Bahadurgurh the Nawab has two guns. Sumund Khan (Ressaldar of Jhujjur) was with Sirdhara Singh. On the field of battle at Nunglee five tumbrils and thirteen carts of ammunition are standing. The country people are plundering the iron in them. General Bukht Khan, hearing of the defeat of General Sirdhara Singh, returned to Delhee. The town of Nujufgurh was plundered by the mob and entirely gutted. Delhi news, 27th August 1857.

Rujjub Allee.—General Nicholson returned at 5 P. M. of the 26th with his victorious troops, bringing in 13 guns. The

Delhi news, 27th August 1857.

battle field was at Nunglee, a village one mile from Nujufgurh on the Delhee road on the other side of the Nujufgurh bridge. The British Troops were drawn up on the Nujufgurh side. The rebels had taken up a position on either side of the bridge, with a strong picquet at the bridge and the main body in the rear. General Bukht Khan was at Palum, three koss from the scene of action and seven koss from Delhee. When he heard of the total defeat of the rebels under General Sirdhara Singh, he struck his camp and made hot haste for Delhee. The discomfited troops of General Sirdhara Singh followed precipitately in his rear. When the usual budget of news arrives from Delhee, we shall have full account of these two fugitive Generals. The British Troops had an immense amount of plunder, but the heavy articles, such as tents, ammunition and utensils were necessarily left on the ground. Mahalum Singh, a spectator of the battle, says that about 100 were killed and many more drowned in attempting to cross the bridge. The correct numbers of killed and wounded will be ascertained by news-writers from Delhee.

Roostum Allee.—The mutineers at Nujufgurh at first made a stand and withstood the first charge, but were overwhelmed and entirely dispersed at the second. The 1st Europeans and Coke's Corps seized 10 of the guns. Many of the rebels threw down their arms and fled. Some took refuge in villages, but were pursued and killed. One detachment with two guns succeeded in effecting their escape. The British Troops had left their camp a mile behind, and the rebels had advanced about the same distance from their tents. When they broke and fled, they were pursued not only to their camp, but for a mile beyond. Immense plunder fell into the hands of the British. General Nicholson destroyed the ammunition, but brought in the cattle, horses, guns and tents of the rebels. The troops found lots of rupees and gold mohurs on the bodies, and to-day plunder is hawked about for sale at half its value in camp. The force defeated was the Neemuch Brigade. General Bukht Khan, who was sent in support, has not returned to Delhee.

165. *From A. BRANDRETH, Esquire, Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to G. F. EDMONSTONE, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—No. 45, dated Lahore, 28th August 1857.*

Attack on Hissar by insurgent Ranghars.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, copy of Lieutenant Mildmay's report to General Van Cortlandt on the late affair with the insurgent Ranghurs in front of the town of Hissar. The enemy left 300 dead on the field, and their losses are said to have been fully equal to double that number, if wounded men are included. Considering that the troops on our side consisted wholly of Military Police and newly raised levies, the result is highly creditable to our officers.

Lieutenant Mildmay and other officers engaged commended.

2. Lieutenant Mildmay's arrangements appear to have been prompt and decisive ; and the good conduct of that officer, of Lieutenant Boileau, 16th Grenadiers, of Lieutenant Hunt, 45th Native Infantry, of Dr. Lamb, of Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of Government Farms, and of Mr. Jackson, a Volunteer attached to the Artillery, will, I trust, elicit the thanks of the Supreme Government.

NOTE.—For reply see 223 (Part II, page 217).

ENCLOSURE (1) TO 165.

From Lieutenant A. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, 3rd Bo. E. I., Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana, to General VAN CORTLANDT, Commanding Field Force,—letter dated Hansee, 20th August 1857.

Departure of Lieutenant Mildmay for Hissar with force and officers detailed.

I HAVE the honor to report for your information that I proceeded to Hissar on the 18th instant, in accordance with your orders, accompanied by the officers and the troops noted in the margin, which force was augmented on the morning of the 19th instant by a company of the Kuttar Mookee Regiment and 43 Punjab Burkundazes.

Lieutenant Hunt, 45th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Boileau, 16th Grenadiers, Native Infantry.
Dr. Lamb, 45th Native Infantry.
Mr. Jackson, attached to Sikh Artillery Levies.
100 Gogeira Mounted Police under Ressaldar Sher Mohumud Khan.
Mullik Futteh Sher Khan, Towana Irregular Horse, 350.
Surfraz Khan, Esa Khailee Horse, 100.
Kumaloodeen Khan's Kussooree Horse, 75.
Maharaja of Bickaneer's Body Guard, 50.
Total 675.

Attack on Hissar by Ranghars.

2. At about 10½ A. M. on the 19th instant the town was suddenly attacked by a large assemblage of Ranghur villagers, whose number I estimate at 2,000, with a good many sepoys of the Hurriana Light Infantry and 400 sowars, for the most part Irregular Cavalry, all led by the Shahzada Mahomud Azeem, whose family were in Hissar at that time.

Disposition of troops made by Lieutenant Mildmay and details of the fight.

3. The rebels attacked the Nagoree Gate, firing through it, and trying to break it in with their large axes, so unobserved had been their approach by the Bickaneerees on the top of the gates. The Kuttar Mookees, whom I had at once sent down, returned the fire through the gate and from the parapet, and the rebel Infantry were driven from before it to the cover of the bridge, the buildings in the Dogur Mohulla, and the canal banks.

4. I had meanwhile strengthened all the gates by 50 Towana Horse at each, and secured the gate of the fort, in which was Bhag Singh's force of 380 men, by the Punjab Burkundazes, on account of the suspicions of the good faith of that Chief, of which I had already informed you, thereby much weakening my available force; but I was helpless under the circumstances.

5. I then disposed the several bodies of Cavalry in order from the Nagoree and Bhadra Gates, so as to be ready to issue forth at once, under their several Chiefs, when the time came for action.

Flight of the rebels.

6. The enemy's Cavalry, seeing the repulse of their Infantry from the gate, commenced a retreat, upon which Lieutenant Hunt, at my desire, taking the Gogeira and Kussooree Horse, issued from the Bhadra Gate, and coming round under the wall drove the rebels across and into the canal and over the bridge; and Lieutenant Boileau with the Esa Khailees advanced from the Nagoree Gate and over the bridge and charged with Lieutenant Hunt down the road, the rebels both horse and foot flying in the direction of Mungalee; many of the latter, however, taking the cover of the houses in the Dogur Mohulla, from whence they continued their fire on the town.

7. I then sent out the Kuttar Mookees, under Mr. Jackson, to dislodge them, which they did most effectually, and myself, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of Government Farms, took out the reserve of Towana Cavalry to aid in the pursuit of the flying enemy; they were followed up and cut down for about three miles, the line of their flight being marked by their numerous corpses, a great number lying in the broken ground at the back of the kutcherry.

Pursuit of rebels.

8. I then fearing that the disaffected part of the people of the town, and our allies of whom I entertained suspicions, might have risen, and attempted to take possession of the gates, and that the enemy's Infantry, of whom the numbers appeared very large, might still be occupying the Dogur Mohulla, returned by the Dehlee Gate, detaching part of the Cavalry to the left through the mohulla; the enemy's Infantry, however, had been completely overpowered by the Kuttar Mookees under Mr. Jackson.

Return of Lieutenant Mildmay to Hissar.

9. It is with much regret I have to report that Lieutenant Boileau, 16th B. Native Infantry, was badly wounded by a sword cut through both jaws in single combat with one of the rebels near the kutcherry compound. This gallant young officer's chivalrous bravery and anxiety to distinguish himself are worthy of your especial notice.

Services of Lieutenant Boileau, 16th Native Infantry, who was wounded.

10. Lieutenant Hunt, 45th Native Infantry, was equally forward in his charge with the Gogeira Police and the Kussooree Horse, and the hard labor and untiring energy of both these officers, in making arrangements for the defence of the town, will, I trust, meet with the expression of your unqualified approbation.

Services of Lieutenant Hunt, 45th Native Infantry.

11. Mr. Jackson was exceedingly useful in seeing my orders carried out inside the fort, and distinguished himself greatly by his successful attack and clearing out of the Dogur Mohulla; he displayed much coolness and judgment throughout, and I trust you will bring his important services to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

Services of Mr. Jackson.

12. Of the Horse commanded by the several Chiefs, where all have behaved equally well, it is impossible to place one before

Services of Irregular Horse commanded by the several Chiefs.

the other; suffice it to say that each body was led on by its own Chiefs, who personally distinguished themselves also by acts of individual gallantry and all fought bravely; the result is sufficiently shown by the fact that upwards of 300 bodies were counted on the field after the action by persons sent out for the purpose; their amenacy to discipline and alacrity in turning out on every occasion, as well as the orderly manner in which they assembled after the pursuit, appeared to me, in troops generally deemed wild and undisciplined, most praiseworthy.

Gallant behaviour of Gugera Horse.

13. The Gogeira Horse under Sher Mohumud Khan, Ressaldar, behaved remarkably well and fully upheld their tried character for bravery.

Recognition of services of Irregular Horse recommended.

14. It would be exceedingly gratifying to the several Chiefs and to the Ressaldar to receive some personal acknowledgment of their services from yourself and the Chief Commissioner.

Services of Kattar Mukhi Company.

15. I must not omit to mention the dashing manner in which the Kuttar Mookee Company under Subedar Minnut Khan performed the duties already described.

Services of Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of Government Farms.

16. Mr. Taylor was the first to give the alarm on the approach of the enemy. He charged with the Towana Horse, and was near me throughout the day; his thorough knowledge of the town and people and the readiness with which he rendered every service in his power were of the greatest use.

Services of Bikáner Troops.

17. Bhag Singh issued from the gate about two hours after myself, but I saw nothing of him. The Ressaldar of the Maharaja's Body Guard expressed much disappointment at not being employed. The fact was I forgot him in making my arrangements for holding the town while the force was out. His men, however, were with me firing from the parapet at the commencement of the attack, and I believe would have done as good service as any had I ordered them out.

18. The Bickaneer Force, who were over the gate, also fired at the rebels as they advanced.

Casualties among the insurgents.

19. Reports from the surrounding villages give the number of the enemy killed at from 4 to 500, and their wounded at

260, and state the panic to have been so great that five sowars' horses died before they reached Mungalee, and the Ranghurs returned to their respective villages instead of to this their rendezvous.

20. A return of our own losses is subjoined.

21. Twenty-eight prisoners were taken during the fight; of these two were a Duffadar and Sowar of the 1st Oude Irregular Cavalry and three sepoys of the Hurriana Light Infantry. These being mutineers were shot by my order; the remainder I have brought here for trial. Disposal of the prisoners taken.

22. Trusting that the good services of the officers, Chiefs and troops I have had the honor to bring to your notice may meet with the special acknowledgment of Government. Services of officers, Chiefs and troops.

P.S.—I have omitted to mention that Dr. Lamb was in the field for the purpose of attending to the wounded, and was for some time under fire; he took Lieutenant Boileau off the field and was unremitting in his attentions to that officer and the wounded men. He has remained at Hissar to attend to them, and begged that I would ask you to apply for another Medical officer whose services might be available on a similar occasion. Services of Dr. Lamb.

ENCLOSURE (2) TO 165.

List of killed and wounded at Hissar on the 19th August 1857. Casualties.

Names of Corps.	European officer dangerously wounded.	Men.		Horses.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Late 16th Grenadiers, Native Infantry, Lieutenant Boileau attached to Raja Jowahir Singh's Troops.	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gogeira Mounted Police ...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Mullik Futteh Sher Khan, Rais of Towana's Horse.	...	...	5	...	3	...

Casualties.

List of killed and wounded at Hissar on the 19th August 1857—concluded.

Name of Corps.	European officer dangerously wounded.	Men.		Horses.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Mullik Surfraz Khan, Esa Khailee	...	...	4	1	...	1
Ressaldar Kumaloodeen Khan, Kussooree.	...	...	...	...	1	...
3rd Company, Kuttar Mookee Regiment.	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	15	1	6	2

CAMP HANSEE:
The 21st August 1857.

A. MILDMAY,
Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

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166. *From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 271, dated 29th August 1857.*

SUBMITS abstract translation of Delhee news of 27th August.

ENCLOSURE TO 166.

Translation of Delhee news, 27th August 1857.

Delhi news, 27th August 1857.

Gowree Shunker, 27th August.—Yesterday evening General Bukht Khan returned with all his force safe to Delhee. The writer this morning visited this camp, and ascertained that about 300 men of the Neemuch Infantry alone escaped, and those arrived in most woful plight at Delhee. Three companies are said to be surrounded at Nunglee, the scene of the action, and accordingly one battalion Infantry with four guns has gone out to their succour. It is reported that General Bukht Khan's Division and the Nusseerabad mutineers will again go out to

Nujufgurh. This village of Nunglee gave great assistance to the rebels, and fought side by side with the sepoys. A gun detached from General Bukht Khan's Force to the support of General Sirdhara Singh was abandoned on the ground. Sirdhara Singh has returned untouched, and so has Colonel Heera Singh. There is no reliable account of the killed and wounded. The wounded may be regarded as killed, since none have got back to Delhee. There was a grand attack on the batteries yesterday. Mirza Moghul Beg took out all his division. The Nusseerabad Regiments also turned out. There were several Shahzadas present with all the personal troops of the King, and the contingents of Nawab Ameen-ood-deen Khan and Zia-ood-deen Khan and other nobles of the city. These troops have now seen the pleasures of fighting. About 50 of them were killed and wounded, and indeed one of the Shahzadas, Ghoolam Moostapha, was wounded. There were not doolees sufficient for the wounded, and at last they were carried in on the crossed muskets of their comrades. The city people are much terrified at the utter defeat of the Neemuch Troops, and the army gets more and more dispirited. They have now no hopes of victory. General Bukht Khan's Division, however, is still confident and boastful.

Delhi news, 27th August 1857.

Toorub Allee, 27th August.—Yesterday the whole force turned out to attack the British Camp, and after receiving intelligence of the defeat of the Neemuch Brigade, at the instance of General Bukht Khan, the personal troops of the King also turned out to the attack, *viz.*, the "Khasburdars," the Buchera Regiment, the Ugrey Regiment, the Kalee Regiment, the new Mounted Levies, the Contingent (horse and foot) of Hakeem Abdool Huq, &c., &c. The conflict was maintained till evening. About 40 men of the King's Levies were killed and wounded. At about 10 o'clock at night Colonel Heera Singh of the Neemuch Brigade wrote in to say that 10,000 zemindars had collected together and recaptured the guns, and seized besides four of the British guns. He asked for reinforcements. Accordingly two battalions Infantry, with some ammunition, supplies and Rs. 2,000 in cash, were sent out to him. General Bukht Khan re-assembled the fugitives of the Neemuch Bri-

Delhi news, 27th August 1857.

gade, and intends to march out again to Nujufgurh. The King is indisposed to-day, and there is no Durbar. Yesterday Mirza Moghul and many other Shahzadas went out to the attack and took up their position at the Mithaee Bridge. About 500 men of the Infantry portion of the Neemuch Brigade returned alive to Delhee. Alla Bukhsh and Hoossain Bukhsh of the Khanum Bazaar, blacksmiths, have manufactured some gun caps. The writer will get two or three and send them in as specimens. They have got Rs. 400 as a reward. There is nothing else on foot to-day, but it is likely there will be another attack on the Hill Batteries to-morrow.

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167. *From G. C. BARNES, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej States, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab,—No. 273, dated 31st August 1857.*

SUBMITS translation of Delhee news from 28th to 29th August 1857.

ENCLOSURE TO 167.

Translation of Delhee news, 28th to 29th August 1857.

Delhi news, 28th August 1857.

Toorub Allee, 28th August.—Yesterday two regiments of Infantry with some ammunition left Delhee for Nujufgurh. Shahzada Mohumud Azeem has returned from Hansee and has joined the King's Personal Forces. About 20,000 of the country people have got together and have diligently spread reports that they have recovered the 12 guns captured from the Neemuch Brigade, and have taken seven of the British guns besides. The ill-affected in Delhee rejoice, while the hearts of the loyal are sad at this news. Yesterday evening the Neemuch and Bareilly Brigades again started for Nujufgurh with eight guns. The Cavalry are to start at midnight or early this morning. The Infantry and guns have undoubtedly started, as the writer's father saw them off. Ever since Moulvee Fuzl Huq* arrived in this city, he has been unceasingly employed

*From Ulwur.

in stirring up the army and the city people against the British. He declares he has seen in the Agra Gazette a decree of the Imperial Parliament directing the wholesale slaughter of every living soul in Delhee and the entire destruction of the city. Only one minaret of the Juma Musjid is to be left standing as a memorial to future ages that on this spot the city of Delhee once stood. The people are daily leaving the city, and those that remain are frightened out of their lives. Moonshee Aga Jan and Moonshee Saadut Allee, formerly Meer Moonshee in Rajpootana, have been for the last four days in strict arrest. They are denied food until they pay up the money required of them. Notwithstanding the King's written orders, they are not released, though some little food has been allowed them. The "Kote" decreed yesterday that those who had grown rich under British rule, and still refused to pay their assessments, should be made over to the army to be plundered. It is likely that an attack on the British Batteries will be made to-day. The Shahzadas now turn out in these sorties at the instigation of the Moulvee Fuzl Huq, and usually take their stand on the Subzee Mundee Bridge.

Delhi news, 28th August 1857.

Gowree Shunker, August 28th.—Yesterday one batallion Infantry and 200 sowars with four guns left Delhee to relieve the remnants of the Neemuch Brigade surrounded at Nanglee. They have not yet returned; indeed there is a report that the Nusseerabad mutineers are to go too, but they have not started. The sepoys who were surrounded at Nanglee are tumbling into Delhee in very bad plight, and about 200 of them have come in. The Neemuch Brigade weeps for the loss of the guns. They say that there were no guns like theirs. Directly the portfire was applied, the enemy were swept out of sight. In sunshine or rain, they always worked well. There were also 1,000 splendid shells; there are none left like them. They would spread darkness and dismay through the ranks of the enemy, and each shell cost a thousand rupees. There is not one of the sort left. About two hundred sowars were killed. Others were drowned. The King is very displeased with General Bukht Khan, and accuses him of destroying the brave

Delhi news, 28th August 1857.

Neemuch Brigade by failing to render timely support. He is not to show his face, and is well abused. Bukht Khan wishes to make a second attempt to reach Nujufgurh, but he proposes this time to go round by Gurhee Hursurroo and Goorgaon. The Nujufgurh zemindars promise to give him all the assistance they can, and some zemindars of Paneeput and Soneeput are also with him. Bahadur Allee Khan, Chief of Bahadurgurh, is endeavouring to raise the country, and he sends messages to Bukht Khan assuring him that the country is on his side. Some Seikhs have been instructed to go to the Punjab to endeavour to raise the Manjha in revolt. Most of the Irregular Cavalry, residents of Hurrianah, have left Delhee: they also wish to raise the country. In the village of Sohnee, Zillah Rohtuck, the residence of Kamdar Khan, Ressaldar, 1st Irregulars, and now a pensioner of Government, a large body of insurgent Ranghurs has collected. In Tosham of Zillah Hurrianah there is another body of insurgents, and the sowars go off to join them, and many troopers on leave, and pensioners of the Government, have also collected at this spot, where they say there are 20,000 rebellious zemindars. Their object is to plunder Hissar. A company of the Hurrianah Battalion is also there. A few of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry that went there have returned to Delhee. These risings of the country population are more to be dreaded than a military revolt. To-day the City Brigade (Mirza Moghul's) went out to the batteries at Kishungunj, the Koodseea Bagh, and the Assembly Rooms. They took out Horse Artillery with them. The picquets at Bhoolee Bhuttiara's house and at Pahareepoor, and at the tower behind the Kalee Pahar, have been strengthened. In to-day's Durbar the zemindars of Nunglee came to complain that they had been punished for assisting the King's forces. Their village had been totally destroyed. The King sent them to General Bukht Khan, who put them off with promises, and got rid of them. Yesterday the Jhujjur Nawab paid in 60,000 rupees cash. Four persons of reputed wealth in Delhee are now being squeezed for money. One is Ramsee Mull, the brother of Oomeid Singh, Meer Moonshee at Indore; another is Saadut Allee; the third is Agha Jan, formerly Meer Moon-

shee in Rajpootana; and the fourth is Zoorawur Chund, Sahookar. A lac is required of each, and their water and food is stopped pending compliance. Delhi news, 28th August 1857.

Roostum Allee.—Captain Hodson left camp at 3 this morning, 29th, with 300 sowars to bring in some account of the rebels said to have started for Nujufgurh. The relatives of Sah Mull, Jat, have again raised the standard of revolt in the Meeruth District, and are collecting revenue by taking only four annas in the rupee. Delhi news, 29th August 1857.